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THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

SALE OF LANDS, in the Cumberland & Gloucester Counties, IN THE State of New-Jersey.

WHEREAS WESLEY BUDD and SOPHIA his wife, by their deed dated the 21st day of July, 1817, and recorded in the clerk's office of the county of Cumberland, in book III. of deeds page 233 &c. did among other lands and premises convey the following described premises unto PAUL BUSTI and J. J. VANDERKEMP, situate in the county of Cumberland, and State of New Jersey, and also in the county of Gloucester and state aforesaid, viz.

No. 1. Beginning at a white oak on the northern side of a hill being a corner of Eli Budd, and William Hollinshead's land, and running thence south 81 degrees and 13 minutes east, 14 chains and 25 links to white oak, thence south 54 degrees and 30 minutes east, 51 chains and 50 links to a pine, thence north 17 degrees east, 49 chains and 50 links to a maple standing in Eli Budd's branch, thence north 53 degrees west 45 chains to a run, thence south 73 degrees west 97 chains to the beginning, containing 1086 acres with allowance for highways.

No. 2. Beginning at a pine in the edge of the path side of M'Neil's branch in the society line, where Elzath Davis ran it, thence south 3 degrees east, 30 chains, thence north 61 degrees west, 68 chains, thence north 17 degrees, and 15 minutes east, 27 chains and 80 links to said branch, thence bending said branch to the beginning, containing 157 1/2 acres with allowance for highways.

No. 3. Beginning at a small pine, corner to Eli Budd's land, standing in the line of the Defiance Mill tract near the westerly side of some high land, and on the easterly side of Canute road, extending northerly 55 1/2 degrees west, 7 chains, thence north 21 degrees west, 46 chains and 30 links, thence north 17 degrees east, 4 chains, thence north 18 degrees east, 25 chains, thence north 66 degrees east, 36 chains, thence north 18 1/2 chains, thence north 61 degrees east, 13 chains, thence south 78 degrees east, 7 chains, and 30 links, thence south 3 degrees east, 73 1/2 chains, thence south 42 degrees east, 15 chains, and 40 links, to the beginning, containing 1174 acres, with allowance for highways, but after excepting 26 acres conveyed to Eli Budd, and 80 acres, also conveyed to said Eli Budd, and 50 acres surveyed to Aaron Leaming, there remain 1018 acres with allowance.

No. 4. Beginning at a white oak corner to a survey of Eli Budd, standing by a small pond southeast about a mile distant from the house where Daniel Carl formerly lived, thence west 34 chains, thence south 49 degrees, 43 chains, and 60 links, thence north 31 1/2 degrees east, 21 chains, thence east 18 chains, thence north 57 degrees east, 14 chains and 20 links, thence west 15 chains, thence north 67 degrees west, 28 chains and 40 links, thence south 10 chains to the beginning, containing 91 acres of land with allowance for highways.

No. 5. Beginning at a pine stump anciently marked, being a supposed corner of Scot's tract and now a corner to Eli Budd's land, and running thence close to Scott's line, south 63 degrees, west 124 chains, to a stake, nearly opposite Defiance's mill, thence north 75 degrees, west 49 chains, to a corner standing on the 8th line of Society's survey about 37 chains, from the ninth being the beginning corner of Eli Budd's, thence north 37 degrees and 15 minutes east, 34 chains, to a pine tree marked for a corner of William Rawson's survey, thence along said Rawson's line south 43 degrees east, 22 chains, to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north 42 degrees east, 56 chains, and 30 links to a corner of Rawson's survey thence north 48 degrees east, 20 chains, 50 links, to a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north 42 degrees east, 31 chains and 50 links, to a maple marked, 4 blazes and 12 notches standing on the edge of Cedar branch, being a corner of Rawson's survey, thence on said Rawson's line north 48 degrees west, 6 chains and 50 links to a pine marked for a corner in Rawson's line, thence north 63 degrees east, crossing Cedar branch 294 chains to a pine marked 4 blazes and 12 notches standing on the edge of Tuckahoe branch, thence south 70 degrees east, 60 chains and 25 links to a pine marked for a corner standing on the east side of the new highway leading from Tuckahoe to Parson's tavern, and near the Greasy pond, thence south 63 degrees west, crossing the main branch of Tuckahoe, near a small Beaver dam 274 chains and 50 links to the beginning, containing 2369 1/2 acres and 1 rod.

No. 6. Beginning at a double red oak standing about 75 links northwest of a small pond and is north 10 degrees east, from Joshua Bennet's house, the distance being about 54 chains, and is south 5 degrees east, about 10 chains from an old tar kiln, and is the south corner of 150 acres, surveyed to William Bennet, said trees are marked each 12 notches and one with letters E. B. and the other W. B. and running thence north 20 chains to a post by a pine stump, thence north 70 degrees west, 60 chains, and 75 links to two white oaks from one root by the south side of the road, leading from Leaming's mill to the head of Manamuskin creek, each marked 12 notches, thence south 63 degrees west, 6 chains, and 50 links to two white oak saplings, by the road, each marked 12 notches near a pond, thence south 46 degrees west, 7 chains and 50 links, to a white oak marked 12 notches, thence south 28 degrees west, 25 chains, to a pine, thence

south 13 chains, to a post set on an old tar kiln, thence south 28 degrees east, 14 chains, and 25 links, crossing the branch on the old bridge to a post set in William Bennet's line, thence north 18 degrees east, 2 chains, and 75 links, to a double pine marked 12 notches, thence north 66 degrees, east 36 chains to the beginning, containing 135 acres.

