

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

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## LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.  
AN ACT

For the relief of the Purchasers of the Public Lands, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled.

That, in all cases where lands have been purchased from the United States, prior to the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, it shall be lawful for any such purchaser, or other person or persons, being the legal holder of any certificate, or certificates, of land, on or before the thirtieth day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty-one, to file, with the Register of the Land Office where any tract of land has been purchased, a relinquishment in writing, of any section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, or legal subdivision of any fractional section of land so purchased;

upon which the whole purchase money has not been paid, and all sums paid on account of the part relinquished shall be applied to the discharge of any instalments which may be, or shall hereafter become, due and payable upon such land, so purchased, as shall not have been relinquished, and shall be so applied and credited as to complete the payment on some one or more half quarter sections where the payments by transfer are sufficient for that purpose: Provided, That all divisions, and subdivisions, contemplated by this act, shall be made in conformity with the first section of an act making further provision for the sale of public lands, passed the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

And Provided, also, That the right of relinquishment hereby given shall, in no case, authorize the party relinquishing to claim any repayment from the United States. And provided also, That where any purchaser has purchased, at the same time, two or more quarter sections, he shall not be permitted to relinquish less than a quarter section.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the interest which shall have accrued before the thirtieth day of September next, upon any debt to the United States, for public land, shall be, and the same is hereby, remitted and discharged.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the persons indebted to the United States, as aforesaid, shall be divided into three classes; the first class shall include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States only one-fourth part of the original price of the land by them respectively purchased, and the second class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States one-half part of such original price; and the third class to include all such persons as shall have paid to the United States three-fourth parts of such original price; and the debts of

the persons included in the first class shall be paid in eight equal annual instalments; the debts of the persons included in the second class shall be paid in six equal annual instalments; and the debts of the persons included in the third class shall be paid in four equal annual instalments; the first of which instalments in each of the classes aforesaid shall be paid in manner following, to wit: of the third class, on the thirtieth day of September next; of the second class on the thirty-first day of December next; and of the first class, on the thirty-first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two; and the whole of the debt aforesaid, shall bear an annual interest at the rate of six per cent.: Provided always, That the same shall be remitted upon each and every of the instalments aforesaid which shall be punctually paid when the same shall become payable as aforesaid.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That in all cases where complete payment of the whole sum due, or which may become due, for any tract of land purchased from the United States aforesaid shall be made on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, a deduction, at the rate of thirty-seven and a half per centum, shall be allowed upon the sum remaining unpaid: Provided, That nothing herein contained shall authorize any discount upon payments made by a transfer of former payments under the provisions of the first section of this act.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That each and every individual or company, that has laid off on any lands by him or them purchased of the United States, any town, a part or the whole of the lots whereof have been sold, shall be entitled to the benefits of this act in relation to any half quarter, or quarter section of land, on which such town may be situated, and of all lands by him or them owned, contiguous to and adjoining said half-quarter, quarter section, or section, on which said town is situated, upon condition only, that each and every person who has purchased of him, or them, a town lot, or part of a lot, or land in and adjoining the same, shall be entitled to a remission of all interest that has accrued, and to a discount of twenty per centum on the amount unpaid, and to discharge their debt by bonds, with security, in equal annual instalments of four years, from the thirtieth day of December next. Nor shall the provisions of this act be construed to extend to any person or persons claiming title to land under the provisions of an act passed the third day of March, eighteen hundred and seven, entitled "an act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands for the encouragement of the cultivation of the vine and olive."

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, for failure to pay the several debts aforesaid, in manner aforesaid, and for the term of three months after the day appointed for the payment of the last instalment thereof, in each of the classes aforesaid, the land so purchased or held by the respective persons in-

debted to the United States as aforesaid, shall, ipso facto, become forfeited, and revert to the United States.

Sec. 7. And be it further enacted, That no person shall be deemed to be included, within, or out of, the benefit of any of the provisions of this act, who shall not, on or before the thirtieth day of September next, sign, and file in the office of the Register of the Land Office of the district where the land was purchased, or where the residue of the purchase money is payable, a declaration in writing, expressing his consent to the same, and shall pay to the register, for receiving recording, and filling the same, fifty cents.

Sec. 8. And be it further enacted, That it shall be, and hereby is made, the duty of the several Registers and Receivers of the Land offices of the United States, according to the forms and instructions which shall be given in that behalf by the Treasury Department, to assist in carrying this act into execution, to keep full and faithful accounts and records of all proceedings under the same; and, within the term of three months after the said thirtieth day of September next, to transmit to the said department a correct report of the quantity of land relinquished to the United States; the quantity on which full payment shall have been made; and the quantity on which a further credit shall have been given, distinguishing the amount of the debt on which further credit shall have been allowed; and the Registers and Receivers, respectively shall be entitled to receive fifty cents from the party relinquishing, for each half quarter section, quarter section, half section, section, or legal subdivision of a fractional section, so relinquished.

Sec. 9. And be it further enacted, That no lands purchased from the United States, on or before the first day of July, eighteen hundred and twenty, which are not already forfeited, shall be considered as forfeited to the government, for failure in completing the payment thereon, until the said thirtieth day of September next; and all the lands which shall be relinquished to the United States, as aforesaid, shall be deemed and held to be forfeited, and, with all other lands which may become forfeited under this act, shall be sold according to the provisions of the act, entitled "an act making further provision for the sale of the public lands," passed the twenty-fourth day of April, eighteen hundred and twenty.

Sec. 10. And be it further enacted, That no land which shall be surrendered under the provisions of this act, shall be offered for sale for the term of two years after the surrender thereof.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

## Titles of Acts and Resolutions.

Titles of the Acts and Resolutions passed and approved during the second session of the sixteenth Congress, and of the Treaties ratified during the same Congressional term.

An Act to alter the terms of the district court in Alabama.

To provide for paying to the state of Illinois three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of the public lands within the same.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to alter the times of the session of the circuit and district courts in the district of Columbia."

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the relief of the legal representatives of the late Henry Willis."

For the relief of Elias Parks.

To alter the times of holding the district court in the district of Mississippi.

For the relief of Perley Keys and Jason Fairbanks.

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

For the relief of Margaret Perry.

To incorporate the Columbian College in the District of Columbia.

To extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the general Land Office.

To reduce and fix the military peace establishment of the United States.

Resolution providing for the admission of the state of Missouri into the Union on a certain condition.

An act for the relief of the purchasers of public lands prior to the first day of July, 1820.

For the relief of John Rodrigues.

For the relief of Nicholas Jarrott.

For the relief of James Brady.

For the relief of Samuel Tucker, late a captain in the Navy of the United States.

For the relief of Francis B. Langwiller.

To establish the district of Pearl River.

For the relief of Alexander Milne.

For the relief of Lewis H. Guerlain.

For the relief of Joseph McNeil.

Extending the time for issuing anti-locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the revolutionary army.

