





## Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the Philadelphia Gazette, April 19.

### Late & Important from Spain.

By the kind and polite attention of capt. Steinhaur, of the ship Brandt, arrived on Tuesday afternoon, we are put in possession of Paris and Bordeaux papers to the 14th March, containing London dates to the 8th, and Madrid to the 9th, inclusive. We have made every effort to extract the most important of their contents, and beg to offer our acknowledgments to the two gentlemen who obligingly furnished us with the translations which appear in this day's Gazette.

The revolution which has been so speedily and tranquilly effected in Spain, argues very much in favor of enlarged views, religious, moral and political, in that nation. We find by a Madrid article of 2d March, that the new council, who advised and supported the king in this measure of wisdom and moderation, consisted of the following distinguished characters, viz. His royal highness Infante Don Carlos, the duke de Infantado, the duke of San Fernando, bishop of Madrid, the counsellor of Castile, M. Lardizabal, and counsellor of State, Mr. Rivis.

The Paris papers are almost exclusively occupied with the debates in the legislative chambers, on the proposed law for restraining the press, and placing the public journals under a vigorous and arbitrary surveillance. The measure appears to meet with an open & indignant opposition; and in all probability will not be resorted to.

LONDON, 4th March.

After a deliberation of two hours, the under secretary of the privy council, Mr. Hobhouse, announced that eight of the conspirators were to be conveyed to the tower on the charge of high treason—six others were brought to the house of correction, on charges of murder and being accessory thereto.

The news from Ireland continues very alarming upon the situation of the west part of the island.

The papers contain many details of the ravages occasioned by the late tempests. At Dover, the gale raged with terrible violence—two vessels were entirely lost—three French fishing boats with their crews were entirely lost; roads near London were covered with fallen trees, and the houses had suffered more or less.

The fire at Chatham has reduced to ashes thirty-six houses. The fire originated in the house of a baker. A soldier was crushed to death by the fall of a wall. The arsenal has been preserved.

March 8.

The commotions in Ireland (Galway, Roscommon, &c.) continue. A battle between the police of Galway and the whole population of Ahascragh, in which the former had 2, and the latter 12 men killed. The ribbon men kept the ground and paraded in triumph with the head of the chief of the police on a pike.

BORDEAUX, March 14, 1820.  
SPANISH NEWS.

The insurrection has at length become general in Spain: A courier who arrived here yesterday, brought intelligence from different provinces, proclamations from various constitutional chiefs, and several new journals, from which on account of want of room we can make but few extracts. The intelligence brought is further confirmed by a Russian courier who passed through here yesterday, and who had quitted Madrid on the morning of the 9th inst. He adds, that after the almost unanimous declaration of the army and people, and the energetic demonstration of General Ballesteron, the king found himself obliged to proclaim the constitution of the cortes, the same as we announced yesterday.

The prisons of the inquisition were universally thrown open, and a general amnesty was about signing when the courier left there.

SARAGOSSA, 7th March.

Never has a political change been brought about with so much tranquillity and union. The constitution has been proclaimed the day before yesterday by all the people and the garrison composed of two regiments of infantry and one of cavalry. Military music and a general illumination terminated this memorable day. The joy of the people of Arragon was at its height. The marquis d'Alazon, captain general, has been confirmed in his command and the count de Castrezon who had replaced him by order of the king, has been arrested and sent back to Madrid.

MADRID, 6th March.

All has terminated happily, the weakness of the government against the immense force of public opinion, does not even give time enough to organize the contest between light and darkness. The count d'Abisid who called himself the friend of Ferdinand, has gone to Ocana, where he has put himself at the head of a regiment commanded by one of his brothers, and has arrested the public authorities and proclaimed the constitution. He continues the same operation in the different towns of the channel.

Several piquets of cavalry from this garrison and many gardes du corps Rate deserted with their arms and mountings. All the carpenter-ginners sappers which were at Alcala, have disappeared. Finally, all the provinces are declaring themselves and constituting provisional government; all these events which follow each other with such rapidity, have forced the king to declare that he would consent to the wishes of the people, who show the most lively movements of joy, and we hope this great crisis will be terminated without the smallest misfortune.

It is asserted that general Freyre, in concert with the patriots of the isla de Leon, has likewise proclaimed the constitution, which has been published at Segovia, and fixed up in every quarter; but a foolish ecclesiastic, who had the sense to tear down one of these bills, was immediately put to death.

VITTORIO, March 9.

has proclaimed the constitution; and it is said

that Catalonia has followed the example—the 8th of this month the king was to publish it in Madrid.

Bayonne, March 11.

We have news from every part of Spain; the insurrection is general; Mina organises it, and has proclaimed the constitution at San Estovan. Below is his proclamation, and several others from Arragon and Galicia, which will inform you of all that has taken place.

The worthy deputy, Munor, Torrero, one of the victims of the 10th May 1814, and the first who proclaimed in the Cortes, the sovereignty of the people, having shown himself at Corunna, was immediately named member of the government of this province.

### Proclamation of Mina.

Soldiers—If I abandoned the capital of France where the hope of being useful to you one day, had led me; and if I have returned to Spain, it is to unite all my means with the forces at the gates of Cadiz, which have heroically invoked the names of the constitution and the Cortes, against the efforts of tyranny and despotism. The memory of the heroes of the constitutional army of the south of Spain, shall not be less immortal through future ages, than the intrepidity with which they have declared themselves for the cause of their country; and the glory which awaits them shall be the reward of their labor, and a testimony of national gratitude.

Soldiers of every class, I depend on you all without distinction. I shall have the pleasure of seeing united by my side, those who formerly served under my orders, or who have been enrolled in the corps of partizans, or any other of the constitutional armies which are to rise in the Peninsula. May the wounds received on the field of battle in their country's defence, recall to their remembrance the obligation they are under to hold it up and to consolidate it by means of wise laws and a rational freedom.—Such are the foundations on which the edifice of the new Spanish government should rest: bases that had been despised and overthrown.

His ephemeral and powerless government will vanish at our appearance, because we have reason and justice on our side: for all those who are armed with the sacred fire of love of their country, will join themselves to such an honorable enterprise.

My countrymen, the nation will count on millions of defenders; and the Spanish soldier, instead of being the oppressor of the civil liberty of the people, shall show that he is its firmest support.

Head Quarters, 2d March, 1820.  
The General in Chief of the National Constitutional army of the north of Spain.  
FRANCISCO EPOZ MINA.

Bordeaux, March 12.

We hasten to communicate to the public the following news, which is fully confirmed.—

Madrid, March 8.