No. 7. Beginning at a pine sapling marked 4 blazes and 12 notches and standing on the south-east side of Manamuskin creek, and is 15 chains therefrom, to the head of Eli Budd's mill pond, about half a mile above the mill-dam, and running thence north 60 deg. east, 50 chains 50 links thence north 41 degrees west, 42 chains; thence south 47 degrees west, 69 chains, and 30 links, thence south 75 degrees east, 36 chains, and 6 links, to the place of beginning; containing 200 acres of land with allowances for highways, which part of land was located by Joseph Jones and Robert Wallace.

No. 8. Beginning at a red oak sapling marked 4 blazes and 12 notches, standing about 8 chains from Big Canute branch on the south west side thereof, in Little Canute neck about 40 chains northeastward of Matten's road, and from thence running south 66 degrees and 30 minutes west, 8 chains and 10 links, thence north 83 degrees and 30 minutes west, 8 chains and 25 links, thence north 36 degrees and 30 minutes east, 10 chains and 65 links, thence south 77 degrees and 15 minutes east, 15 chains and 50 links, thence south 15 degrees east, 12 chains and 25 links to the place of beginning; containing 28 acres with allowance for highways.

ALSO, all the following described lots of land situate at Millville in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, bounded as follows. The first beginning at a stone set in the line of the west side of Buck-street in the village aforesaid, being the northeastwardly corner of Aaron Daniel's lot, thence (1) north along said street 19 rods and 12 links, thence (2) west 43 rods more or less to high water mark, and still the same course to the middle of the channel of Maurice river, thence (3) down the said channel to a station bearing west from the place of beginning, thence (4) east about 10 rods to high water mark, then still east along the line of Daniel's lot 23 rods more or less to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land and water be the same more or less.

The Second is situate in the said village of Millville and bounded as follows. Beginning at the northeast corner of William Lawrence's lot, and on the line of the west side of High-street, and running thence north 4 rods and 5 links to the corner of John Ireland's lot, thence north 89 degrees and 30 minutes, west 10 rods and 4 links, thence south 30 minutes, west 4 rods and 5 links to the corner of said Lawrence's lot, thence south 89 degrees and 30 minutes east, to the beginning, containing 41 perches of ground more or less.

The Third, situate in the village aforesaid, bounded as follows, beginning at the northeast corner of James Loder's lot, on the west side of High-street and runs thence north 30 minutes, east 40 rods and 5 links to the line of the north side of the Old Town plot, thence north 89 degrees 30 minutes, west 10 rods and 4 links, south 30 minutes west, 4 rods and 5 links south, 89 degrees and 30 minutes east 10 rods and 4 links, to the beginning, containing 41 perches of ground more or less. Which said several lots situate in the said village of Millville, were conveyed to the said Wesley Budd, by Jacob Ridgway, and by Jacob Ridgway, junior and Lydia his wife, on the 19th day of the present month, as by reference to said deed of record for more certainty may appear.

And whereas the same Wesley Budd, and Sophia his wife, on the 20th day December 1817, by their deed, recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county aforesaid, in lib. III. of deeds page 384, &c. and in the clerk's office of Gloucester county, in lib. X. fol. 306, &c. did convey unto the same Paul Busti and J. J. Vanderkemp, the following described premises situate in the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland aforesaid. That is to say, two equal undivided third parts of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, and county of Gloucester, bounded as follows, to wit.

Beginning at the beginning corner of Hind's survey in the line of West Jersey society tract, from thence (1) north 48 degrees, 30 minutes east, 152 chains, to a southwesterly corner of a survey made to Israel Pemberton for 1196 acres, from thence (2) by said line north 51 degrees west, 80 chains to the fourth corner of said survey, thence (3) north 48 degrees 30 minutes east, 150 chains to the fifth corner of said survey, thence (4) south 50 degrees east, 80 chains, thence (5) north 58 degrees 30 minutes east, 56 chains and 50 links, thence (6) north 51 degrees west, 12 chains thence (7) north 56 degrees east, 80 chains, thence (8) south 68 degrees east, 30 chains, thence (9) north 72 degrees east, 30 chains, to the beginning corner of a survey made to John Monroe, of 202 acres, recorded in the surveyor general's office in Lib. BB. folio 25, thence (10) in the line thereof, north 2 degrees west, 78 chains, thence (11) still by the same, north 82 degrees east, 37 chains, thence (12) still by the same, south 47 degrees east, 29 chains, thence (13) still by the same south 2 degrees east, 29 chains, thence (14) still by the same, south 70 degrees east, 16 chains and 50 links, thence (15) north 47 degrees west, 13 chains, to a corner of 150 acres, surveyed to John Garrison, and recorded in the said office, at Burlington, in Lib. A. folio 374, thence (16) by the same, north 43 degrees east, 56 chains, to a post corner to 474 acres, surveyed to Thomas & David Clark, thence (17) by the same, north 77 degrees west, 66 chains, to a post corner, thence (18) by the same, south 63 degrees, 30 minutes west, 25 chains, to a pine corner to ditto, thence (19) still by the same thence (20) north 11 chains, thence (21) still the same, north 40 degrees east, 21 chains to a corner of said survey; thence (22) north 57 degrees west, 18 chains and 50 links, to another of Clark's surveys of 308 acres, thence (23) by the same, north 52 degrees west, 10 chains and 50 links, to another corner of said survey, standing in the line of 142 acres, surveyed to Hugh McCallum; and is recorded in Lib. BB. folio 124, thence (24) by the same, south 2 degrees east, 18 chains, and 50 links, thence (25) south 73 degrees west, 52 chains, thence (26) north 2 degrees west, 30 chs. to the line of 881 acres, surveyed to Thomas & David Clark, aforesaid, and is recorded in Lib. N. folio 126, thence (27) by the same, south 83 degrees west, 32 chains, to a thin Gum corner, thence (28) north 17 degrees west, 38 chains, thence (29) north 58 degrees east, 69 chains, thence (30) north 49 degrees east, 48 chains and thence (31) north 19 degrees east, 22 chains, thence (32) north 5 degrees west, 22 chains and 50 links, thence (33) north 50 degrees east, 3 chains and 50 links, thence (33)

December, 1817, and were conveyed to the said B. B. Cooper, by the widow, heirs and administrators of the said Clement Hall, deceased, by sundry deeds which are all recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county, in books T. and X. of deeds, as in and by the said recited division and allotment, map, conveyances, &c. relation being thereunto had will more fully and at large appear.

Also, all the following estate which Benjamin B. Cooper conveyed to the said Wesley Budd, by deed, dated the 18th of December, 1817. That is to say, a certain Tract of Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and bounded as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone for a corner set in the Old Cape Road, being corner to W. Smith's 209 acres tract, and running thence north 22 degrees east, 81 chains, to a corner on the north side of a branch, thence by a line of marked trees southwardly to a corner of the 553 acre lot, thence south 86 1/2 degrees east, 33 chains and 50 links to a corner, thence southwardly along a marked line 16 chains to a corner, thence south 33 degrees, west 67 chains and 75 links, thence south 76 degrees west, 32 chains and 28 links to the Old Cape Road, thence therewith to the beginning, containing 263 acres of land, being part of the society tract. Also, the three equal undivided sixteenth parts of Hoffman's Mill Pond, and privileges thereunto appertaining, which said Mill is situated on West Creek, in the said Maurice River township. Also, 1760 acres of land adjacent to the above, 263 acres tract, being part of a large tract divided by Isaac Townsend, Stephen Willis, and James Compton, commissioners: and the said 1760 acres in said division, allotted to B. B. Cooper, and by him conveyed as above mentioned. The last mentioned tract, and share of Hoffman's Mill, and privileges were conveyed to the said B. B. Cooper, by John Tuft and wife, by two deeds, both bearing date the 27th day of March, 1816, and both recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county, in book D. D. of deeds, pages 243 and 253, & reference being had to said conveyances will more fully appear.

And whereas the said Paul Busti and J. J. Vanderkemp, in consequence of the non-payment by said Wesley Budd, of certain monies, in principal and interest, falling due on certain bonds, in the said deeds referred to, have become authorized to sell the said lands, or so much thereof as will pay the principal and interest due as aforesaid, on said bonds respectively, as by reference to said deeds on record for more certainty may appear.

Now this is for Notice, That the said Paul Busti and J. J. Vanderkemp, will, pursuant to the authority so vested in them, expose to Public Sale, the said several tracts and parcels of land, or so much thereof, as may be necessary to pay the sums due as aforesaid, commencing the sales thereof, at the house of DAVID REED, Innkeeper, at Millville, in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, on Tuesday, the 6th day of July, next ensuing, at 10 o'clock of the forenoon of that day, and so continuing by adjournment, from day to day, and from place to place on the premises, or within three miles thereof to sell the same, according to the manner directed in said deeds, respectively, at which time and place first mentioned the conditions of sale to be made known.

Paul Busti, J. J. Vanderkemp.

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 thirtieth 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 Tract of Land, Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less; joins lands of John Adkinson, and others; together with all the lands of the defendant - seized as the property of Uriah Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. March 24, 1819.

THE sale of the above property is adjourned until Thursday the 29th day of April. THE sale of the lands of Uriah Garrison, is further adjourned until Saturday, the 29th of May, at the same time and place. May 10th, 1819.

PUBLIC NOTICE. NEW STORE In Bridgeton.

THE Subscriber has commenced business on the West side of the Creek, near the Bridge, and offers for sale an extensive assortment of Groceries, Dry Goods, Queens-Ware, Hard Ware, &c. &c. Which he will dispose of either at wholesale or retail, on the most reasonable terms. Daniel P. Stratton. December 2d, 1818.-1f

SAMUEL CARLIN, FROM NEW YORK, DEPECTFULLY informs his friends and the inhabitants of Bridgeton, that he has REMOVED from his former place to MARKET STREET, Next door to Mr. Sibley's Shoe Shop, Where he continues carrying on the SHOE-MAKING business in its various branches. Thankful for the past favours he has received, he informs his friends and customers that he will take in exchange, for any articles in his line, Country Produce of various kinds, particularly Hides and Skins, also Flax and Shoe Thread, and CASH will not be refused if offered. April 2.-1f

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Cumberland Poor House.

Expenditures from June 18th, 1817, to June 17th, 1818.

Table with 2 columns: Item and Amount. Items include Flour, Rye, Corn, Pork, Beef, Mutton, Herring, Shoe bill, Weaving, Cabinet Maker, Two Cows, Flax, Two hogs, Printer's bill, Cooper's do., Carder's do., Oil, 1 gallon, 3 hogheads, Moving paupers to house, Coffee, Sugar, Pipes, Chocolate, Earthen ware, Tea, Tobacco, Molasses, Salt, Candles, Soap, Muslin, Knives and forks, Combs, Jack, Check, Rice, Ginger, Nutmeg, Tin cups, Cheese, Needles, Pepper, Wine, Scissors, Alum, Pins, Copperas, Buttons, Allspice, Sewing cotton, Ink powder, Spirits, Indigo, Brushes, Calico, Plates, Pail, Chalk, Handkerchiefs, Papers of tobacco, Flannel, Nails, Coffee pots, Lines, Onions, Frying pan, Cloth, Barn shovel, Tea kettle, Cups and saucers, Rakes, Vinegar, Do. square, Chairs, Potatoes, Hay, Work, With an apprentice, Shaving soap, Two razors, Seward's salary, Physician's do., Trustees do., Moving paupers out of State, and good behaviour.

Paupers from 40 to 66. Number of paupers supported 9, out of House, expense, \$249 49c. Deceased, 13. Bridgeton, May 10, 1819.-3f

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 fifth day of June 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 Lot of Land.

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Greenwich, lot contains eighteen acres more or less, joins lands of Edwin Bond and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Stephen Dingley, and Henry Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Boon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine.

BECOM ENGAGED IN THE PRACTICE OF THE LAW, in the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in this native state, with a hope of meriting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him. Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 6th Street Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818.-1f

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favours, and hopes by assiduity to business to merit a continuance of their patronage. He also informs his customers that he constantly keeps on hand, an assortment of Shoes; of different descriptions, made of all kinds of leather, he also has on hand a general assortment of soft and upper leather skins, &c. The subscriber invites those who have accounts unsettled to call and settle the same.

Robert Alderman. Cedarville, May 17, 1819.-1f

Increase of the Navy.

The following communication from the Commissioners of the Navy, was transmitted to Congress during the last session; and presents the best view we are able to give our readers of the progress making in the gradual increase of the Navy. The documents it refers to are too voluminous to be inserted in a weekly paper.—*Tr. Am.*

NAVY COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE,
24th December, 1818.

Sir—The Board of Navy Commissioners have had the honor of receiving your letter of the 9th instant, enclosing a resolution of the honorable the House of Representatives of the 7th instant, calling for information as to the proceedings which have been had under the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," specifying the number of ships which have been put on the stocks, and of what class, and the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured in compliance with the provisions of the said act, and also the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund created by said act, and for what objects; and likewise the contracts which have been entered into, in execution of the said act, on which monies may not yet have been advanced.

Referring to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury for information as to the sums of money which have been paid out of the fund for the gradual increase of the Navy, the Board of Navy Commissioners respectfully submit the enclosed papers, which they hope will afford satisfactory information upon all other points embraced by the resolution:—These papers are marked—

A. Which shows the number and class of the ships which have been put on the stocks, and the progress made in building them.

B. Which shows the quantity and kind of materials which have been procured, and are now in deposit, in compliance with the provisions of the act; and

C. Which exhibits a view of the contract made under the act for the gradual increase of the Navy, and designates those on which moneys have not yet been advanced.

The paper C. shows that special contracts for the live oak frames of eleven ships of the line and twelve frigates, have been made by the Navy Commissioners from time to time. These, with the line of battle ship building at this place, and the materials of live oak on hand, and those procuring from Black Beard and Grover's Islands, which are estimated as equal to the frames of two frigates, exceed the whole number authorized by the act for the gradual increase, three frames for line of battle ships, and four frames for frigates. This excess, however, is only nominal, for, of the contracts made, two, viz. those with Mr. Livingston and Mr. Snow, which embrace the frames of three line of battle ships and four frigates, have, as was expected and intimated in our letter of the 20th January last, been forfeited by the contractors. This failure on the part of the contractors, compelled the Navy Commissioners, in the month of June and September last, to enter into contract with Messrs. Swift, Green and Grace, for the frames of three line of battle ships and four frigates, to supply the place of those which Messrs. Livingston and Snow had failed, agreeably to their respective contracts, to deliver. Hence, the contracts now existing, including those which have been completely executed, and the timber procured at Black Beard and Grover's Islands, embrace the frames of nine line of battle ships and ten frigates only, which is the number authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the Navy.

Of these frames of live oak thus contracted for and otherwise provided and provided, three for line of battle ships and two for frigates, have been completed, three more complete frames for line of battle ships, and two more for frigates, (a considerable proportion of which has already been delivered) will, no doubt, be delivered early in the ensuing spring; and the Commissioners trust that they will be able to procure from Black Beard's and Grover's Islands, and other sources, all the pieces yet required to complete two more frames for frigates. The residue of the frames authorized by law, viz. three for line of battle ships (part of one of which has been procured by the Navy Commissioners at Black Beard's Island,) and four for frigates, are to be delivered during the year 1820; and from the known responsibility of the contractors, the amount of the bonds they have respectively given for the faithful and punctual execution of their respective contracts, and the arrangements which it is known they have made, the Commissioners rely with great confidence upon the faithful execution of their engagements.

Satisfactory progress is making by the contractors for cannon, carronades and shot, and no doubt is entertained of these munitions being in readiness by the time they will be wanted.

All the copper originally contemplated for all the line of battle ships and frigates, authorized by law, has been procured. It has, however, since the original estimate upon this subject was made, been judged expedient to use copper bolts in many parts of the ship instead of locust treenails. Copper rods for bolts being offered on good terms, and being essentially better than locust treenails, contracts have accordingly been made for the additional quantity, which this decision made necessary. These contracts have been partly executed, and will no doubt, be completed in due time.

The contractors for oak and pine plank, beams and ledges, long combings, mast pieces, and all the other timber required

in the construction of ships, are progressing, and it is expected that the contracts will be executed in due season.

With respect to iron, we have purchased and contracted for nearly all required in the construction of six line of battle ships, and six frigates, and we have purchased nearly all the lead required.

Paper A. will show that five ships of the line have been put on the stocks, viz.—One at Boston, one at New York, one at Philadelphia, one at Washington, and one at Norfolk. Another would have been put on the stocks at Portsmouth, (N. H.) if it had been possible to procure, in that neighborhood, suitable pieces for the keel and keelson. The attempt to procure those pieces in that quarter, was made, and not abandoned till it was found impracticable to procure them. The commissioners have found it necessary to send these pieces from the southward. They have accordingly been ordered, and the keel of a line of battle ship, will therefore, be laid at Portsmouth (N. H.) early the ensuing spring.

Of the line of battle ships now on the stocks, the one at Washington will be ready to launch the ensuing spring. Those at New York and Norfolk; can, if required, be prepared for launching next fall; and, during the ensuing year, considerable progress will be made in building those at Philadelphia, Boston and Portsmouth.

All the tarred rope, excepting the standing rigging, required for the line of battle ship building at this place, has been contracted for.

Canvass being a perishable article, the Commissioners have not deemed it expedient to contract for any for the gradual increase. They have, however, satisfactorily ascertained, that canvass, of a superior quality of American manufacture, can be procured on moderate terms, and in sufficient quantities.

Owing to the imperfection in the manufacture of heavy anchors, which have hitherto been supplied from private shops, and the high price asked for them, the Navy Commissioners have established at this yard, an anchor shop, where all the anchors for the ships authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the navy, will be made. They have also attached to the steam engine at this yard, the machinery for making blocks, which, while it will enable them to provide all the blocks for the gradual increase, at a rate much cheaper than by purchase, will be a means of preserving that uniformity in the construction of blocks, which is essential.

The commissioners have also established at this yard, a factory of chain cables, which are more secure, and from their durability, much less expensive than hempen cables. At this factory, a chain cable for each of the ships authorized by the act for the gradual increase of the navy, will be provided.

With respect to the steam batteries the Commissioners have engaged one complete set of engines and boilers for a steam frigate. The engines are to be constructed upon the most approved principles, and to be put effectually and completely in operation.

All which is respectfully submitted.

I have the honor to be,

With great respect, Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

JOHN ROGERS,

President of the Navy Board.

The Hon. J. C. CALHOUN,

Acting Secretary of the Navy.

From the Augusta (Geo.) Chronicle, May 10.

CONSPIRACY.

On Wednesday last our city was thrown into a little confusion by the committal of six persons of color, who were charged with having attempted to excite an insurrection in the city of Augusta and its vicinity. We refrained, at the time, from noticing this circumstance, being unwilling to do so, until the result of a judicial investigation was known.

A complaint for insurrection and revolt was immediately preferred against the conspirators, and *Coco* or *Coot*, the ringleader, was brought before the inferior court on Saturday last for trial.

There were five or six witnesses introduced, all negroes, who generally and substantially testified as follows:—

That on the 1st February, 18th and 25th April, and 2d May, 1819, they were in company with *Coco*, or *Coot*, who used every plausible argument he could offer to induce them to join the conspiracy. It was his intention to obtain ammunition from the magazine, and arms by breaking open the store of Mr. McKenzie, and another store, the name of the owner not recollected by the witness. The city was to be fired at the upper and lower end, and when the white inhabitants had collected at the fires, the blacks were to advance and begin the work of destruction. To prevent the escape of the whites, or favor their own retreat, as contingencies might require, the bridge was to be cut down, and the boats unloosed from their moorings, and anchored in the middle of the river. A body of negroes in Edgeseed, South Carolina, had pledged their assistance, and some in the swamp, who were provided with arms. Augusta was to be held by *Coot*, who was to be their commander—and the witnesses alleged that *Coot* said he would "keep them under strict laws." If he, *Coot*, could not raise a revolt, he would blow up the magazine and flee to the Spanish dominions. The villain told the witnesses, that the insurrection would spread so rapidly throughout the state as to produce an almost simultaneous rising. The jury retired, and in five minutes brought in a verdict of guilty.

Such was the wild and impracticable scheme which this daring fellow contemplated. And had not his murderous and treacherous designs been timely discovered

—the inevitable consequence of an attempt of the kind—he would no doubt have essayed their execution. During his trial there was a bold and impudent frontery in his manner, combined with a total indifference to his awful situation and impending fate. Yet, the uncouth gibberish of the witnesses, would ever and anon provoke the gentleman's risible nerve, and he would graciously condescend to smile! We watched his countenance closely when the verdict of guilty! was pronounced—not a muscle moved—his features were marked with the same stern collectedness. He was an active brig and in the insurrection and massacre in St. Domingo in the year '95.

It is worthy of notice that the testimony of the witnesses was so concurring and corroborative, that not a doubt of its truth remained in the mind of the most sceptical. It was in vain that the counsel for the accused endeavored to confound them, and beat them from their ground; they maintained it firmly, and preserved a consistent and unbroken chain of testimony, seldom, if ever, exhibited under similar circumstances.

However we may deplore the blow which hurls a fellow being to eternity, we cannot, on this occasion, refrain from an opinion that imperious necessity demands a terrible example. Mercy would here be cruelty. Justice and policy cry aloud for their victim.

The trial of the remaining five commenced to-day.

P. S.—Since writing the above, sentence of death has been pronounced upon *Coco*, or *Coot*. He is to be executed on Monday next. The trial of *John*, another of the conspirators belonging to Mr. Thomas Quizenbury, came on to-day. The jury went out about half past one o'clock P. M. and had not returned with the verdict when our paper went to press.

[From the New York Evening Post.]

Extract of a Letter from an officer on board the *Batario*, giving an account of the battle between that ship and the Spanish convoy, dated

VALPARAISO, Dec. 20.

"I shall just give you a small sketch of the battle. We sailed from this port on the 10th of September, with the *San Martin*, of 60 guns; the *Chacabuco*, of 20; the *Anaconda*, of 16, formerly the *Columbus*; our ship, the *Lautaro*, mounting 50 guns, with about 80 Europeans and Americans, and 200 Chilians, from the sod; but our officers were good men, mostly English, who preferred going with us to their own countryman, captain Wilkinson, who commanded the *San Martin*, which ship had about 100 Europeans and 250 Chilians. Our intention was to entrap the Spanish convoy from Cadiz bound to Lima, consisting of the *Maria Isabella* and ten transports, with 2500 troops on board.

The 5th day after leaving port, we lost the *Chacabuco*; on the 25th, lost company with the *Anaconda*; on the 28th, off the Island of St. Mary's, boarded a British whaling ship, which informed us that the frigate *Maria Isabella* had gone into Talcahu with four of her transports, which determined us to make all sail for the said port; and on the 29th we entered the port, receiving a heavy fire from the frigate and forts; from our ports not one gun was fired till we got within good canister shot, when we opened a tremendous fire of round and grape on the frigate, town and battery. The old *Lautaro* at this time was exposed to the most galling fire from the post she held, which she soon silenced.—The *Maria Isabella*, finding no hopes of beating us off, cut her cables and ran in shore within pistol shot of the beach. We immediately sent all our boats, officers and men to get her off as soon as possible, which was not an easy task, having 1200 troops playing upon us from behind the houses with musketry. They kept up a constant firing for six hours, and we as warmly returned it. After a long and tedious time of 20 hours, we succeeded in getting the frigate off, under a severe fire from the enemy. Our loss was about 40 killed and wounded; that of the enemy must have been very great. The *Maria Isabella* is an elegant ship, mounting 60 guns, which ship capt. Wooster now commands. The great patriot, Lord Cochrane, has just arrived, which gentleman was appointed in England commander of the squadron, from the agent of this government. Had not his appointment been prior, capt. W. should have had the command. On his arrival, finding what we had done, he was generous enough to decline accepting the command, saying that those who had struck the first blow to the enemy, was most entitled to that station; that it would be wrong in him to place the laurels gained by others on his own head. Pleased with his open and generous conduct, and being a man of talent and bravery, we agreed to his taking the command of the squadron, and expect we shall sail from this to attack Lima, which place I think we shall carry without much hard fighting. Should it be our good fortune to take Lima, you may expect to see me the next summer.

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A LAW CASE.

An obliging friend has furnished us with the following authentic report of a case lately adjudged in a neighboring state. As it will not probably appear in any book of reports, we hope that we render a service to the profession by giving it a place in our paper.—[*Boston Daily Advertiser*.]

State of New Hampshire vs. M. D. ROCKINGHAM, ss. One H. complained, in the name and behalf of the state, that on, &c. at—, in said county, some evil minded person did break and enter a certain public close, alias a public burying ground, situate, &c. and then and there called the Point de Grave (vulgo dictum;

the Point of Graves) and then and there being, a violent assault in and upon a certain grave then and there situate, and in and upon the body of one Brodus, then and there lying, then and there did make, and said body of said Brodus, then and there lying in said grave, with force and arms did dig up, take, steal and carry away, and a violent assault in and upon said body of said Brodus, so dug up, taken, and carried away, then and there with force and arms, as aforesaid, did make, against the peace and dignity of said state, &c.—And the said H. had cause to suspect, and did suspect, that one M. D. &c. assaulted said grave, &c. dug up and carried away said body, &c. and had said body in his possession, &c. contrary to the form of the statute, &c. wherefore he prayed process, &c.—Whereupon J. Y. B. Esq. one of the justices, &c. issued his warrant, &c. commanding the dwelling house, &c. of said M. D. to be diligently examined and searched, &c. and the bodies of said M. D. and said Brodus to be brought before him, wheresoever, &c. And afterwards curia sedente, B. H. jr. one of the constables, returned the warrant, and certified that he had diligently searched, &c. and that he had arrested the body of said Brodus, in a chamber in said M. D.'s study and had then and there bailed him to one J. P. R. who kept him in said chamber, &c. but, that said M. D. had eluded himself, &c. and he prayed the court to instruct him whether the body of the dead man should be sent to the bar, &c. Curia advisare, &c. and A. justice, inquired if the dead man had given any account how he came out of the grave. The court were in much doubt, it seemed, whether they were to try M. D. or the dead man; and the justice called upon C. of counsel with the dead man, to show cause, &c. why he came out of the grave. But C. declined speaking to the point—alleging that he was not fully instructed by his client. And afterwards, justiciarius omnibus magdubuit, it was resolved that they would adjourn sine die, for advisement; and A. justice, ordered the constable to re-commit the dead man to his grave, and to enjoin him strictly there to remain until, &c. and the said Brodus be in mercy, &c. And afterwards, the said M. D. re-appearing, it was adjudged unanimously by the whole court, that he should be convicted according to the complaint and warrant (ad auctori) to wit, of being suspected by said H. Whereupon a doubt arose whether this offence were by a common law or statute, and counsel were directed to argue this point—but the court being still in doubt, no judgment was rendered.

A manufacturing company, incorporated under the firm of the Ohio Manufacturing Company, have been in operation in the neighborhood of Cincinnati, for a year and now spin 1000 pounds of Cotton Yarn weekly. The machinery is said to be of the most approved kind and superintended by experienced workmen.

From the Derks & Schuykilt Journal, May 15.

The editor of this paper, on Tuesday evening last, in the city of Philadelphia, had the pleasure of witnessing a contest between the celebrated grammarian, Jonathan Grout and a Mr. Hitchcock, who conceived that his knowledge of grammar was at least equal if not superior to Jonathan Grout's. Each in his turn parsed several paragraphs, to the satisfaction of the auditors. At length Mr. Grout proposed the following lines from "Young's Night Thought," which completely palled his antagonists:

Here tears with revolutions every hour,
And rarely for the better, or the best,
More mortal than the common births of fate.

We conceive Mr. Grout to be as great a prodigy in grammar, as Dr. Johnson was in literature—and what most astonished us, his pupils, who had perhaps received but eight or ten lessons, parsed the most difficult sentences with as much facility as they could count.

From the Enquirer.

Bell's Messenger, of March 23, charges the "American people" with "republican ambition"—and this charge is dictated at the moment of our acquiring Florida. But is it ambition merely to obtain territory that we want? For, as some of our rivers run through it, those citizens who border on them are without the certain means of carrying their products to market. We want it to screen our border citizens from a savage race that nestle in that territory, whom Spain is unable to control. We want it too for the purpose of putting an end to the smuggling of goods and of slaves into our country. And we want it lest an enemy should take it to carry on his attacks upon us, as the British wished to do in the late war. But if this be ambition, what shall be said of the conquest of Great Britain in the East where plunder and dominion are the only inducements. The *Messenger* hints, that we shall next covet the British West India islands, that, indeed, with the exception of Jamaica, all the Caribbean islands are at our mercy. But it is obviously not our interest to attach these islands to the United States. Our country is sufficiently large for our ambition: It is particularly against the genius of our institutions to own one inch of foreign possessions, one single colony.