Authorizing the President of the United States to remove the land office in the district of Lawrence County, in the territory of Arkansas.

To alter the times of holding the district court in the northern district of New York.

For the relief of Bartholomew DuSerge.

For the relief of Rosalie P. Deslonde.

Confirming the location of the seat of government of the state of Illinois, and for other purposes.

Further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory.

For the relief of the family of the late Oliver Hazard Perry, Esq.

For the relief of Pierre Denis De La Ronde.

To release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the United States prior to the 30th of September, 1820, from the operation of the act, entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes."

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year 1821.

Authorizing the Secretary of State to issue a Patent to Thomas Oxley.

Resolution authorizing the President of the United States to cause astronomical observations to be made to ascertain the longitude of the Capitol in the City of Washington, from some known meridian in Europe.

An act to revive and continue in force "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," approved the 18th day of April, 1818.

Making appropriations for the public buildings.

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to sell and convey a certain tract of land in Northumberland county, in the state of Virginia.

To amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the fourth census, or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes."

To alter and establish certain post roads.

To authorize the clerk of the district court of the United States, for the District of Louisiana, to appoint a deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Resolution providing for jails in certain cases, for the safe-custody of persons committed under the authority of the United States.

An act to extend the time for unloading vessels arriving from foreign ports in certain cases.

For the relief of John Webster.

For passing to the credit of Nathaniel Allen certain moneys by him disbursed in the public service.

To authorize the collectors of customs to pay debentures issued on the exportation of loaf sugar and spirits distilled from molasses:

Making appropriations for the support of the Navy of the United States for the year 1821.

To authorize the President of the United States to establish a port of entry in the district of Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, and for other purposes.

To authorize the building of houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

For the relief of Robert Buntin.

Concerning Thomas Shields and others.

For the relief of General Ruben Swartwout.

To regulate the location of land warrants, and the issuing of patents in certain cases.

Establishing the salaries of the commissioners and agents appointed under the treaty of Ghente President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding five millions of dollars.

For the relief of the late Lecky Opie.

To continue in force an act entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal, and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, 1816, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France, into execution.

For the relief of the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington on the 22d February, 1819.

Making appropriations for the military service of the United States for the year 1821.

To continue in force for a further time an act entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian tribes."

To amend an act, entitled "An act for regulating process in the courts of the United States."

To amend the act entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the navy of the United States."

To extend the term of Samuel Parker's patents for his improvements in carrying and finishing leather of all kinds.

## TREATIES.

Treaty of amity, settlement, and limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty.

Treaty with the Wea tribe of Indians.

Treaty with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians.

Convention with the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of the Vermilion.

Treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians.

Treaty with the Creek nations of Indians.

Treaty with the Chippewa tribe of Indians.

## AGRICULTURAL.

From Poulson's American Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Poulson, The article, Millet, having engaged the attention of Agriculturists in the neighbourhood of the city, the last season, any thing regarding it is pursued with interest. The communication in your paper of last week on the subject, from Fredericksburgh, gives us a different view from my experience, that I am induced to think it must be a different plant from that I have been cultivating. The weight is stated to be 55 lbs. per bushel; mine does not exceed 35 lbs. The mode of cultivation is stated to be the same as Corn, in rows 4 feet distant, and one foot to fifteen inches in the rows, and requiring as much work as Corn.

Now, that I have cultivated is sown broadcast, as other grain, about one peck per acre, the latter end of April, or the beginning of May, and it is cut by the 25th of July, producing a great quantity of seed in the field, even from 16 to 20 bushels per acre; but it is very difficult to save it, so apt is it to shatter out. But the Hay, which is not noticed by the Virginia correspondent, & consider the most valuable part of the plant—I have had three tons from two acres after reaping the seed; and all kinds of cattle are fond of it. Another advantage this plant possesses over most kinds of Grasses, is, that if sown the latter end of July, it will produce a crop of Seed and Hay, fit to cut, the latter end of September, or beginning of October, nearly as abundant as the early crop. This I can assert from my own experience last year.

I should be glad to know if any of your correspondents have cultivated Millet in the way mentioned in the Virginia paper, and if the result has been similar.

A CONSTANT READER.  
Philadelphia County, 5th Feb. 1821.

From a London Paper.

The following is an answer by the Queen to the address of the Printers, the language is truly republican.

"The Press is at this moment the

only strong hold that liberty has left. If we lose this, we lose all. We have no other rampart against an implacable foe.

The press is not only the best security against the inroads of despotism, but it is itself a power that is perpetually checking the progress of tyranny, and diminishing the number of its adherents. That sun never rises which does not, before it sets, behold some addition to the friends of Liberty. To what is this owing? To what can it be owing, but to the agency of the Press? The force of truth is ultimately irresistible; but truth, with some adventitious aid, moves with a slow pace, and sometimes its motions are so slow as to be imperceptible. The Press is its accelerating power. The Press gives it wings. The Press does more for truth in a day than mere oral teaching could in a century.

What is it that has made members of the Holy Alliance turn pale with dread? It is that the Press has inspired the love of Liberty even in the sword."

## THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MARCH 19, 1821.

For some time past we have received but little foreign news of importance. We have, in this week's paper, given a summary of what appears to us worthy of preserving, condensing it as much as possible, that our readers may not have to labor through those uninteresting details and repetitions which frequently occur, when intelligence from different quarters are collected together, and given to the public as they appear.

On examining the items of foreign news which we have received, we can perceive no indication on the part of Great Britain, as to what side she will take in the approaching drama which is about to be acted on the Continent. She appears to be a party in the "holy alliance," but whether she will support all their measures in regard to their interference with the king of the two Sicilies, and the other governments which have been shaking off the tyranny of former institutions or not, is yet to be ascertained. If she takes an active part in conjunction with the great powers, to suppress the spirit of reform among the constitution making patriots of the day, she will justly be censured by all wise men, as having taken a course at once inconsistent and injudicious. These revolutionary movements are founded on the spirit of the British laws and constitution; and it would appear strange if the latter should commence hostilities against that which is modeled after her own institutions. Her opposition to the spirit of reform will at once shew the necessity of something to be done at home; and, if attempted, may lead her to a crisis which will be the *ne plus ultra* of her own present establishments, and the forerunner of a change. When other governments that have been so long in the rear rank of civil liberty, come up to what she now is, she may advance a step farther, through the agency of her enlightened citizens, and, by improving her own, may lead the way to greater improvements in the art of governing.

We received for our last number the subjoined communication from *Historicus*, but had not room to give it an insertion. We had hopes that a termination would have been made to this disputed point, when each of the gentlemen had explained their views, and exhibited their proofs in support of their opinions; but it appears from what follows, that we have been disappointed, as *Historicus* expresses a wish not only to reply to *Thomson*, but also, at a subsequent period, to enter more at large on the controversy, by giving a general account of the whole transaction. If we could believe that these communications would subserve any useful purpose—would make our friends wiser or better, we should feel much pleasure in publishing them; but we entertain little hope on that score, and therefore, as soon as the public are informed and instructed a little more on this subject, we shall take the liberty, by virtue of our office, to command silence, and enforce our dictum.