I embrace the opportunity of a courier going to Paris, to send you the enclosed Gazette. The joy of the people is at its height—the cries viva la constitution, resound through all our streets. Every thing has been effected in the greatest order and without bloodshed.—This change must certainly astonish all Europe. Soldiers as well as the people in general evince the most lively joy; I come this moment from the royal palace, where the repeated vivas of the people have induced the king to present himself twice on the balcony.

Gazette Extraordinary of Madrid.

Wednesday, 8th March 1820.

### OFFICIAL ARTICLE.

It has pleased the King our Sovereign to address to all his Secretaries of State, the Royal Decree which follows:

To avoid the delay which might arise from the doubts entertained by the Council in execution of my Decree of yesterday for the immediate convocation of the Cortes, and being the general will of the people, I have decided to swear to the Constitution proclaimed by the general and extraordinary Cortes, in the year 1812. Do you hold it as understood, and do you make immediate publication of this.

Signed by my royal hand—

FERDINAND.

Palais, 7th March, 1820.

Paris, March 9.

The journals of Bordeaux which arrived today confirm the news which we gave yesterday and the day before, concerning Spain. They also add more, among which there is some which wants an appearance of exactness, and which, for that reason, we abstain from publishing. The following is the most important. We publish it without altering a word.

The marquis of Lazan, captain general of Arragon, has gone to Madrid in haste, to give advice of the insurgents in Saragossa, where the people have effaced the name of Ferdinand which was placed over the public places, and substituted that of the Constitution.

General Castanos, captain general of Catalonia, has also given advice to government that he could not answer for the fidelity of that province, where he heard many secret meetings among the military of the people.

The same person met a courier that was going from Santander to Madrid, to carry the news that the constitution had been proclaimed in the former of these cities.

There has been some commotion at Valencia, and Nebot has been placed at the head of a corps of 400 men, and has made preparations to join the column of Riego, which was supposed to be near to Grenada.

The Insurgents of the Isle of Leon, have established a provisional junta, composed of the marquis of Uregua, of M. Solis, of the director of ports of the Island, and of two other persons. M. Alcal a Gollano, has been appointed prime secretary.

Gen. Ello has been disgraced for having advised the king to leave the capital.  
The command of the army of general Freyre

has been offered to gen. Biron and Bellerston, both have declined.

The staff officers of Gen. Freyre have presented themselves before him, and have demanded that the regiment which attacked the three companies which Riego left at Malaga, be struck from the army list, for having spilt the blood of their comrades.

The person who gave these details has also informed that the insurrection was becoming general throughout Spain, that the greatest confusion reigned at Madrid, at the moment of his departure; and that many grantees of Spain had presented themselves to the King, praying that he would convoke the Cortes, which they regarded as the sole means of quieting the Insurgents.

The letters which we have ourselves received from Madrid, from Iron, and from Bilbao, by yesterday's mail confirm in the most positive manner the progress which the insurrection is making, and the embarrassment of government. That from Madrid is couched in the following terms:

It is impossible for me to give you an idea of the consternation of the court. At the moment that they expected that the insurrection of the isla de Leon had been subdued, we heard that it had spread itself as far as Galicia. In the morning of the 29th of this month, the people of that province rose in conjunction with the troops. Captain Vanegas was arrested in his palace; a provisional government was formed and the constitution published. They dug up the remains of Gen. Porlier and paid them funeral honors—his widow was carried about in triumph. At Belanços and at Ferrol, the constitution has been likewise published. The governor of this last city having made some resistance, was killed. At Corogne, those who took part in the arrest and condemnation of general Porlier have likewise been killed. The insurrection had extended itself to Asturias. At Castropol, Cangas of Tingo, the constitution was proclaimed. Vengeance was exercised upon those men who were signalized for persecutions. The constitutionalists of Corogne had marched upon Santiago, to facilitate the insurrection there. The constitution has been peaceably proclaimed at Santander, in consequence of official orders received from the provisional government of Corogne.

The king has communicated this news to the council of Castile, which has demanded the advice of the attorney general. The members of this council have been for the most part, the executors of the system of oppression which has brought forth the insurrection.

The majority of the council of state, has proposed to demand of France a succour of 40,000 men, in virtue of the Holy Alliance. M. de \* \* \* has shown the impropriety of the measure—he has made it appear, that it would raise the whole population against the government. The king has taken his advice. Means of conciliation have been proposed, but they cannot be adopted by the present ministry. They have determined to make use of their last resource; they have resolved to abandon the Monks and the most fanatical Priests to their own violence, and to make them preach the murder and assassination of Philosophers, of Constitutionalists, of Free Masons, and of afrancesados.

### Important from Spain.

The ship Brandt, capt. Steinhaur, arrived at this port last evening, in 50 days from Rochelle. Sailed the 18th March, and brings Paris and Bordeaux papers to the 14th, and Madrid to the 9th March.

The Revolution in Spain is effected; the constitution of the Cortes of 1812 established, and a general amnesty proclaimed; the prisons of the inquisition were thrown open, and their tenants released.—*Ame. Cent.*

On the 19th of Feb. the ex-general Sarrazin, who was recently condemned to ten years labor at the public works, and 40,000 francs damages for bigamy, was brought before the Paris Assize Court. He humorously protested against the proceedings, and said his trial was illegal, inasmuch as he was only amenable to a court of war. The president observed to him that he might appeal against the present sentence of degradation; which was then pronounced in form. Sarrazin demeaned himself in the most violent manner, the gens d'armes were obliged to use force to conduct him back to prison.

Petersburg, (Vir.) April 4.

### From the Mediterranean.

Arrived at this port, brig Elizabeth, Capt. Williams, from Leghorn, via Gibraltar.

So far as Capt. W's information extended, the prospect of fruit crops was flattering throughout Italy—but he heard no political news worth detailing.

It was considered healthy in Italy, and generally along the Barbary Coast.

Capt. W. at Gibraltar met with the United States squadron, consisting of the Franklin 74, Peacock sloop, Guerriere frigate, and Spark gun brig, Capt. W. received from on board the Franklin and landed at Norfolk, 45 seamen whose period of service had expired. The Franklin was expected shortly to be relieved by the Columbus 74, when she would return to the United States.

M. Phillips, supercargo of the Nymph, was at Panama early in January, at which time the Macedonian frigate, Captain Downes, lay there, from whom he received every attentinn, and his vessel being short handed (then at Chagres) capt. D. supplied him with an able seaman.—Every thing was quiet at Panama, except that a Patriot force was approaching the neighborhood of Choco—200 Royalists had been dispatched to hold them in check, while a more considerable force was pushed up the river Arato, in the Gulf of Darien, to co-operate with them; but this division had returned to Carthage, not having been able to form a junction.