But where is this ambition? Is it in our giving it up peaceably to Spain, (after Jackson took it,) and then getting it fairly by purchase?

A Transport wanted.—The Navy Commissioners will receive proposals till the 1st day of June next, to charter a vessel of 1500 to 1700 barrels burthen to take in a cargo of navy bread at Georgetown, and proceed thence to Gibraltar, and there land it.

FRANKFORT, March 11.
The assassin of M. de Kotzebue yesterday, without having made any confession; constantly persisting that he had no accomplices. There were found in his many papers filled with reflections on the country, humanity and liberty; in the he styles his victim the slave of France and a Russian spy; he said, that all partisans of M. de Kotzebue ought to perish in a similar way.

Very inaccurate details have been calculated relative to the circumstances of the assassination. He presented himself about 5 o'clock at the residence of M. de Kotzebue, and some ladies coming up the door at which he had just knocked, let them enter before him: they were of visit to M. de Kotzebue. Sand remained in the hall, and requested the servant announce him to the Councillor of State.

The servant returned and showed him to a room, where M. de Kotzebue shortly joined him. It does not appear true that he proposed a duel to M. de Kotzebue, that he read the sentence of death, written on a large sheet of paper. He may have struck his victim at the very instant that he approached towards him; for scarcely had M. de Kotzebue entered the room when the servant heard a loud shriek, a noise of something which fell; he entered, and saw his master and the student stretched on the floor.

It appears that the assassin, on M. de Kotzebue's entering, had immediately stabbed him with a poniard, which penetrated his heart; it appears also, that having been dragged to the floor, by M. de Kotzebue, he stabbed him a second time through the lungs; a wound was also received in his face. The ladies ran to the room, opened the windows, and in aid and piercing accents called for help; a surgeon, Miss Emily Kotzebue, with the assistance of the servants, bore the body of her father to an adjoining apartment where he expired a few minutes afterwards.—The assassin arose up with a composed air, and flourishing the bloody sword, he descended the door steps, claiming—"The traitor is dead! the country is saved! long live Germany!"

Observing that a crowd had assembled in front of the house, he violently forced his way through them; but hearing the loud exclaim from the open windows of the house—"There is the assassin!" he turned, cast a wild look towards them, and lifting up the poniard with one hand, and a piece of paper in the other, exclaimed—"Yes, I am the murderer! It is that all traitors ought to perish!" On the paper was written "The death blow of Augustus de Kotzebue, in the name of a virtue!" He then knelt down amidst the assemblage, which increased every moment, and raising his hands and eyes to Heaven, he exclaimed, in an aspiring tone, "God I thank thee, for having permitted me to accomplish this act!" After this, he opened his bosom, plunged the poniard in his heart, and fell without any signs of life. Having recovered the use of his senses in the hospital to which he was conveyed, he only spoke of the assassination with a kind of extacy:—He is then dead, he exclaimed, "that Russian Spy! It was a demon of Hell that inhabited the body of Kotzebue; it would not quit him; it gave me a terrible grin at parting."

Every thing proves that this assassin was a confirmed fanatic, and that he had meditated the crime for a long time past. His father is a respectable man, and has a large family.

The Russian minister at Carlsruhe, M. Sturve, and the Prussian minister, M. Vernasen de Euse, have despatched extraordinary couriers to their respective courts, with the intelligence of this assassination, which will perhaps, lead to very serious political consequences. It is feared that the Emperor of Russia, who is already very much irritated against the *liberau* of Germany, will require from the Governments new measures against an anarchical association.

In the House of Lords on the 6th of April, the Marquis of Lansdown said that it was his intention on a future day to move an address for information respecting any communication which may have passed between the Prince Regent's Government and the United States of America, relating to the cession of the Floridas.

Royal Births.—At Cambridge House, Hanover, on the 26th of March, the Duchess of Cambridge, of a son. At Furstenhoff, near Hanover, on the 27th of March, the Dutchess of Clarence, of a daughter. The latter died a few hours after her birth. At the Castle of Douan Eschingen, the Princess Amelia of Baden, consort of the Prince of Wirtemberg, of a daughter.

The Courier of the 5th states, that it was reported that the Chancellor of the Exchequer had agreed to allow a bounty of 3s. per quintal on all fish cured at Newfoundland. On enquiry it turned out that no such expectation has ever been held out by the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

According to the last returns, the British army in India, consisted of 182,855 regulars—irregular troops, such as native cavalry and infantry, with pensioners, swell the grand total to 218,454!

A London paper says, that Eugene Beauharnois, has recently been to Paris and was introduced, in cog, to Louis XVIII.

The Emperor Alexander has sanctioned the establishment of a University at Petersburg.

Ferdinand, it is reported, has refused to fulfil so much of the will of his late father as ordered the payment of his debts.

The German papers, state, that Count Humboldt is preparing the details of a new representative constitution for Prussia.

Some alterations in the Import Duties are contemplated, amongst which foreign clover seed will be liable to an additional