In this argument we shall preserve a strict neutrality. We shall, however,

assume the authority of Moderator; and, if we notice any thing calculated to mislead our readers, shall call it up for examination. All our readers are not Calvinists, or Unitarians. Many of them, perhaps, care little about either side of the question; and would be as well amused with a raree show, or with an account of the late procession of beef-mongers in Philadelphia, as with that of Calvin's interference with the burning of Servetus.

It would give us some pleasure if the orator and *Historicus* would address each other in a milder language. Nothing pleases us more than to see disputants increase in politeness as they differ in sentiment. No controverted subject can be fairly considered, or make a suitable impression without it; nor will the most cogent arguments convince, while the feelings of those to whom they are addressed are wounded in receiving them. That which calls for our notice, should be noticed with deference, and it is not consonant with real dignity of mind, to attack what we believe to be contemptible. No man is a hero, who scorns his enemy, and all brave warriors are proud to find themselves opposed to noble adversaries.

As the wishes of the editors have not been complied with as expressed in our former remarks, *Bede* will not therefore appear. Our correspondent who forwarded that paper, may have it again by calling for it at our office.

To the Editors of the Washington Whig. Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.—

Please to publish in your paper the following remarks:

In this week's Whig, I observe a piece signed *Thomson*, and notice of another by *Bede*, in answer to *Historicus*. It is my desire to see *Bede* for doubtless, as he died near eight hundred years before Calvin was born, he must be well acquainted with the Genevan Reformer's life. On this account, and not on the condition of not answering him, if necessary, do I desire a sign of *Bede*.

*Thomson* has vainly attempted to *discolor* *Historicus*, but has not come within cannon-shot of a refutation of a single item of his plan, unvarnished, unsophisticated, well authenticated, historical account of Calvin's conduct in the case of Servetus.

*Thomson* was expressly acquitted from raising that base calumny, which has been for ages circulated against Calvin. And I now acquit him from all agency in circulating it. The base calumny which I attempted to wipe off from Calvin is, that he burnt Servetus. Now, I neither said nor intimated, that *Thomson* raised or circulated this unfounded slander. I neither said nor intimated that he was one of the historical novices that had handled it about from age to age. No such thing. He is a thorough historian, and not liable to such a charge. But he does not perceive the truth. Whether educated in polite circles or not, I certainly had the politeness not to give the epigram *notica*, nor any other indecent one to him. Every reader will say the same thing, except *Thomson*.

But I did protest against his representation of Calvin's dancing round burning faggots.

I have never before met with this charge in any ancient or modern history. It is to me a new charge. And the most horrible and diabolical one I ever saw. *Thomson* is then humbly asked for historical proof of this new charge which he brings against the Genevese Reformer. A blacker character cannot, I think, in so many words, be drawn. And he must produce proof of the favorable account he gives of Servetus, before it can be credited.

I will certainly reply to *Thomson* at large, and give a fuller account of Calvin and Servetus. And if he can invalidate my statement, I will make a polite acknowledgment of it.

On account of several prior and important engagements, I cannot enter on the subject for several weeks. Your communications, Mr. Clarke, which are now on hand, will be disposed of by that time. I can assure you that many feel interested, and desire to see a fair discussion of Calvin's conduct in the case of Servetus. If you have not room in your paper for one more communication alone of mine, you can publish it in an extra sheet, and you shall receive extra compensation if required, very cheerfully from

HISTORICUS.

March 7, 1821.

About two weeks ago we received the following communication, with a request to give it an insertion. It is then crowded out with other matter, but if the subject of it has not got to far distant to be overtaken, our corres-

pondent's questions may have as good an effect now as then.

For the Washington Whig.

"*Aut errare?*"—Virg.

COMET.—We are so seldom visited by these vagrant planets, that we would be glad if some of our astronomical gentlemen would make a few enquiries of the one that now makes its appearance, and tell us how long it has been since its last visit to us, and when it intends to return. Their stay is generally short, and while they remain, we should endeavor to cultivate all the acquaintance with them which it is in our power to do. Should any questions be asked, we would recommend that something like the following be adopted. They might lead (if true answers are given) to important discoveries.

Say, wandering planet—whither goest thou? Or to what region dost thou travel now? Hast thou set out through distant climes to roam,—

Write thy adventures, and transmit them home,

To fill the planets in the upper skies—

As travellers do our own—with many lies? Or, on some distant voyage dost thou sail,

And fo thy canvass spread thy mighty tail? Or, art thou sent new regions to explore,

Call what thou find'st thy own, and search for more;

Then all their rightful owners dispossess,

And when you rob them,—say you came to bless?

Or,—on portentous message art thou sent,

To give us warning of some dire event,

As famine, earthquake, fire or pestilence,—

As think some sages who have little sense? Thou mighty tourist of the skies, pray tell,

Hast thou no fixt abode in which to dwell?—

But travelling through illimitable space,

Pursu'st thy course without a resting place? Or, in eccentric circles dost thou veer,

And blaze through thy anomalous career—

That philosophic genry here below,

May trace the turnpike road on which you go—

Measure your tail—what signs lie in your track—

Your journey's length—when done,—and how soon back;—

Where your perihelion, where you foci lies—

How many stars you meet with in the skies;—

What *Ursa*—*Draco*—*Pegasus* have said—

(Their manners, customs, and the life they lead)

Besides the goat—the serpent, and the crow—

*Dorado*—*Hydrus*—and the rest you know!—

Curious we are—our questions pray excuse;—

From thy arrival we want foreign news;—

And if in error we should hap to be,

Clear up the point—and give the mystery.—

Some think you the police-men of the stars,—

To keep the turbulent from dreadful wars,—

Some think your tail a broom—stick caused on high,

To sweep the dust and cobwebs from the sky,

Aid some a torch—when stars won't give good light,

Their lustre to relume—and make them bright,—

Some—an ambassador in power and state,

Sent forth—new treaties to negotiate;

While some presumptuous sap-heads make the boast

That you're a spy among the starry host.—

Now these conjectures, which are strange indeed,

Shew that of knowledge we stand much in need;—

And (if thou wilt not tell us)—must remain still ignorant—till thou dost come again.

Now what's your business—stranger? pray, declare—

Where goest?—how long to stay?—and what you are?—

To these our questions answers make—and true—

Then go—with thee we wish no more to do.

JUVENAL.