The Patriots were in great force at Mompust, on the river Madalena, and still advancing every thing in a warlike way was gloomy for the Royalists in that quarter—the commandant of Marines had taken command of the forces that

were intended to operate on the coast of the Gulf of Carthage, but the trade was at a stand, and nothing doing.

Philad. Gaz.

The longest law-suit ever heard of in England or perhaps in the world, was between the heirs of Sir T. Talbot, Viscount Lisle, on the one part, and the heirs of Lord Berkeley on the other, respecting certain possessions not far from Wotton-under-edge, in the county of Gloucester. The suit was commenced at the end of Edward IV. and was depending till the reign of James I. when a compromise took place, it having lasted 120 years.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, April 17.

Steam Ship Robert Fulton.—This beautiful ship in hauling down town yesterday to take in coal for her intended voyage, gave a specimen of her celerity. She gratified the curiosity of the immense number of citizens assembled on the wharves from one end of the city to the other. She proceeded from East into the North River, from thence to Gravesend Bay, and returned in two hours and thirty minutes, a distance of 22 to 24 miles without a sail. Judging from this small trial, she is likely to prove herself one of the fastest vessels ever propelled by the use of steam. She leaves this port in two or three days on her intended voyage for N. Orleans, touching at Charleston and Havana, merely to land and receive on board passengers. She is truly one of the wonders of the present age.

Mississippi Light-House.—Captain Parsons, of the brig Thetis, from New Orleans, informs, that on the 23d March, he visited the Light-House, in company with Mr. Wilson, officer of the Balize, and measured its perpendicular—found it incline to the S. S. E. 4 feet, 44 inches. Mr. Wilson, on the 25th March, found it had increased four inches more. The whole of the external arch is gone.—*Philad. Gaz.*

Extract of a letter from Carthage, March 18.

Our situation here has become very critical; the enemy are in quite possession of Santa Fe, and all the interior provinces—our commerce is therefore almost at a total stand, being limited to the consumption of the city and its immediate vicinity.—*ib.*

Seven persons, four of them Spaniards, lately arrived from Florida, have been apprehended at Savannah, and committed for trial, on the charge of conspiring to set fire to that town. One of them has disclosed the particulars of the plan.

Captain W. B. Finch has been ordered to report himself to Commodore Bainbridge, as second in command of the U. S. ship Columbus; Captain Elton having declined that service, on account of ill health.

It is stated by some of the Philadelphia papers that so uncommon is the run of Shad the present season, that six fresh shad have been sold in their market for one cent. One lot of 250, rather under size, were sold for a quarter of a dollar. They have been sold in this city for less than two dollars per hundred; which is cheap enough to render the plentifulness of the fish a blessing to the poor in these hard times.—*A. Int.*

From Niles' Register.

Commodore Barron, it will be recollected was suspended for five years, for alleged misconduct in the Chesapeake frigate, in 1807, when she was attacked by the British ship Leopard—a particular account of which and of the proceedings thereon, may be seen by referring to the first vol. of the Register page 49. The navy list runs thus: Capts. Murray, Rodgers, Barron, Bainbridge, Campbell, Decatur, &c. With the exception of his suspension, Com. Barron resumed his rank, and though we believe he never has been on duty since the Chesapeake affair it is said that he recently claimed the command of the Columbus 74, as senior of Com. Bainbridge, which claim was resisted by all the navy best, and especially by Decatur—who had succeeded Barron in the command of the Chesapeake on her return to port after being attacked by the Leopard. Former heart burnings were revived—and the rencounter took place which the nation will long deplore.

Philadelphia, April 21.

On Monday afternoon last, it was discovered that Hoffman, Ryan, and Adelsberger, three convicts in the State Prison, who were confined in one of the lower cells, had succeeded in drawing the ringbolt and tearing up a part of the floor—they had reached the arch, and in fifteen minutes would probably have made their escape, or taken possession of the yard, and produced another general revolt.—They were, however, detected in their efforts and removed to another cell. These prisoners were among the ringleaders in the late insurrection at the State Prison.—*Franklin Gazette.*

Franklin Gazette.

Michael Cable, jr. the son of the post-master at Elizabethtown, Pa. was committed to prison on the 12th inst. by the mayor of Lancaster, on presumptive evidence of his having been the person who robbed the mail a short time ago.

### DIED.

At Marblehead, Captain WILLIAM CROWLEY, aged 86, a native of Marblehead. He was at the capture of Quebec when Wolf was killed; he entered the United States' army in 1775, and was engaged in the land and naval service during the war. In his declining years he received the bounty of his country, and was grateful for the same. He was a respectable commander of a vessel before and after the Revolutionary war, and retained his respectability until his death.

It is stated in the Natchez paper, that a steam boat has been sunk in the Red River and that the steam boat Perseverance was burnt to the water's edge near Madison, Indiana.

In consequence of not receiving the expected supply of paper last week, and having altered our form, we are obliged to print this number on paper of a size different from that contemplated.

In the 4th inst. the important cause of *Josiah Rowan vs. Dr. Thomas Rowan*, came on before the Circuit Court of the United States for the District of Maryland, Judge WASHINGTON presiding. It was an issue directed by the court sitting in Chancery, to try the Will of the late *Thomas Rowan*, Esq. late of the county of St. Mary's, in the State of Maryland.

The validity of the will being denied by the defendant on the ground of incompetency in testator at the time of making it, and also of the defendant on the part of the plaintiff in procuring the same, a lengthy and minute investigation of the facts was had before the court, and the remainder of the week was occupied in the examination of a large number of witnesses upon the subject. The pleadings commenced on the 10th inst. and occupied three days. On the morning of the 14th the cause was given to the jury under a charge from the presiding Judge, with his usual ability. About nine o'clock the following morning the jury came into court, and gave, by the foreman, a verdict for the plaintiff, but on being asked, one or two of the jury dissented—whereupon they were remanded to their chamber by the court—but soon after returned again with a verdict for the plaintiff, and being polled as before, no one dissented from the verdict.

The Counsel who advocated the cause in behalf of the plaintiff were *Richard Stuckton* and *Edmund Flinghousen*, Esquires, and on the part of the defendant, *Joseph Ingalls*, Esq. of Philadelphia, and *Garret D. Wall*, Esq. of Trenton. They were assisted in the investigation by several of our most experienced and able attorneys.

The pleadings were highly interesting, and drew together a large number of spectators. The cause was drawn from the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, and was very respectable both in point of integrity and intelligence.—[*Federalist*.]

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, April 12, 1819.

The Senate have receded from their amendment to the military appropriation bill, on which a conference committee were appointed.

The Yellow Stone Expedition will of course, for the present, be abandoned.

A bill has passed the House granting a pension of \$500 per annum, for five years, to the widow *John Heaps*, who was lately murdered by the robbers, near Baltimore.

Leave of absence for the remainder of the session has been granted to Messrs. *Quarles* of Ky., *Smith*, *Strother*, and *Parker* of Virginia.

Washington, April 15.

The bill for the relief of the surviving Revolutionary officers, which was reported early in the session, has, after a full discussion, been rejected by a majority of 25 votes.

The case is briefly as follows: Some time before the conclusion of the war, Congress passed by a resolution, to those officers who should remain in the service till the termination of the war, half pay during life. This offer is said to have been made as an inducement for their continuance. Subsequently a portion of those officers petitioned congress to grant them a gross sum or full pay for a given time, in lieu of the stipulated half pay; among other reasons assigned for the request, was a repugnance to be considered pensioners of the government, a thing at which their patriotic pride revolted. Congress subsequently gave them full pay for five years, in commutation for their original engagement, but did not receive the approbation of all of them. It is believed, that it was very generally, if not universally accepted.—The payment was made in government certificates, or scrip on interest, called evidences of the public debt; which, a while, depreciated in current value;—but afterwards taken up and funded at par. The present memorial is predicated on the statement, that a part of those officers were not competent to compromise the interests of the remainder, and that if it were otherwise, the five years full pay was not an equivalent for what they were called upon to surrender: as by the principles of calculating annuities, a longer time should have been granted.—They complain also of the character of the pay which they received, but as it was the same as that paid to other creditors of the government, this consideration was not strongly urged by those who advocate the bill.—The bill proposed to grant the survivors the difference between what they received, viz: five years full pay, and what they would have been entitled to at the time, under the original contract, and to make good for the remainder of their lives full pay. The bill was advocated by Messrs. *Grant*, *Nelson* of Va., *Livermore*, *Gross* of N. Y., *Hemphill*, *Cushman*, and *Warfield*,—and opposed by Messrs. *Rhea*, *Hardin* and *Southard*.

THE NEW TARIFF.

Yesterday, (one day's previous notice having been given) Mr. *Livermore* moved to discharge a committee of the whole from the further consideration of the New Tariff bill, for the avowed purpose of afterwards moving its postponement, indefinitely or to next session.—It was a question by the rules of the house not debatable, and was therefore, decided without it, by yeas and noes as follows:

YEAS.—*Abbot*, *Alexander*, *Allen*, of Tenn., *Anderson*, *Baker*, of Mil., *Alexander*, of Va., *Ball*, *Barbour*, *Bayly*, *an*, *Buffum*, *Burton*, *Burwell*, *Butler*, of N. H., *Butler*, of Lou., *Cannon*, *Cobb*, *Cooke*, *Crafts*, *Crawford*, *Edwards*, *Culpepper*, *Cuthbert*, *Davidson*, *Earle*, *Edwards*, of N. C., *Fisher*, *Floyd*, *Gannett*, *Hall*, of N. C., *Holmes*, *Hooks*, *Jones*, of Va., *Kent*, *Livermore*, *Lowndes*, *McCoy*, *McCreary*, *Meech*, *Neal*, *Nelson* of Mass., *Nelson*, of Va., *Overstreet*, *Palmer*, of Va., *Pickens*, *Timball*, *Rankin*, *Reid*, *Rhea*, *Richards*, *Ringgold*, *Robertson*, *Settle*, *Silbhe*, *Simkins*, *Slocum*, *B. Smith*, of Va., *A. Smyth*, of Va., *Smith*, of N. C., *Swearingen*, *Terrell*, *Tucker*, of Va., *Tucker*, of S. C., *Tyler*, *Walker*, of N. C., *Warfield*, *Whitman*, *Williams*, of Va., *Williams*, of N. C.—71.

YEAS.—*Adams*, *Allen*, of Mass., *Allen*, of N. Y., *Baker*, *Baldwin*, *Batemam*, *Beecher*, *Bloomfield*, *Boden*, *Brown*, *Brush*, *Campbell*, *Case*, *Clark*, *Cook*, *Culbreth*, *Cushman*, *Darlington*, *Dennison*, *Dewitt*, *Dickinson*, *Dowse*, *Eddy*, *Edwards*, of Con., *Folger*, *Foot*, *Ford*, *Forrest*, *Fuller*, *Gross*, of N. Y., *Gross*, of Pa., *Hackley*, *Hall*, of N. Y., *Hall*, *Del. Hazard*, *Hemphill*, *Hendricks*, *Herrick*, *Hibshman*, *Hiester*, *Hill*, *Hossetter*, *Jones*, of Ten., *Kendall*, *Kinsley*, *Kinsley*, *Little*, *Linn*, *Lyman*, *Macclay*, *McLean*, of Del., *McLean*, of Ken., *Mallory*, *Marchand*, *Mason*, *Meigs*, *Metcalf*, *R. Moore*, *S. Moore*, *Monell*, *Morton*, *Moseley*, *Murray*, *Newton*, *Parker*, of Mass., *Patterson*, *Phelps*, *Philon*, *Pitcher*, *Plumer*, *Rich*, *Richmond*, *Rogers*, *Ross*, *Russ*, *Sampson*, *Sawyer*, *Sergeant*, *Shaw*, *Sloan*, *Smith*, of N. J., *Smith*, of Md., *Southard*, *Stevens*, *Storrs*, *Street*, *Strong*, of N. Y., *Tar*, *Tomlinson*, *Tompkins*, *Tracy*, *Trimble*, *Vanrensselaer*, *Wallace*, *Wendover*, *Wood*.—96.

This discussion is regarded as evincive of a disposition in the house to do something on the subject before the adjournment.—A similar disposition was also manifested in the senate on another question, viz: a bill providing for clothing the army in domestic manufactures.

LOAN.

Mr. *Smith* of Md. yesterday reported a bill authorizing a loan of two millions of dollars, for the service of the current year, and for other purposes, which further purposes, are to dip into the surplus fund to supply any further deficiency that may occur.

Mr. *Storrs* yesterday submitted the following: Resolved, That it is expedient to provide by law, for the establishment of a system of internal revenue,—which resolve was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

The House yesterday refused to take up the Bankrupt Bill, which was reported to them at an early part of the session, which may be considered conclusive as to any laws of the kind being passed this session.

Amendment of the Constitution.—Mr. *Cobb's* proposition to amend the constitution of the United States, so as to exclude the executive from the privilege of making civil appointments from members of either house of Congress, was negatived; there even not being a simple majority in favor of it. A majority of two thirds is requisite to an amendment to the Constitution.

April 18.

“Mr. *Lincoln* has obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.”