### Summary of FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the ship *Alfred*, from Havre, and the *Hercules*, from Liverpool, arrived at New York, the following has been received:

The king of Naples was on his way to join the Congress of Sovereigns at Laybach. On his arrival at Leghorn, he wrote letters to the sovereigns of France, England, Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in which he candidly explains his views on the political situation of his country.—It appears positive that the courts of Rome, Modena, Florence, Lucca, and Turin, have been invited to send, without delay, ministers plenipotentiary to the Congress at Laybach. Lord Gordon represents England at the Congress.—The king of Spain has also been invited to attend the Congress; in consequence of which invitation, he has convoked the Cortes to consult on the measures necessary to fulfil. Strong sensations have been excited in Spain, in consequence of

the signal invasion Ferdinand VII. has received. A triple alliance has been entered into between Portugal, Spain, and Naples. The duke of Otranto (Fouche) died at Trieste on the 26th Dec. An attempt was made to assassinate Mr. Grenier, who was employed by the Duc de Cazes, the French ambassador at London. He was on his way with dispatches from London to the duke's country seat near Harlow, when he was attacked by five desperadoes, and after being several times wounded, effected his escape with difficulty. 2000 sterling are offered for their detention, and all the police of London set in pursuit. In Portugal, the people are highly pleased with their change. In their elections for the representatives of the nation, the great order prevailed.—A raging and destructive typhus fever had broken out among the Austrian troops sent to Italy.—Letters from Milan say, that in some regiments there were from 700 to 800 men laid up in the hospitals, and at the departure of the last courier, there were 16,000 men sick; 1500 horses had perished for want of forage. A new conspiracy had been discovered at Saragossa, but was suppressed by the civil authorities.—The grand seignor, irritated at the delay and negligence of the pachas who have the conduct of the war against Ali, has made important changes among the commanders; almost all of them have been displaced. Ahmed Pacha, who repressed the disturbances in Servia, has been appointed to command the troops in Albania and Romelia—the grand seignor has made him a present of 500 purses (500,000 piasters) and that a like sum is destined to the other Pachas and troops. The hatti-sheriff, who announces this munificence of the grand seignor, commands the pacha to take such measures as to terminate the war against Ali Pacha in two months, and to deliver the rebel into the hands of justice. The latter (Ali) had succeeded in taking from the besiegers a bridge and a town which had cut off communication with his fortress.—Hopes are entertained in Constantinople, that in despite of the constant defence of Ali, and the few troops who remain faithful, the taking of the rebels is not distant. Many Russian, Polish, and specially Gallician Jews, are embarking at Odessa for Palestine.—The chief part are going to be found there at the coming of Messiah, whom they shortly expect to make his appearance by descending from Heaven. They have established a colony near Tiberias, which is said to be very populous.

The queen of England continues to receive the homage of her friends. She is forming her establishment.—Who these are, it is not said, but when her appointments are known, it is said they will be found to be equal in rank, birth, talents and fortune, to those who form the establishment of any other queen in Europe. She has rented Marlborough House from Prince Leopold, for 60000 sterling per annum. This arrangement has been effected, it is supposed, by the aid of the ministry. A number of capitalists in London, have offered to loan her what money she may want to procure a splendid establishment.—Prince Leopold, who has been very attentive to the queen since her acquittal, visited also at the same time another certain personage. He confessed to the queen that he had received a formal notice from a certain house that his frequent visits to Brudenburgh house, made an unpleasant impression, and that he had been given to understand, that as his visits to the two houses were incompatible, it was necessary for him to decide which of the two he would forthwith cease to visit. The queen requested him to declare his determination at once. The *Notingman*, which gives the news, says nothing of the decision of the prince.—Lord Clifton refused to present to the king the address voted by the corporation of Canterbury. He is one of the members of Parliament from that city.—The Duke of Portland, lord lieutenant of the county of Middlesex, pursuant to a request to that effect, has called a general assembly of the electors of that county at Stackiners, for the 16th January, to deliberate on presenting a petition to the house of coun-

mons, the object of which is to demand a constitutional reform in the representation of the people in Parliament. The lord mayor had held a meeting of common council of the city, at which a series of resolutions and petitions were adopted, to be presented to both houses of parliament to demand the immediate restoration of the queen in all her dignities and rights, and the institution of a strict enquiry into the origin and proceedings of the Milan commission.—George IV. is hissed at when he appears in public, and makes his excursions with all possible dispatch. The British revenue, notwithstanding the new taxes, is deficient.—The new minister from Naples to the court of London has been received by lord Castlereagh "only as a private gentleman." This shews that England is a party to the "holy alliance" of regal knives.—The Austrian army is ready to take the field immediately on the order of the despots at Laybach, if the king of Naples cannot appease them.—The Prussian army is also upon the war establishment; and that too at the very moment when the king is amusing the people with the prospect of a constitution.

### Victuallers Procession.

The exhibition of the cattle slaughtered by Mr. William White, took place yesterday, (March 15,) as announced in the public prints, and certainly exceeded in splendor and variety, any thing of the kind that has hitherto taken place in this city, and perhaps in the United States.

The uniform and handsome appearance of the mounted victuallers and draymen, the decorations of the horses and carts which conveyed the meat, the novelty of a completely rigged ship, a cooper's and a victuallers shop, borne through the streets on wheels, altogether, excited among the thousands of spectators a degree of gratification not often witnessed. We have as yet heard of the occurrence of but a single accident, calculated to diminish the pleasure of the day.

Am. Cent.

### Further particulars of the Loss of the Abeona Transport.

Extract of a letter from one of the persons saved from the Abeona transport.

"I have the melancholy task of informing you of the destruction of the Abeona transport, of 328 tons, in which I had embarked, with other settlers to the Cape of Good Hope, and of the dreadful fate of the great majority of the persons on board her. In detailing to you the circumstances of this fatal accident, I, in common with those whose lives have been miraculously preserved, feel consolation in the consciousness of having done all in our power to rescue from the jaws of death as many of the poor sufferers as possible.

On the 25th ult. in lat. 4, 30, N. lon. 25, 39, W. about 15 minutes past noon, the alarm was given that the ship was on fire. It proved to be in the lazaretto to abaft, the receptacle of all the ship's stores and provisions. Every nerve was exerted in hauling water to the first mate and seamen who were down in that place; but all proved useless, for the people in a few minutes were driven up from below by the dense smoke, and the rapidity with which the fire communicated itself to every surrounding object. In ten or fifteen minutes from the first alarm, the case was hopeless; the ship being in a perfect blaze from the mainmast aft on the lower deck; and from the excessive heat of the upper one, we momentarily expected the fire to penetrate it.—The skiff and two gigs were down, and the long boat almost high enough for clearing the side, when the flames rushing up from the afterhold, communicated with the main rigging, flew up to the mast head like lightning, and blasted every hope of getting her clear.

The attempt to paint the horror of the scene at this moment were vain. The shrieks of the women and children, combined with the furious element raveling on to devour us, formed a picture of human misery that must rend the stoutest heart.

The panic and confusion were such that the long boat proved too heavy to be launched by the few who were sufficiently collected to attend to the orders given; and on the falling of the main yard she was stove. Seeing now all was over, and the people were throwing themselves overboard and up to the boats, I also jumped over and happily was picked up by the gig. Our anxiety was now to save as many lives as our three little boats could possibly swim with; and I rejoice to say that forty-nine were miraculously preserved.

A few minutes after I quitted the wreck the main and mizen masts (el-

th to ab ta we ha to bu da tha we wh oc thi bee nes cha the joy tan any disc seiz her the me bolt A tory had with seen had when out in th abse inter seen ed ti till it tain some geta can: thing from some His such cited he sa mos but a few d Y that cluded shou occas reaily up th crew (Bar) —one while son an the de greas Mrs. 3 4 child retrad recoll good 8 save hi their e them, wishes Ad here having tention Factory Royal of the become the diff desired pledged them. A list Abeona showing Lieut Mr. P James P first mat saved; N Hardy, Mains, 4 Lawson, do do; 3 Dath, do wards, d well, wife Hally ar ed; Mon 2 sons at Walker wife, do. I daught wife, R Barrie, w lost and wife, 2 5 lost; M daughter and 1 day and wife lost, 3 sav 5 sons and 3 wife, lost, Barn ter, 5 lost 1 son, one Sterling, all lost; M and 1 daug saved. Passeng and 2 daog



the flame rapidly advancing forward, drove numbers of the poor wretches on to the bowsprit, where it was our hard lot to behold them frantic without being able to render them the least assistance. You will judge how the boats were crammed, when husbands, who had wives and children still clinging to the wreck, exclaimed against more being received!

"We kept close to the wreck till day light next morning, in the hope that any vessel which might be passing would see the immense body of fire, which continued raging till about three o'clock in the morning, when every thing disappeared. A little before day break, when thinking only of the awfulness of our situation, and the little chance we had of reaching the Coast of Brazil in our miserable plight, with a few hammocks only to make sails of, a damaged compass, and with scarcely any water or provisions, the carpenter discovered a vessel close to us. We seized our oars, and were on board of her in a few minutes. She proved to be the Condecca da Ponte, Portuguese merchant ship, lately come from Bahia bound to Lisbon.

After relating to the captain our history, we asked him at what time he had first seen the light, and learned with astonishment that they had not seen it at all—that their own course had brought them to the very spot where the boats were lying. Some of our party instantly ascended the mast, in the hope of seeing some of our poor shanties floating on spars; and after intensely sweeping the horizon, and seeing nothing, the captain was induced to cruise about the neighborhood till noon, when he said he could detain the ship no longer.

"This dreadful accident was occasioned by Mr. Duff, the first mate, forgetting wanted prudence in taking the candle out of his lantern to see something more clearly with, when a spark from it, or the candle itself, fell on some of the combustible matter around. His grief at having been the cause of such destruction, made him when solicited to save his life, decline it. "No," he said, "I pity those in the boats the most—for with us it will soon be over but they will be eating each other in a few days."

You will see by the list of the saved, that numerous young children are included. The parental affection never shone with greater lustre than on this occasion—mothers and fathers, apparently regardless of themselves, caught up their young children and threw them into the boats; and in one family, (Barrie's) the 8 juniors are preserved—one a child only 15 months old—while the noble parent with their eldest son and daughter, are numbered with the dead. Another circumstance of a great soul deserves to be recorded. A Mrs. M'Laren, with her husband and 4 children, upon the flames advancing, retreated into the fore-channels, when, recollecting that her husband was a good swimmer, she implored him to save his own life, and leave her and their children to the fate that awaited them, as he could not avert it; and her wishes were attended to.

After a favorable passage we arrived here on the 20th inst. all well—and having met with the most marked attention from the gentlemen of British Factory, embarked this morning in the Royal Charlotte for Greenock. Several of the young girls and boys who have become orphans, have been taken by the different English gentlemen here desirous of having them, and who have pledged themselves to provide for them.

A list of all persons on board the Abeona transport, when she took fire, showing how many were saved or lost.

Lieut. Mudge, agent, R. N. saved; Mr. Fisher, surgeon, R. N. do; Mr. Pines Pritchard, master do; Mr. Duff, first mate, lost; Mr. Lock, second mate, saved; Mr. Stages, carpenter, do; Mr. Hardy, steward, lost; Smith, cook, do; Mains, seaman, saved; Jordan, Barstow, Layson, Henderson, Reece, Paterson, do; Murray, do. do. lost; Johnston, Bath, do. do.; Lombard, boy, lost; Edwards, do. saved; Robinson, do. Russell, wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters, lost; Hally and wife do. Hay and wife saved; Montgomery, lost; M'Laren, wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters, one soul saved; Walker and wife lost; McFarlane and wife, do. M-Luckey, wife, 3 sons and 1 daughter one boy saved; Reid and wife, Reid saved; Ballardie, saved; Barrie, wife, 7 sons and 3 daughters, 4 lost and 3 saved; Allan, lost; Paterson, wife, 2 sons and 2 daughters, 1 saved; Slusht, M'Intosh, wife, 3 sons and 2 daughters, all lost; Coovesly, wife, 3 sons and 1 daughter, 3 lost, 2 saved; Freehand, wife, 3 sons and 5 daughters, 7 lost, 3 saved; Clark, saved; Henderson, wife and 6 sons, all lost; Frutter, wife, 3 sons and 1 daughter, all lost; Dobbie, wife, 3 sons and 1 daughter, all lost; Barn, wife, 5 sons and 1 daughter, 5 lost, 2 saved; M-Lean, wife and 1 son, one saved, 2 lost; M'Isaac, wife, 1 son and 2 daughters, 2 saved, 3 lost; Sierling, wife, 2 sons and 1 daughter, all lost; Moore, Mrs. Thompson, 4 sons and 1 daughter, 1 saved, 6 lost; Wright saved.

Passengers—Mrs. Suffield, 2 sons and 2 daughters, 3 saved, 2 lost; Bos-

well, wife, 1 son and 1 daughter, all saved; Mrs. Hall, 2 sons and 2 daughters, all lost; Bottom saved.

**From Niles' Weekly Register.**

**HAYTI.**  
Boyer is fitting out an expedition—some think it is designed to obtain possession of the Spanish part of the island.

**SOUTH AMERICA.**  
We have a particular account from Guayaquil. It raised the patriotic standard on the appearance of the Chilean fleet. It was thought that the neighboring provinces would follow the example. The independence of Quito appears to be amply confirmed.

Our last accounts from Buenos Ayres afford little prospect of a restoration of tranquility—faction succeeds faction—150 persons were killed in a late affair in that city—the meeting of congress had been frustrated, and what is to be the result, cannot be calculated. The latest date was of Nov. 14 last. Since the preceding, a letter dated Dec. 5, presents itself, and says—

"Peace had been made with the Monte Videans, and things seemed to assume a brighter appearance, when news was received that the Atacama Indians were entering the country. They attacked a town on the borders of Salta, about 70 leagues off, killed every man, and carried off all the women and children; they were headed by Carrera, who is a natural enemy to the people of this city and San Martin, who brutally murdered two of his brothers. The Indians of the provinces in the south east have also destroyed several extensive farming towns.