Mr. *Morton* yesterday, from the committee to whom had been referred the Senate's resolution fixing the time of adjournment, reported in part, that until several bills (which were specified) were disposed of, it was impracticable for them to designate any time when it would be in the power of Congress, consistently with its duty, to adjourn.

Subsequently two motions were made with a view of prevailing upon the House to name a day on which they would adjourn, but were both negatived, thus evincing a determination, as it was understood, to act upon the bills reported by the committee of manufactures.

Most of the time since has been occupied in discussing the bill from the Senate, changing the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to a cash system, &c. The bill thus far has been advocated by Messrs. *Anderson*, *Brush*, *Fuller* and *Robertson*, and opposed by Messrs. *Jones*, *Crowell* and *Brown*. The consideration of the bill will occupy another day at least.

April 19th.

“After another day's animated debate, in which Messrs. *Clay*, *McLean* of Ky. and others participated, the bill from the Senate changing the mode of disposing of the public lands from credit to cash sales, after July next, reducing the minimum price to \$1 25, and authorising the division of sections into eighths instead of fourths, was ordered to a third reading by a large majority; leaving no doubt that it will become a law.

The Theatre of this city was destroyed by fire this morning sometime after sunrise—how it is supposed to have originated, I have not learnt.”

FOR THE WHIG.

From a Father to a Son.

Letter IX.

DEAR EDWARD,

As I keep no copies of the letters which I address you, it is quite probable I may be somewhat repetitious, but as useful hints are not the less so, for being reiterated, I hope you will take no exceptions on that account.

Simple industry, or a disposition to be always busy is not of itself sufficient for a person who is at the head of his business. Those whose duty it is merely to execute the orders of superiors or masters have in this respect a plain and easy task, if well disposed they can hardly do wrong; but he who both devises and executes, has need of forecast and judgment, for as to profitable result, every thing depends on arrangement, system, and a judicious selection of the time and manner of doing a thing, which is necessary and determined to be done. For the want of due observance in this matter, much labor may be, and often is done to little purpose.—In order that your industry may produce the greatest possible results (and herein consists the true secret of acquiring wealth,) study well before a particular job is commenced, every thing in relation to the execution and design of it. Is this the proper time?—“There is a time and season for every purpose under the sun” and a thing done out of season had many times as well not be done at all.—If too soon, it may have to be done over again when the right time comes—if too late, it had probably better be postponed, till another fit opportunity arrives.—The adage “better late than never” though irreproachable as it respects the correction of bad habits, and the performance of duty, will not always apply to our secular

concerns. “Make hay while the sun shines” is an injunction familiar to every one; the spirit of which is what I am attempting to urge on your attention. One day's neglect at such a season is often one week's loss.—If you ever allow yourself to trespass upon this rule it is much the safest to press to day upon the business of to-morrow, rather than omit what ought, or may with propriety be performed to-day, until the uncertainty of to-morrow brings its own cares upon your hands. Having adopted the most expedient time, the next consideration is the manner of performance, there are many ways of doing a right matter, but some of these methods are greatly preferable to the rest, and there is probably one superior to all.—Now if you can hit on this, you will be extremely fortunate. Let it be an invariable rule, to do your work, whatever it may be, well.—A rigid adherence to this direction is of vast importance—what an immensity of time and labor is lost and sometimes worse than lost, by a loose and negligent transaction of business. By doing a thing slightly or to the halves, as we term it, security is often reposed where none is due, much positive mischief accrues, and the thing soon has to be done over again. In this very way many are busy all their lives to little good purpose. You ought to have a spirit of ambition in this respect; your character is concerned in it, and will soon be graduated accordingly. And is not the good report of the neighborhood or community of high advantage to every one?—Who is not gratified by merited commendation? Can the “botch,” the “bungler,” the person whose business is at sizes and severs, and who never does any thing in that substantial and neat manner that every thing ought to be done, expect to escape those reproachful epithets—he will not. He will be subjected to loss of reputation, and a loss of pecuniary profit. It is particularly important to study the least expensive method of obtaining an end. The skill of discriminating in this matter commonly determines a man's success. Two mechanics equally qualified to give satisfaction to their employers, as to the style of their workmanship, perhaps equally industrious, will, by their different methods of carrying on business, experience in the end results, as to themselves, directly opposite; the one will get rich—the other forever remain poor.—There seems sometimes to be a kind of intuitive faculty in this respect, but due reflection, and inquisitive observation, ought certainly to have their proper and profitable influence on every one. Take particular notice of your thriving neighbor, watch closely his manner of business, and you will soon find wherein “his great strength lies,” if you discover nothing in his secret, repugnant to the principles of honor, anti honesty, do not be ashamed to copy him. Be not bashful in soliciting his advice, when you are at a loss how to proceed;—never consider small matters of improvement, unworthy your regard, or any individual, however low in life, as incapable of being your instructor. For the greatest men have often derived useful hints from such characters as these.

Yours, &c.

November 1st, 1819.

Our Theatre is destroyed by Fire.—About 7 o'clock yesterday morning, the THEATRE in this city was discovered to be on fire. There was scarcely an interval of a moment from the discovery of the fire, before the whole roof and interior were in flames; and in less than fifteen minutes the roof fell in. The opinions of those who have enquired into the matter vary as to the cause of the fire. Some suppose it to have been the work of an incendiary, whilst others suppose it to have been the result of accident.

Nat. Int.

It is stated in the National Intelligencer, that *COIN. BARRON* has so far recovered his health as to be able to leave Washington for his residence in Hampton, Virginia.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has offered a reward of one thousand dollars, for the apprehension of the person or persons who have lately attempted to fire the city of Philadelphia.

*SMITH DAVIS*, who lately made an attempt to rob the mail at West-Farms, N. Y. has been sentenced to six years' imprisonment.

The correspondence between Commodores *Barron* and *Decatur*, which took place previous to their fatal encounter, has been published.—It is too long for the columns of a weekly newspaper; nor do we know that any great good could result from its publication—since it only goes to prove a solitary fact, (well known before,) which is, that man, when under the dominion of passion, bids farewell to his reason.

Mirror.

Extract of a letter, dated

“CANTON, Dec. 2d, 1819.

“The Congress frigate is here. Her arrival has excited the fear of the Chinese—they keep armed vessels constantly watching her, and have more than once ordered Captain *Henley* to depart; he, however, hath not thought proper to obey, and they do not possess force sufficient to enforce their mandate. All intercourse with the natives is prohibited, and the only method of obtaining provision is through the agency of the American Consul, Mr. *Wilcocks*. After purchasing he is obliged to have it conveyed in American vessels a distance of seventy miles from Canton, down to where the frigate is anchored.”

Elections.

In New-Hampshire, the republicans have elected their candidate for Governor by a large majority. They also have a majority of the Councillors, Senators, and Representatives.

In Massachusetts Governor *Brooks* has been re-elected by an increased majority.—The Legislature is Federal.

In Maine, *William King* has been elected Governor. The republicans have a majority in the Legislature.

In Connecticut, Governor *Wolcott* has been re-elected. The Republican Senatorial ticket succeeded by nearly 3000 majority.—A large majority of the Representatives is republican.

DIED, on the 29th ult. at his house in Charlestown, Virginia, in the 29th year of his age, Lieutenant *Jour Patterson*, of the U. S. Navy. During the late war he acquired a high reputation as a naval officer: In the action with the Java he served as a midshipman on board the Constitution, after which he was ordered to Lake Erie, and served in the memorable action of September 13th 1813.

Bank Note Exchange.

Corrected Weekly from the American Centinel.

Philadelphia, April 24, 1820.

Per cent. dis.	Centre	25
United States Branch,	Silver Lake	50
NEW-HAMPSHIRE.	Washington	do
New-Hampshire Banks	Northumberland, Union, and Columbia Banks at	
VERMONT.	Milton	20
Burlington	Greenburgh	12 1/2
MASSACHUSETTS.	Brownsville	do
Boston Banks	Huntingdon	25
Country Bank	Meadville	50
RHODE ISLAND.	Penn. Agricult. and Manuf. Company at Carlisle	50
Rhode Island Banks	Green Castle	do
Connecticut generally	Marietta	40
NEW-YORK.	Bedford	50
City Banks	Beaver	do
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank	Farmers and Mechanics Bank of Pittsburgh	40
Albany Banks	Union Bank of Pa.	50
Troy Bank	Juniata	do
Mohawk Bank	DELAWARE.	
Lansingburgh Bank	Bank of Delaware at Wilmington	par
Washington and Warren Bank	Farmers Bank of Del. & branches	par
Newburgh Bank	Wilmington and Brandywine	par
Newburgh Branch Bank at Ithica	Commercial bank of Delaware	5
Orange County Bank	Branch of do. at Milford	50
Catskill Bank	Laurel bank	40 a 50
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	MARYLAND.	
Middle District Bank	Baltimore banks	1/2
Auburn Bank	Do Citybank	3
Geneva Bank	Do Annapolis	2 a 3
Columbia receivables	Do of do. at Easton	2
Utica Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Plattsburgh Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Bank of Montreal	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Canada Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
NEW-JERSEY.	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Jersey Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Banks in Newark	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Bank of New-Brunswick	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Trenton Insurance Company	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Farmers Bank at Mount Holly	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Cumberland Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
STATE BANK	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At Camden	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At Elizabethtown	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At N. Brunswick	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At Paterson	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At Trenton	Do. at Fredericktown	3
At Morristown	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Sussex Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
PENNSYLVANIA.	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Philadelphia Banks	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Easton	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Germantown	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Montgomery County	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Chester County at West Chester	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Delaware County at Lancaster	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Harrisburg	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Northampton	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Newhope Br. Co.	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Columbia do	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Farmers Bank of Bucks County	Do. at Fredericktown	3
York Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Chambersburgh	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Farmers Bank of Reading	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Gettysburgh	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Carlisle Bank	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Swatara at Harrisburgh	Do. at Fredericktown	3
Pittsburg	Do. at Fredericktown	3

Sunday Schools.

THE MANAGERS of the Cumberland Sunday School Union, will meet in the office of the Secretary, at 2 o'clock P. M. of Monday the 24th instant. The superintendent of each school belonging to the Union, is requested to bring or send forward on that day, a complete report of the state of the school under his care, that a correct Annual Report of all the schools may be made to the Adult & Sunday School Union in Philadelphia. The annual meeting of the society will be held in the Presbyterian Meeting House at Bridgeton, on Wednesday the 26th instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. It is desirable, that as many of the Teachers and scholars of different schools should attend, as can with any convenience.

Eben. Elmer, Sec'y.

April 10, 1820.—3w

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

Special Term—April 11th, 1820.

*GEORGE C. SCHIRELY* and *Daniel Parvin*, Esq. Executors of *Fithian Stratton*, late of the city of Philadelphia, deceased, having exhibited to this court duly attested an account certified under the hand and seal of the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia, by which account it appears that the estate of said decedent, both real and personal, in the city and county of Philadelphia aforesaid, has been disposed of agreeably to law, and the proceeds thereof insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses due from the estate of said decedent, and the said executors setting forth that said decedent died seized of real estate in this county of Cumberland, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estate of said decedent do appear before the judges of this court at Bridgeton, on Monday, the 12th day of June next, at two o'clock, P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedent, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, which remain unpaid. By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.—2m

Bottled Porter & Ale,

FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber, at the White Store House, at the corner opposite the Hotel.

Likewise,

AN Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c.

Joel Fithian, jr.

Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.



PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED, A View of the Arguments for and against taking Life, in civil Society, for Murder, WITH AN APPENDIX: BY I. THOMSON.

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the arguments which are adduced, on which the different opinions of men are formed. The author has endeavored to present all the arguments on both sides of the subject as concisely as could conveniently be done.

RECOMMENDATION.

I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr I Thomson, on the subject of capital punishments. The arguments are judicious and well arranged, and the deductions from them are, in my opinion, just.

September 13, 1819. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

Banked Meadow.

For Sale, 500 acres of Banked Meadow, situated about seven miles from Port-Elizabeth. It is a first rate land for grain or grass, and will be divided into farms of any size to suit purchasers.

Apply to Joshua Brick, Port Elizabeth.

March 13th, 1820-6t

Cape-May Orphans' Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1820. Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith, and others Esquires, Judges. Estates of Joseph Hildreth, and Jehu Eldridge, deceased.

Application of Joshua Hildreth, esq. administrator, &c. of Joseph Hildreth, deceased, and of the estate of Jehu Eldridge, deceased, to the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape-May, in pursuance of the statute in such case made and provided.

Jehu Townsend, Clk.

CASH, JOB, STORE.

Thomas Woodruff,

HAS on hand at his store in Bridgeton, a very handsome assortment of Fresh Goods suited to the season, viz:

- India, British, French, Domestic } Dry Goods. Glass, Crockery, & } WARE. Hollow Cutlery & } WARE. Groceries, Liquors, Looking Glasses, Waiters, Trays, &c. &c.

T. W. having been particularly assisted by persons who daily attend the public auctions, has without reserve, purchased all his dry goods in that way, flatters himself that for the cash he can sell them at the most reduced prices.

Adjourned Sale.

The sale of the Lands of John Budd, William Tomlinson and William Davis, is adjourned until Tuesday the 2d Bay of May next.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

A Quadrant FOR SALE.—Enquire at the office of the WHIG March 13.—tf

SHINGLES.

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles. STRATTON & BUCK February 2d, 1819.

Marshal's Sale.

BY virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Circuit Court of the United States, for the third Circuit, New-Jersey District, against the goods & chattels, lands, tenements, hereditaments, and real estate of Jeremiah Buck,

Will be Sold,

between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of

Tuesday the 9th day of May next,

At the Hotel in Bridgetown, now kept by Jarvis W. Brewster, in the county of Cumberland, New-Jersey District, the several Tracts and lots of Land hereafter described—that is to say:

- 1. TWO acres of cedar swamp, on Cohansep creek, near the foot of Cornwall's Branch. 2. One third of sixty five acres of woodland, near Bridgeton, adjoining Ebenezer Seelye. 3. One third of six acres of cedar swamp, on Mill creek, near the Indian fields. 4. One hundred acres of Woodland, adjoining Enoch and Jonathan Fithian. 5. Seven hundred and fifty acres of Woodland, in Lebanon neck, part of the Penn Tract. 6. One hundred acres of Woodland and cedar swamp, on the Chatfield Branch, at the Beaver Dams. 7. Sixteen acres of Land and cedar swamp, on Lebanon. 8. Ten acres of woodland part of the Harris tract. 9. Twelve and a quarter acres of woodland, adjoining Abijah Blew. 10. Seventy two acres of Woodland, at the head of Lebanon, adjoining Jonathan Fithian. 11. A Farm on Cohansey, two miles from Bridgeton, containing one hundred and fifteen acres, fifty of which are Arable, seventeen meadow, residue woodland—dwelling house, and barn thereon. 12. A small farm of forty three acres, at Rocap's run—House and Barn thereon. 13. A farm in Back neck, containing one hundred and sixty eight acres, adjoining David Sheppard. 14. Ten acres of Woodland, adjoining said farm. 15. Half part of fifty six acres of marsh on Cohansey creek, adjoining Michael Swing. 16. Five acres of Cedar swamp, on Town swamp. 17. Forty two acres of Salt Marsh, on Cohansey creek, adjoining Samuel Seelye and others. 18. Fifteen acres of marsh, on Cohansey creek, adjoining John Westcott, and others. 19. Twenty five acres of woodland, adjoining David Sheppard. 20. Six acres of Salt Marsh, on Cedar Creek, part of Seelye Dare tract. 21. Twenty seven acres of woodland, near Jeremiah Whitaker's. 22. Three acres of Cedar swamp, adjoining Jason Ogden. 23. Four hundred and ninety eight acres of woodland, adjoining Jacob Ridgway and Richard F. Bower. 24. Fifty one and a half acres of woodland, adjoining Daniel P. Stratton and the Buck Shutum road. 25. Sixty four and a half acres of Land, adjoining a public road, near Cedarville, with dwelling house and barn thereon. 26. Seven acres of woodland, adjoining land late of Nathan Bernet. 27. One hundred and thirty eight acres of Woodland, adjoining Isaac Adeock, David Clark, & others. 28. A tract of land commonly called the Burgin Farm, situate in the township of Hopewell. 29. A tract of Land, in the township of Deerfield, containing eighty five acres, on which are erected a Grist Mill, Saw Mill, Factory, and five dwelling houses, Barn, Stables, &c. near Bridgeton, being the same that Jeremiah Buck bought of Ephraim Seelye. 30. A Farm, in Hopewell township, known by the name of the Holmes Farm. Also, all other Lands or rights to lands, of the said Jeremiah Buck, in the state of New-Jersey. Seized and taken in execution as the property of said Buck, at the suit of Edmund I. Hollinshead and others, and to be sold by

Lemuel Howell, Deputy Marshal.

Dated March 13, 1820.—ts

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the acts of Congress, passed on the 26th of March, 1804 on the 3d of March, 1805, and on the 25th of April, 1803, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands in the District of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed:

Therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in July next, viz:

- South of the base line. East of the merid. line. Townships 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in ranges 4, 5, and 6. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in range 7. 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in range 8.

excepting such lands as are or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The sale shall continue so long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer; and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of March, 1820. JAMES MONROE.

By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized the publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st day of July next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment! March 18—10w1J.

ADJOURNED SALE,

The sale of the property of Remembrance Lippincott, is adjourned until Tuesday the 25th instant. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. April 3, 1820.

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property of Dan Bowen, is adjourned until Tuesday the 25th instant. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. April 3, 1819.

ADJOURNED SALE.

The sale of the property of Major Henerson is adjourned until the 16th day of May. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. April 24, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday: the sixteenth day of May 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 W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, 100 acres of

Woodland & Cedar Swamp.

near the Beaver Dams, 16 acres of land and cedar swamp, on Lebanon; 11 1/2 acres of meadow, in Lower Jewels Company, 5 acres of woodland near Bridgeton, one half acre lot in Bridgeton, owns James Giles, esq. 10 acres of woodland, owns Samuel Tomlinson and others; a Brick House and Lot, in the vicinity of Bridgeton, now in the tenure of Levi Locking.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah Buck, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, and William Potter and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

situate in the township of Millville, joins land of Daniel Brandiff and others, said to contain one hundred and three acres more or less, a House and Lot in the village of Millville, the following in the township of Deerfield, a farm said to contain sixty five acres, joins lands belonging to the heirs of William Garrison, deceased; forty three acres joins lands of Peter Griner and others, sixty four acres joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, one hundred acres joins lands of Charles Griner, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Mark Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Fithian, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

Two Tracts of Land,

situate in the township of Downs, 3 farm joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, a tract joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell and others, said to contain thirty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Richard Whitecar, Jr. and taken in execution at the suit of Abigail Lore, Administratrix, and Josiah Seelye, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

Different Tracts and Lots,

situate in the township of Maurice River; one hundred and twenty acres of land more or less;—a tract of land and Marsh, at the mouth of Maurice River, twelve building lots in Port Elizabeth, together with all the lands of the defendant.—A better description at the sale.—Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph & Collin Cooper, and to be sold by

Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

April 10, 1820—4t

NOTICE.

THE DISTRICT MEDICAL SOCIETY of the County of Cumberland, in the state of New-Jersey, will hold their annual meeting at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 25th inst. at two o'clock, P. M.

ENOCH FITHIAN, Secretary.

April 17, 1820

Blacksmiths.

ARE offered two sets of tools complete, now in the shop lately occupied by James Hampton, dec'd. in the township of Deerfield, about a mile from Bridgeton. These tools will be sold altogether a great bargain, and as the purchaser can also rent the shop which is considered a first rate stand; any person desirous of establishing themselves in a good business will do well to purchase them.

If not sold before Monday the 15th of May next they will then be positively sold at public sale to the highest bidder, sale to commence at 4 o'clock P. M.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Administrator.

Bridgeton, April 6, 1820.—St

For Sale.

A BOX of excellent machine cards—These cards will be sold very low and warranted of the first quality. ALSO, A Light FARM WAGGON, with shaft and tongue, suitable for one or two horses—and a good two horse Farm or WOOD Waggon, both new and well made. Apply to

Lucius Q. C. Elmer..

Bridgeton, April 10

List of Letters

Remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. April 1st, 1820.

- A.—Joel S. Ayars, Elisha Ayars, Lewis Ayars, Danie Acklev. B.—James Burch, Levi Eond, James Bacon, Enos Bacon, Jonathan Brooks, 2, Enoch Boon, 4, Mary & B. Bacon, Nancy Bedeal, Ann Barratt. C.—David Claypool, capt. Benjamin Cozens, 2. D.—John Dorton, John W. Davis, William Davidson Rachel Dare, Freelove Dunham. E.—William B. Ewing. F.—George Facemire, James Fuller, Catharine Platt Sarah Anna Flemings. G.—Henry Ginkins, William Gentry, Id. Garrison Abraham Garrison, Thomas Gellston. H.—Richard Hand, John L. Howel, Cornelious Hulle, Capt. Hnnnam, Philip Harris, Joseph Hampton. J.—Azariah Jarman, Elizabeth Johnson. K.—Elizabeth Keen. L.—James Lanning, Margaret Loder. M.—Anthony Maggi, Nancy Martin, Henry Mundy N.—John Novil, Elwell Nichols, Anthony F. Newbold, 2, Norton Nichols. P.—Thomas Peck, John Perry, Phineas Price, Philip Press, Isaac Prettyman, 2, David Page, 2 M's: Parvin Ann Patton. Q.—Capt. Charles Quadrill. R.—John Robinson, Ephraim Rynoe, Andrew Rocap James Riley, Joshua Reeves, Rachel Reeves, Susan Rowe S.—Furmon Shepherd, James Smiley Samuel Sirs William Sanders n, Samuel Seelye, 2, Enoch Sheppard David Sheppard, Nancy Statham, Elizabeth Smith. T.—Samuel Tomlinson, 2, Samuel Thackary, Pamela Tucker W.—William Waltham, David Woodruff, Nathanie Whitekar, Henry Wheaton, Daniel Woodruff, Joseph Westcott, Henry Williams, Ann Wilson, Mary Walker Phebe Whitney. Y.—Jonathan Youngs.

Curtis Ogden, P. M.

April 3, 1820—4t

Without Deduction.

Grand Scheme, Suited to the Time.

New-Jersey Navigation Lottery, Second and Last Class.

SCHEME.

Table with 2 columns: Prize of \$20,000 (1), 10,000 (2), 5,000 (2), 2,000 (3), 1,000 (25), 500 (20), 20 (100), 10 (340), 5 (11520). Corresponding dollar amounts in the second column.

12,012,000 prizes; 22,287 blanks;—35,0 Tickets at Five Dollars.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

CAPITALS

Table with 2 columns: CAPITALS (\$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000), Flouting Prize (1 of 10,000, 1 of 5,000, 1 of 2,000, 10 of 1,000, 10 of 500, 100 of 200, 340 of 10, 5 of 5).

STATIONARY PRIZES.

Table with 2 columns: Ticket numbers (2000, 1000, 500, etc.), Prizes (1000 dollars, 1000 dollars, etc.). Includes text about the last drawn ticket.

And nearly Twelve Thousand other Prizes, at not two blanks to a prize.

Tickets only Five Dollars.

The Manager offers to his friends and the public, sincere thanks for their generous support afforded to the former Class, and he flatters himself the above Scheme, wherein the same grand prizes may be obtained for the small sum of five dollars as for ten in the former Class, will be generally approved and spiritedly supported.

Josiah Harrison, Manager.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Joshua Brick, John Frenchard, Jr., Elias P. Seelye, Jr. Esqs. Those who wish a chance in the Splendid Scheme, will better apply immediately as Tickets will soon advance in price.

All letters addressed to the Manager on Lottery business, must be post paid. J. Jones, & Co. Camden, N. J.

April 10.—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

IN Chancery of New-Jersey. BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue on Tuesday the ninth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape-May, at the Inn of Esther Hand, in the middle township, all that

Tract of Land,

And premises hereinafter particularly described, situate lying and being in the middle township in the county of Cape-May, butted and bounded as follows: beginning at the head of Elijah Hand's deceased, land in the line between him and his late brother Jonathan Hand, and running down said line north fifty seven degrees west, fifty one perches to a Division Corner, thence south fifty one degrees west one hundred and seventy perches, across to the creek, from thence south forty four degrees, east thirty six perches, from thence north eighty degrees east forty perches, from thence north sixty six degrees east forty four perches, thence south eighty five degrees east fifteen perches, thence north twenty two degrees east sixteen perches, thence north eighty seven degrees east seven perches, thence north forty five degrees east eighteen perches, thence north thirty degrees east thirteen perches, thence north forty six degrees west six perches and twenty links, thence north thirty three degrees and forty five minutes, thence forty one perches and twelve links, from thence north fifty seven degrees east seven perches, thence north thirty three degrees east eighteen perches, thence north fifty seven degrees west seven perches, thence south thirty three degrees east twenty seven perches, thence south fifty seven degrees west forty five perches, thence thence south thirty three degrees west to the first point of beginning, within said boundaries is said to contain one hundred acres: to be the same more or less, excepting thereout twenty two acres and thirty six perches heretofore sold unto Aaron Hewett, and also excepting thereout seven acres, three roods and thirty eight perches heretofore sold unto Richard Cresse. Seized as the property of Recompence Hand, John Ross and Rachel his Wife, Thomas Douglas and Rebecca his Wife, Recompence Hand, jun. Philip Hand, Achiah Hand, Mary Hand, Elijah Hand and Joseph Hand, Defendants, at the suit of Robert Edmunds, assignee, John Stites, complainants.

DAVID TOWNSEND, Sheriff.

Cape-May, Feb. 21, 1820—2m

PRINTING

Neatly Executed at this Office

No subscrip than six mont time, to disce applied. No subscrip his name, whi Advertisem

In Cl

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New-Jersey, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue on Tuesday the ninth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cape-May, at the Inn of Esther Hand, in the middle township, all that