Paraguay still keeps itself locked up from all external communication.

Entre Rios has declared from the union, and has declared itself an independent state.

The victory of Peru is reported to have an army of 40,000 men, and the capture of Lima is not much expected.

**From the American Daily Advertiser.**  
Mr. POLSON—the following recipe I have found so beneficial, in many cases, in my own family and others, that if you would give it a place in your paper, I trust you will serve the public.

**Cure for a Sprain or Bruise, when the Swell is not broken.**  
Put the part into warm water—the ankle, let the water take in the foot and nail the leg—continue it in the water for 15 or 20 minutes, and repeat it in 4 or 5 times for the 24 hours after the injury; put the limb into use, after bathing, by walking moderately. This will generally effect a cure—but if not, the bathing can be repeated a few times the following day. This has been found a certain cure in many cases, and failed in none.

**MARRIED.**  
At Bridgeton, on the 15th inst. by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr. Lucch Sio-mulker, to Miss Sarah Flemming, both of that place.

At Bowen Town, on the afternoon of Wednesday, the 14th ult. at four o'clock, by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. Benjamin Sheppard, to Miss Elizabeth Harrison, all of Cumberland county.

On the 8th inst. by Josiah Moore, Esq. Mr. Isaac Reeves, of this county, to Miss Mary Proud, of Salem county.

**DIED.**  
At Cedarville, on Sunday, the 11th inst. of a pulmonary complaint, Mrs. Sarah Rose, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Rose, of that place.

Departed this life, yesterday morning, March 12th, in the 36th year of his age, Mr. William Dickson, merchant, of Philadelphia. His death was occasioned by somnambulism, or walking while asleep; when in this state, he fell from the window of his chamber, in the third story, and survived only a few hours.—In this instance of the mysterious ways of Providence, we must feel the truth of the declaration, "That in the midst of life we are in death." His orphan family are bereaved of a kind and indulgent father and protector; society of a useful citizen; and his relatives of an affectionate friend.

**INFORMATION WANTED.**  
About 20 years ago, SAM'L MAYNE, a native of Downe county, Ireland, emigrated to the United States. He worked in different parts of Pennsylvania during a number of years as a cabinet-maker, and occasionally as a carpenter; out through some cause, unknown to his friends, they have received no account respecting him since the year 1809, at which time he was in New York. Any information respecting the said Samuel Mayne, will be received with unfeigned gratitude by his brother, who is now in Baltimore, Maryland. Please direct to HUGH MAYNE, Baltimore. March 19

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May,

**Will be sold at Public Vendue, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY NEXT.**  
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Lydia M'Long, the following tracts or lots of LAND, viz:

A House and Lot of Land, where Robert Rockhill now dwells, adjoining lands of Eleazar Crawford and others, 6 acres, more or less.

Also, a lot of Brush Land, adjoining lands of Enoch James and others, 5 acres, more or less.

Also, a tract of Upland and Meadow, on Turkeyhoe River, near the Glassworks—together with all the other Lands of David Johnson, in the county aforesaid. Sold on an attachment as the property of said David Johnson, an absent debtor, at the suit of James Devery, and other applying creditors, by

**JOSHUA SWAIN, DAVID TOWNSEND, Attorneys.**  
March 19—ts

By order of the Board of chosen Freeholders of the county of Cumberland

Sealed Proposals will be received until the 30 day of April next, by the clerk of the subscribers, for building a BRIDGE over the Cape Elizabeth of the 1-House of the following dimensions:—Length, 8 rods; height above all tides in the main Creek, 18 inches; width, 20 feet in the clear; bents, 12 feet apart; 3 posts, 10 by 10 to each bent; driven at least 8 feet deep; caps 10 by 12 and 8 sleepers, 7 by 9 to each bent; plank 3 inches thick, and from 7 to 8 inches wide; to be well spiked, half an inch apart; good and substantial railing. The whole frame and railing good substantial white oak; the plank white oak or pine oak. The battens to be of good white oak or cedar logs, spiked by ties, and wings of 15 feet long. One half of the bridge will be paid when the masonry is delivered, and the remainder when the bridge is finished, according to contract.

**John Simkins, Jeremiah Stratton, John Trenchard Jr. Samuel Seely, Wm. B. Faring, Committee.**  
March 19—3t

**Cumberland Orphan's Court.**  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1821

UPON application of Henry Shaw, Esq. Administrator of David Page, deceased, to count a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims, and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrator.

Also at the Testimony of Joseph Miller, Executor of Isaac Miller, deceased, setting forth that the personal and real estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts, and praying the order of this Court, that the creditors of said decedent exhibit their demands, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided. It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator and Executor give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the twenty-seventh day of AUGUST in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state, for the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited such notice being given, shall be forever barred from his or her action therefor against said Administrator or said Executor.

By the Court, **T. ELMER, Clk.**  
Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2m.

**Cumberland Orphan's Court.**  
FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.

LEVIUS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. Administrator of John Newkirk, deceased, and Martha Thompson, Executrix of John Thompson, deceased, having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real Estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton, on Monday, the 4th day of JUNE next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why the whole of the real Estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court, **T. ELMER, Clk.**  
Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—6t.

**NOTICE.**  
ALL Persons indebted to the estate of George Elkinton late of the township of Downe, dec. are requested to come forward and pay their accounts within ninety days from date of this notice; and those having demands against said estate to produce them for examination and settlement.  
**BEAULAH ELKINTON, Ex'rx**  
**JEHAB COMPTON, } Ex's.**  
**DAVID COMPTON, }**  
Feb. 27.—March 5, 1821.—3t.

**Creditors take Notice.**

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed Saturday the 7th of April next, at the Court House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear what can be alleged for or against our imprisonment as insolvent debtors.

**Peter Cox, Jeremiah Kollocke,**  
Cumberland Prison, March 12.—4t.

**Six Cents Reward.**

**RANAWAY** from the Subscriber on the night of the 2d of this instant, my apprentice boy named LAZARUS RIGGINS, aged about 17 years; had on when he went away a blue Roundabout. Whoever takes him up shall have the above reward, but must not bring him home.  
**JAMES HANKINS,**  
Port Elizabeth, March 12.—4t.

**Sale of Real Estate.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue, at the House of Escher Hand, Inskeeper, in the Middle Township, in the county of Cape May aforesaid,

**ON SATURDAY, The 21st day of April next.**  
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

**A Plantation,**  
situate the property of Jehu Eldridge, deceased, to satisfy the debts of said deceased, which remain unpaid. Situate in the middle township, in the county of Cape May aforesaid, about a mile and a half from the Court House, on the main sea side road, adjoining lands of Robert M. Holmes and others.

Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by  
**JOSHUA HILDRETH,**  
Administrator of the estate of Jehu Eldridge, dec.  
February 26—6t.

**SHERIFF'S SALE.**

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton,

**A FARM,**  
Situate in the township of Stone Creek, joins lands of James Bacon, Timothy Elmer and others; said to contain seventy-five Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of George Trine, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**At the same time and place,**  
**A FARM,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Sleeman and others, said to contain one hundred Acres, more or less; two Tracts of Timbered Land on the road from Bridgeton to Millville joins lands of Thomas Woodruff, Daniel L. Boat and others, said to contain forty Acres, more or less.

**A Farm and Tavern Stand,**  
In the township of Millville, joins lands of David C. Wood and others said to contain fifty Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the Defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, and others Executors, &c. and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
February 26, 1821.—ts.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

**The undivided half part of two Farms**  
Situate in the township of Stone Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Paget and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of David Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**At the same time and place.**  
**A FARM,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of John S. Wood and others, said to contain forty-five acres more or less; the undivided half part of two other farms situate in the township of Stone Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres; a farm joins lands of Thomas Paget and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Richard Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Jesse Patrick and Henry Dowdney, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

The Lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard, are adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
Feb. 31

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

**A Farm, Storehouse and Wharf, and Tavern Stand,**  
Situate in the township of Downe, and village of Dividing Creeks. Also, two hundred acres more or less, of

**SALT MARSH.**  
Near Turkey Point, twenty acres of timbered land, together with all the Lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Fore, and taken in execution at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Cumberland Bank and others, and to be sold by  
**DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.**

**Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
Feb 26

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following described Lands, situate in the township of Hopewell, a LOT joins lands of Isaac Mulford, Thomas Harris and others, said to contain twenty six acres more or less.—A LOT said to contain three acres joins lands of Nathan Sheppard and others.—A LOT joins the above described, said to contain one acre.—SMALL FARM in the township of Greenwich joins lands of Henry Mulford and others, said to contain twenty eight acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jacob Briant, and taken in execution at the suit of John S. Wood, Esq. and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**At the same time and place,**  
**Tracts of Land,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield, the first joins the Pemberton Survey, said to contain three hundred acres more or less, the second joins lands of David Whitegar and others, said to contain seventy acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Whiticar and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, Executors, &c. and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**At the same time and place,**  
**A Tract of Land,**

Situate in the township of Currier River, joins the Furnace Tract, said to contain seventy five acres; more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Isaac Vanamon, and taken in execution at the suit of Maillon Lawrence, Executor, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**At the same time and place,**  
**A house and Lot,**

said to contain three acres more or less; a Lot of Bush and Woodland joins the above described land, and lands of Nathaniel Howell and others, said to contain sixteen acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Mead, and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**The sale of the lands of Jacob Briant, William Whitegar, Isaac Vanamon, and James Mead, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th of April next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon said day; and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
March 13.—ts.**

**A FARM,**

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of David Woodruff and others, said to contain one hundred and forty eight acres more or less; a Lot of Meadow Land joins land of John Perry and others said to contain two acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Blew, and taken in execution at the suit of William Bivens, jr. and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**

**The sale of the lands of William Blew is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th inst. at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.**  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
March 13.

**At the same time and place,**  
**A Lot of Salt Marsh,**

Situate in the township of Fairfield, Sayre's Neck and on the west side of Dares Island, said to contain five acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, esq. and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
**DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.**

**The sale of the lands of Philip Dare is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th inst. at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
March 13.**

**NOTICE.**

A number of Wood Cutters and Carters wanted; to cut and cart a quantity of pine wood, three miles from Millville. For further particulars, enquire of Jesse Coombs, near Millville, or the subscriber at Millville.  
**LEWIS MULFORD, for Joseph and Collin Cooper,**  
February 12.—4t

Notice is Hereby Given,  
THAT Andrew Grison, of the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, has this day executed a deed of Assignment of all his real and personal Estate to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and that his several creditors are requested to make their claims, and prove their debts according to law. Dated this 1st day of March 1821.  
BEJAMIN GRISON,  
DAVID BOWEN.

**Sale of Real Estate.**  
PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the township of Maurice River, on the premises late the property of the Rev. Fithian Stratton, deceased,  
**ONE LOT,**  
Containing one-half acre—situate in the village of Port Elizabeth, in said township, beginning in Church street.  
On said Lot there is a good House, with two rooms on the lower floor.  
Attendance will be given, and conditions made known on the day of sale, by  
DANIEL PARVIN, Executor.  
Feb. 26—ts

**By the President of the United States.**  
WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:  
Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:  
At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale  
Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.  
50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 do.  
51 to 55 range 29 do.  
At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of  
Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.  
50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.  
At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of  
Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.  
At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of  
Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east of the 5th principal meridian line.  
At the same place on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of  
Townships 95 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of  
Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line  
33 range 4 east do.  
29, 30 & 31 5 do.  
31, 32 & 33 6 do.  
At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of  
Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.  
11 to 13 10 & 11 do.  
6 to 13 12 & 13 do.  
8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of  
Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.  
7 to 10 2 do.  
8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 do.  
1, 8, 9 & 10 range 7 east do.  
1, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 8 do.

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of  
Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line  
5 to 10 range 14 west of the 2d principal meridian line  
8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13 do.

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of  
Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east,  
8 and 9 do.  
7, 8 and 9 do.

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.  
Given under my hand, at the City of Washington this 19th day of September, 1820.  
JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.  
Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—11st My.

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office.

By James Hopkins, Jacob Glover, and John Firith, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Gloucester.

**NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,** That on application to us of Paul Busti and John J. Vanderkemp, who claim an undivided two third parts of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, in the county aforesaid; bounded as follows: Beginning at the beginning corner of Hilt's survey, in the line of the West-Jersey Society's tract; from thence north 48 deg. 30' E. 152 chains to the south westerly corner of a survey made to Israel Pemberton for 1196 acres, thence by said line N. 51 deg. W. 80 chains to the fourth corner of said survey, thence N. 48 deg. 30' E. 150 chains to the fifth corner of said survey, thence S. 50 deg. E. 80 chains, thence N. 58 deg. 30' E. 56 chains 50 links, thence N. 51 deg. W. 12 chains, thence N. 46 deg. E. 80 chains, thence N. 68 deg. E. 3 chains, thence N. 72 deg. E. 30 chains, to the beginning corner of a survey made to John Monroe of 202 acres, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office in liber B. B. fol. 25, thence in the line thereof N. 2 deg. W. 78 chains, thence N. 82 deg. E. 37 chains, thence still by the same S. 47 deg. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 deg. E. 29 chains, still by the same S. 70 deg. E. 16 chains 50 links, thence N. 57 deg. W. 13 chains to a corner of 150 acres surveyed to John Garrick, and recorded in said office at Burlington, in lib. A. fol. 374, thence by the same N. 43 deg. E. 56 chains to a post, corner to 47 1/4 acres surveyed to Thomas and David Clark, thence by the same N. 77 deg. W. 66 chains, to a post corner, thence by the same S. 68 deg. 30' W. 25 chains, to a pine corner, thence N. 11 chains, thence still by the same N. 49 deg. E. 21 chains to a corner of said survey, thence north 57 deg. west 50 chains 50 links to another corner of Clark's survey, of 308 acres, thence by the same, N. 52 deg. west 10 chains 50 links to another corner of said survey, standing in a line of 142 acres, surveyed to Hugh M'Callum, and is recorded in lib. B. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 19 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains, thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 801 acres, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark aforesaid, and is recorded in lib. N. fol. 126, thence by the same S. 83 deg. west 32 chains to a gun corner, thence N. 17 deg. west 38 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains, thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence N. 6 deg. west 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 57 deg. west 86 chains, thence N. 55 deg. west 13 chains, thence N. 86 deg. west 8 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the northerly side S. 75 deg. west, 44 chains, thence N. 5 deg. west 71 chains, thence still by the same S. 78 deg. west 4 chains, thence still by the same, S. 9 deg. west 32 chains, thence still by the same south 61 deg. west 17 chains, thence south 86 deg. west 30 chains, thence north 62 deg. west 9 chains, thence still by the same south 1-4 E. 8 chains, thence N. 27 deg. chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 16 1/4 deg. E. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 1-4 d-g. E. 13 chains to said Landing Creek, thence south 68 deg. west 97 chains, thence north 22 deg. E. 20 chains, thence S. 78 deg. W. 155 chains to the society tract, thence along the same S. 12 deg. E. 360 chains to the beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land (more or less) after deducting all prior surveys: And who also claim the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Galloway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the 35 corner of Hind's large survey, recorded in the surveyor general's office, at Burlington, within one chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from the said bridge, thence N. 72 deg. 30' E. 91 chains, thence N. 66 chains, thence west 34 chains, thence north 82 chains, thence N. 22 deg. E. 14 chains, thence N. 70 deg. E. 15 chains, thence N. 30 deg. E. 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 29 deg. W. 31 chains, thence N. 25 deg. E. 10 chains, thence N. 65 deg. W. 47 chains, thence N. E. 3 chains, thence N. 69 deg. E. 6 chains, thence N. 47 deg. W. 512 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 73 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 22 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 11057 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for roads, including exceptions surveyed to William Irwin, 29th November, 1816, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office, at Burlington, in liber D. D. 419. We have nominated Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell, Commissioners to divide the said tracts of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Jesse Smith, in Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester, on the thirty-first day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by Coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

Given under our hands, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.  
Jas. Hopkins,  
Jacob Glover,  
John Firith.

**NOTICE.**  
Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of David Read, in Millville, about 200 acres of SWAMP, in York Wock, late the property of Evam Ewan, the younger, deceased. Conditions at sale by  
EVAN EWAN,  
Administrator.

**BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.**

**APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,**  
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,  
**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh,

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,  
**AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,**  
Nos. 137 and 139,  
North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,  
AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,**  
Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colic, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.  
For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.  
Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.  
Croup, Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will yield to its benign influence in a few hours.  
In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,**  
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,  
Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from the impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Tumor Albuginis, &c. &c.  
Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, which if not cured by a medicine of this nature, would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It is distinguished by its salutary influence, the whole nervous system, withering the heart with inward anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To the number of thousands have fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, coldness, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.  
The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.**  
WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.  
If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.  
This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.  
And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.  
DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.  
A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

**Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.**  
RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.  
It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.  
In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.  
The Melangers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.  
Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.  
It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws carterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.  
Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth; it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

**Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.**  
PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Ape's, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

**in Chancery of New Jersey.**

Between The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and  
Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Gley, Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, Defendants.

In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, in the above case, to me directed,  
And pursuant to Adjournment,  
Will be exposed to sale,  
**AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THURSDAY,**  
March 29, 1821,  
At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

At the house now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County,

The following Tracts of Land, to-wit:  
1. A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, on Little Mill Run, containing 29 acres, more or less.  
2. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, county aforesaid, bounded by the Greenwich Road lands, now or late of Henry Westcott, Daniel Swing and others, containing 117 acres more or less.  
3. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres, more or less.  
4. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pearson and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less.  
5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres.  
6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.  
7. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.  
8. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of David M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts containing 1538 acres more or less; the 2d 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.  
9. A tract of Land, situate in the County of Cumberland, adjoining lands now or late of J. Buck and A. Pierson, 300 acres more or less.  
10. The undivided third-part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.  
11. The undivided third-part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, Esq. sheriff, of the property of Joseph Seeds, containing two hundred and forty acres more less.

**E. D. Woodruff,**  
Master in Chancery.  
Dated Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—ts

**NOTICE.**  
THE Subscriber, expecting to leave the County on the 25th March next, requests those who have unsettled accounts with him, to call and make settlement previous to that time.  
J. BREWSTER.  
Bridgeton, Feb. 12.

**Sheriff's Sale.**  
BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias, I am directed, to be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Eldad Cook in the township of Stone Creek,  
**A Lot of Land,**  
Said to contain forty Acres, more or less, on which is situated a Dwelling House, Following Mill and Factory;—Also, two LOTS, said to contain seven Acres more or less, joins lands of Edward Keesby and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Eldad Cook, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, William N. Jeffers and others, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff,  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
Bridgeton Jan. 18—Feb. 19.

**NOTICE.**  
TO be Rented a FARM and GRIST MILL, and SAW MILL, where the Subscriber at present resides, ALSO, a DWELLING and STORE HOUSE at Bucksfootem, and if required there will be let on Loan to support the Store, two Thousand five Hundred Dollars on approved security.—ALSO, a DWELLING HOUSE in Millville, and possession given the 25th day of March next ensuing. For particulars apply to  
JOHN MATTHEWS,  
N. B. The Co-partnership of Joux Matthews & Sox is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MATTHEWS,  
Bucksfootem, Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2—Feb. 19, 1821—4t.

**NOTICE.**  
At the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Gley, Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, Defendants. In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, in the above case, to me directed, And pursuant to Adjournment, Will be exposed to sale, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THURSDAY, March 29, 1821, At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, At the house now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, The following Tracts of Land, to-wit:

1. A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, on Little Mill Run, containing 29 acres, more or less.  
2. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, county aforesaid, bounded by the Greenwich Road lands, now or late of Henry Westcott, Daniel Swing and others, containing 117 acres more or less.  
3. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres, more or less.  
4. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pearson and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less.  
5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres.  
6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.  
7. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.  
8. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of David M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts containing 1538 acres more or less; the 2d 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.  
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At the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in the case of the President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Gley, Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, Defendants. In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, in the above case, to me directed, And pursuant to Adjournment, Will be exposed to sale, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THURSDAY, March 29, 1821, At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, At the house now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County, The following Tracts of Land, to-wit: