

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

SALE

LANDS,

in 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 111, of deeds page 233 &c. did among other lands in said deed 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 northerly side of a hill being a corner of Eli Budd, and William Hollinshead's land, and running thence south 81 degrees and 15 minutes east, 14 chains and 25 links to white oak, thence south 54 degrees and 30 minutes east, 51 chains and 60 links to a pine, thence north 17 degrees east, 190 chains and 50 links to a maple standing in M'Neil's branch, thence north 53 degrees west 45 chains to a run, thence south 73 degrees west 200 chains to the beginning, containing 1086 acres with allowance for highways.

No. 2. Beginning at a pine in the edge of the south side of M'Neil's branch in the society line, where Elmathan 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 Defence Mill tract near the westerly side of some high land, and on the easterly side of Canute branch extending northerly 55 1/2 degrees west, 27 chains, thence north, 21 degrees east, 46 chains and 30 links, thence north 17 degrees east, 50 chains, thence north 18 degrees east, 25 chains thence north 66 degrees east, 36 chains, thence north 18 1/2 degrees, thence north 61 degrees east, 13 chains, thence south 78 degrees east, 47 chains, and 30 links, thence south 3 degrees east, 73 1/2 chains, thence south 42 degrees east, 115 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 35 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 Scot's line, south 63 degrees, west 24 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 Scot's survey about 37 chains, from the north being the beginning corner of Eli Budd's, thence north 37 degrees and 15 minutes east, 54 chains, to a pine tree marked for a corner of William Rawson's survey, thence along said Rawson's line south 48 degrees east, 22 chains, to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north 42 degrees east, 56 chains, and 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 30 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 33 degrees west, 26 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 degrees 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, 65 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, 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 north easterly corner of Aaron Daniel's lot, thence (1) north along said street 19 rods and 12 links, thence (2) east 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 hearing 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, 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 4 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. 111, of deeds, page 384, &c. and in the clerk's office of Gloucester county, in lib. X, folio 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, viz 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 south westerly corner of the said survey, containing 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. B. 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 Garrish, 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 47 1/2 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;

west 86 chains, thence (34) south 55 degrees west, 13 chains, thence (35) north 80 degrees west, 8 chains, to Landing creek, thence (36) up the same on the northerly side, south 75 degrees west, 44 chains, to the land purchased of Joseph Ball, thence (37) by the same, north 5 degrees west, 75 chains, thence (38) still by the same, south 78 degrees west, 23 chains, thence (39) still by the same, south 9 degrees west, 32 chains, thence (40) still by the same, south 61 degrees west, 17 chains, thence (41) south 88 degrees west, 30 chains, thence (42) still by the same, north 62 degrees west 9 chains, thence (43) south 56 degrees west, 9 chains, thence (44) still by the same, south 14 degrees, east 88 chains, thence (45) east 27 chains, thence (46) still by the same, south 74 degrees east, 34 chains, thence (47) south 164 degrees east, 6 chains and 50 links, thence (48) still by the same, south 14 degrees east, 13 chains to said Landing Creek aforesaid, thence (49) south 68 degrees, west 93 chains thence (50) north 22 degrees east, 20 chains, thence (51) south 78 degrees 135 chains to the society tract, thence (52) along the same, south twelve degrees east, 360 chains to the place of beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land more or less, after deducting all prior surveys, and the cedar timber now standing or growing on the said described premises.

Also, two equal undivided third parts of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, and county of Gloucester, aforesaid, bounded as follows, to wit.

Beginning at the 35th corner of Hind's large survey recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, within one chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from said bridge, and from thence, (1) north seventy-two degrees 50 minutes east, 91 chains, thence (2) north 66 chains, thence (3) west 34 chains, thence (4) north eighty-two chains, thence (5) north twenty-two degrees east, 14 chains, thence (6) north 77 degrees east, 15 chains, thence (7) north 30 degrees east, twenty-one chains and 50 links, thence (8) north twenty-nine degrees west, 31 chains, thence (9) north twenty-five degrees east, 10 chains, thence (10) north 65 degrees west, 47 chains, thence (11) northwest 5 chains, thence (12) north 69 degrees east 68 chains, thence (13) north 47 degrees west, five hundred and twelve chains, thence (14) south twelve degrees east, 680 chains, thence (15) north 75 degrees east, 16 chains, thence (16) south twenty-two degrees west, twenty-two chains, to the beginning, containing 11,057 acres of land, besides the usual allowances for highways, including sundry exceptions surveyed to said William Erwin, the twenty-ninth of November, A. D. 1816. Recorded in the surveyor general's office, at Burlington, in Lib. D. D. folio 419.

Also, all that tract of land situate part in the county of Cumberland, and part in the said county of Gloucester, and bounded as follows: Beginning at a small White Oak, corner to said Budd and Cooper, in a division of Hill and Buzby's Mill Tract, recorded in clerk's office at Cumberland, in Lib. Y. folio 464 of deeds, thence along the division line south 2 1/2 degrees east, 135 chains to a small Pine, thence: south 33 1/2 degrees west, 191 chains and 50 links to a Pine, thence north 47 1/2 degrees west, 45 chains, crossing the Mill branch, thence north 1 1/2 degrees west, 178 chains and 50 links, to a dead Pine, an original corner to the society tract, and said Budd and William Hollinshead's lands, thence north 87 degrees east, 142 chains and 50 links, to a Pine in the line of the society's land between two branches, the beginning of Wm. Hollinshead's 548 1/2 acres, being 118 chains and 50 links from Tuckahoe road, north 50 degrees 15 minutes west, 35 chains, thence north 74 degrees east, 23 chains and 10 links, thence north 53 degrees east, 19 chains and 50 links, thence north 31 degrees west, 22 chains and 70 links, thence north 28 degrees west, 74 chains and 70 links, to a Pine lettered C. corner to West New Jersey Society's 1900 acres survey, then along the line thereof, north 11 1/2 degrees west, 58 chains and 30 links, thence north 30 degrees west, 170 acres, to Sawing's and Smith's survey of 495 acres, thence north 75 degrees east, 16 chains, to the middle of the road leading from Enos Vial's, to Thomas Doughty's, thence along the middle of said road, south 54 1/2 degrees east, 220 chains, to a jog in said road, thence south 80 degrees east, 1 chain and 50 links; thence south 35 degrees east, 70 chains and 50 links to Thomas Doughty's line, thence south 87 degrees west, 13 chains and 60 links, thence south 3 degrees east, 29 chains and 60 links, thence south 87 degrees west, 24 chains, to the place of beginning, containing, 5042 acres, and two rods of land, more or less, excepting 200 acres and 3 rods of land, part of a survey heretofore located to William Hollinshead, also 18 acres and 1 rod, part of a survey located to Sawing & Smith, which said land, the said Cooper claims title to as follows: 3691 acres, a part thereof was set forth to said Cooper, by Nathan Leak, Joshua Haines and Thomas Doughty, commissioner, the division thereof is recorded in the clerk's office, in Cumberland, in Lib. Y. of deeds, folio 464, part thereof by the West New Jersey Society by deed recorded in the clerk's office of Gloucester, in Lib. T. folio 3, part thereof by Benjamin Scull and wife, by deed dated the 24th day of August, 1813, recorded in Gloucester county, in Lib. T. folio 18 of deeds, and part thereof recorded to said Cooper, in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, in Lib. D. D. folio 19, a part and residue is recorded in the surveyor general's office as aforesaid, in the said Lib. D. D. folio 325, reference being had to the said recited division, deeds and records, will more fully appear.

Also, all those several tracts of land, situate in the township of Maurice River, in the county of Cumberland, and state of New Jersey, aforesaid, which tracts are severally designated in the division and allotment of lands formerly held by Benjamin B. Cooper, in common with the heirs of Clement Hall, which said division was made out on the 31st day of May, 1814, by Joshua Brick and Stephen Willis, esquires, two of the commissioners appointed for that purpose, by the Supreme Court of the State of New Jersey, and is recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county, in book Z. of deeds, pages 582, &c. the boundaries of which said several tracts are particularly set forth and explained in said division and allotment, and on a map of the whole annexed thereto, and recorded as above: within which boundaries allotted to said B. B. Cooper, there are contained 2389 acres (after deducting and excepting thereout and therefrom the following small tracts which are held by conveyances prior to this date, that is to say, 195 acres to Henry Gray, 50 acres to Henry Feaster, jun. 171 acres to Jeremiah and Joseph Smith, 20 acres to Joshua Brick and Co. and 56 acres to N. Souder,) which said 2389 acres of land were conveyed to the said Wesley Budd, by Benjamin B. Cooper, by deed bearing date the 18th day of

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 56 1/2 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 situate 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, a'd both recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county, in book D. D. of deeds, pages 248 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 will be made known.

Paul Busti, J. J. Vanderkemp. May 24, 1819. 6w

Notice is hereby Given,

WHAT an application to us by Eli B. Wales, of the Lower Township of the county of Cape May and State of New Jersey, who claims an undivided two fifth parts of all that Tract of LAND situate in the Lower Township of said county, adjoining lands of Silas Matthews, beginning at a post for a corner on the north west side of the public road that leads from Fishing Creek to Cold Spring; from thence south twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes, west twenty-eight and one half perches to a corner, thence north fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes west, one hundred and seventy-four perches to low water mark on Delaware Bay, thence bounding by the same north twenty-nine degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty-eight and one half perches, thence south fifty-two degrees and forty-five minutes east, one hundred and seventy-four perches to the place of beginning, containing thirty acres and a half of land. We have nominated Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into five equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the house of Joseph Hands, innkeeper in the Middle Township in the county of Cape May, on the third day of August next, the said Aaron Leaming, Spicer Hughes, and Ezekiel Stevens, will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said lands pursuant to an act entitled an "Act for the more easy partition of lands held by copartners, joint tenants and tenants in common, passed the 11th of November, 1789." Given under our hands this 25th of May, A. D. 1819.

Elijah Townsend, Isaac Smith, Ephraim Hildreth, Judges. May 31, 1819. 1f

NOTICE.

THE firm of BUCK & FITHIAN is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to said firm are requested to call at the DRUG STORE now occupied by Joel Fithian, jun. and settle their accounts immediately, those persons having demands against said firm, are requested to present them for settlement.

Ephraim Buck, Joel Fithian, Jr. May 24, 1819. 1f

THE business will be hereafter conducted by the subscriber, who intends to keep a general assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAINTS, OILS, DYE STUFFS, &c. &c. &c.

Bottled Porter, Ale & Cider. JOEL FITHIAN, Jun.

EPHRAIM BUCK, M. D. now resides in the house formerly occupied by Doctor Edo. Ogden, in East Water street, third house from the Drug Store. Having relinquished his concern in the Drug Store, he will have nothing to call his attention from his practice, and flatters himself that those persons who favour him with their patronage, will be satisfied with his endeavours to deserve it.

Cumberland Pleas.

ABRAHAM SAYBE, against JOHN S. SOULARD, In Attachment.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That in pursuance of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, of the county of Cumberland, the Subscribers, auditors in the above cause, will expose to sale at Public Vendue, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

A Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Hopewell, with two Houses thereon, the lot containing one quarter of an acre, more or less, adjoining lands of Jonathan Elmer, dec'd and others. Also,

A House and Lot.

in said township of Hopewell, the lot containing one half quarter of an acre, joining lands of William Morris. Attached by the sheriff of the county of Cumberland, by virtue of the writ of attachment issued in this cause, as the property of the said John S. Soulard.

Norton Harris, Peter Slesman, Lemuel Watson. Bridgeton, May 24, 1819. 1ts

Dividing Creek

MAIL STAGE

THE public will notice, that the subscriber has commenced running the MAIL STAGE, from Dividing Creeks by Newport, Cedarville & Fairton, to Bridgeton, twice a week. Start from the Inn of the subscriber every Tuesday and Saturday morning, precisely at 8 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about 11, and return back by the same route to Dividing Creeks, in the afternoon of the same day. Baggage will be carefully carried, and business entrusted to the driver, punctually attended to.

The subscriber has reduced the fare to the low rate of FIFTY CENTS the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion. N. B. Persons wishing a conveyance to Bridgeton, on the week of Every day, can be accommodated, as the stage can run every day in that week.

Ellis Hand. Dividing Creek, May 24th, 1819. 1f

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 27th of July 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; two certain

Lots of Land.

situate in the township of Down, bounded as follows: beginning the first lot No. 3, at a stone in the road corner of lot No. 2, thence south sixty-two degrees east four rods, thence south thirty-five and a half degrees west, four rods and eighteen links to the front of the house, thence the same course twenty links from the back part of the house, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 2, thence to the beginning, containing twenty-four square perches of land, more or less, the second lot No. 4, at a stone in the road corner to lot No. 3, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods, thence south thirty-five degrees and half west, seven and an half rods to a corner in the line of lot No. 5, thence south sixty-two degrees east, eight rods, thence north thirty-six degrees east, one quarter east fourteen rods to a corner in said road, thence along said road to the beginning, containing half an acre more or less. Seized as the property of Henry Socwell defendant, and taken into execution at the suit of Eghan Lore, complainant, and to be sold by

Dan Simkins, Sheriff. May 24, 1819. 2m

THE TRUSTEES

OF THE

Cumberland Poor-House

WILL attend at said house on the first Monday in every month, at 2 o'clock P. M. to transact the business of said institution.

Chas. Clark. June 7th, 1819. 4f

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine

BEING ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

IN THE City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in that native state, with a hope of meriting by his assiduity 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 favors, 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 as well as leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of soak 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

SHINGLES.

THE Subscribers have for sale about 20,000 two feet Shingles.

STRATTON & BUCK. February 2d, 1819.

Foreign Intelligence

LONDON, April 17.

An old seaman, about 90 years of age, is now living at South Shields, who has been no less than forty-eight voyages to the Greenland fishery. Being sent upon one occasion with a boat's crew to make fast a rope to an iceberg, he alone mounted the floating island, and the boat left him. On walking round to the sunny side of the pillar of ice, he observed a large white bear basking. He immediately called to his comrades to fetch a spear, but Bruin not appearing disposed to wait its arrival, was preparing to attack the man, who, with great presence of mind, took from his foot one of his heavy shoes, armed with iron spikes, and with a desperate blow felled his brute assailant. A repetition of blows soon deprived the animal of life, and the gallant seaman brought him home as a trophy of genuine heroism. He still preserves the bear's head, which is hung up in his apartment. By means of a string attached to it, he makes the mouth to open and shut when any stranger visits him.

In the course of some recent diggings, near Ramona, in the government of Tauris, a vault, in the form of a tomb, was discovered, containing a human body of prodigious size, in a state of high preservation. It is presumed that the body has lain there since a remote period of antiquity, for it is well known that Tauris formed one of the colonies of ancient Greece. The heap was encircled with a laurel wreath in gold; on the forehead was a gold medal, with a head, and the initials P. P. (Philip.) On each side of the body were vases of silver and porcelain, chains of gold, and ear-rings. On one of the fingers was a gold ring, with a precious stone, on which were engraved two figures, the one male, and the other female, admirably executed.

A Robber destroyed by Serpents.

The following improbable story is related in the *Journal des Maires*, from which we have translated it, for the amusement of our readers. The French papers copy it from the Nuremberg Correspondent.

A banditti, consisting of eight persons, had been generated during the night, in a village near Nuremberg. As it was too late to transport them elsewhere, they were put into a dungeon, and the chief of the band, notorious for his cruelty, and the number of assassinations he had committed, was confined in an old tower which had been uninhabited for some time. Towards midnight, the sentinel, who was near this tower, being heard at first faintly, and afterwards more loudly, reported this to the local authority. The importance was attached to it, and they waited till morning to confirm the circumstances; but what was their astonishment, when, at break of day, they repaired to the tower, they found the prisoner dead, and his limbs mangled. In order to discover the cause of so terrible a death, they deposited in the same place several pieces of poisoned food. At the end of two days, thirty-six serpents were found dead in the same place.

Assassination of a Missionary.

The Baptist Missionary has to lament the premature death of Mr. De Bruhn, who has labored very successfully among a body of people named Mung, inhabiting the country south of Chittagong, a district in the eastern extremity of Hindia. He fell by the hand of an assassin about the close of 1817. A young Birmah, whom he had treated as his own son, irritated, as is supposed by a reproach which Mr. De Bruhn found it requisite to give him, seized a knife and plunged it into the side of his friend and benefactor, who languished a day and night and then expired; not, however, before he had written to the judge of the court, in the spirit of St. Stephen, extenuating the rash deed of the murderer, declaring his own forgiveness of him, and entreating pardon for him at the bar of justice.

[From the Baltimore Patriot, June 11.]

Defeat of McGregor.

The following originally appeared in English, from which it was translated into Spanish, and from that language into English for the Patriot.

Journal of the Government of Havana, for the 25th of May, 1819.

Reconquest of Porto Bello by the Royalists under Gen. Hore, and flight of McGregor and the insurgent Squadron.

KINGSTON, 18th May, 1819.—By the arrival to-day of H. M. frigate Zephyr, from Porto Bello, the following intelligence has been received. It appears that a force of from 1000 to 1200 men, commanded by Gen. Hore, came from Panama to Porto Bello on the 28th ult. On the 1st inst. in the morning, they suddenly invaded the town while the insurgents were lying in bed! It was with great difficulty that McGregor made his escape in his shirt through a window twenty feet high, and to preserve his life directed his course to the shore, threw himself into the water, and by swimming reached a vessel, from which he passed over to the brig Hero. During the affair, about one hundred men were killed and wounded: Gen. Lopez and Col. O'Hara are among the slain, the first before leaving his couch. About 300 men and 70 officers of the insurgents were made prisoners, and sent to Panama. The squadron escaped from the port during the consternation.

Another account says, that the attack on Porto Bello was at day-break on the 30th of the last month. There a squall, and that twelve persons only escaped, amongst them Colonel Tolson and Lieut. Sempell, who took shelter on board the insurgent squadron. Col. O'Hara received a shot through the lungs and died three days after—the resistance in the fort by Col. Lopez with about 250 men, was very gallant, but they were finally capitulated with all the honors of war, keeping their arms and baggage, and with the condition of being sent in Spanish bottoms to one of the nearest British possessions. All those of the wounded who were found with sufficient strength for a journey, were ordered to Panama. Don Manuel Lopez, late governor of Porto Bello by appointment from McGregor, was beheaded by order of Gen. Hore, and Gen. Santa Cruz succeeded in his place.

A third account gives the following details:—On the 30th ult. at 6 o'clock in the morning, General Hore of Panama surprised the forces of McGregor, yet he had the good fortune of making his escape by jumping from a window in the government house twenty feet high.—The inconsiderate adventures, his followers, have been either killed or made prisoners, and their baggage has fallen into the hands of Gen. Hore. Seventy officers and 300 soldiers taken; were sent to Panama, and about 100 perished in the action. General McGregor, more fit for jumping than for military command, instead of making his retreat to the sea, and trying there his fate, deserted his men, and sought refuge on board of a vessel. The insurgents fired incessantly musket and cannon shot, but the royalists sustained no great loss. Gen. Hore deserves credit for the unpleasant march of ten days through woods, mountains, and very bad roads. He was to leave Porto Bello for Chagres on the 3d—thence to proceed to Panama to give repose to his troops.

Extract of a letter from Porto Bello, to a gentleman in New York, dated 4th of May.

On the night of the 30th ult. the Spanish for-

ces from Panama, under the command of Gen. Hore, approached this place, and at day-break of the following day halted in the vicinity, with the intention of making an attack in conjunction with the troops of Col. St. Cruz. The latter did not arrive so soon as was expected, which almost obliged Hore to withdraw, but having at last made his appearance, the Spanish troops entered the town without the least opposition. They at once took possession of the various points, & the insurgent army happening to be in the public square for parade, was attacked and reduced almost to submission. Col. O'Hara received two shots in the lungs just as he was entering the fort, and was taken prisoner.—He died the second day in the hospital. McGregor was in bed at the commencement of the action, and to make his escape, jumped from a window into the street, and reached the brig Hero, by swimming. Governor Lopez was in a room adjoining that of McGregor's, and was killed in his bed. Col. Rafter, with a few followers retreated to a fort near the shore, and being attacked by the royalists, was forced to surrender. The loss on the part of the insurgents amounted to 80 killed, and about 50 wounded. The Spaniards lost only four men, in consequence of their rapid operations against McGregor. Not a single detachment from the insurgents had been posted out of the town. Seventy three officers were sent to Panama; and Gen. Hore after the necessary regulations for the security of the prisoners, started for Panama, by the way of Chagres. The utmost care and attention has been dispensed to the wounded.

In a proclamation issued by General Hore after the capture of Porto Bello, permission is granted to tradesmen amongst the prisoners to pursue their business in the country, and great humanity has been shown to them.

An enraged Elephant.

From the London Morning Chronicle, April 9.

An Italian paper gives the following account of an elephant, which, during the Carnival had been an object of general admiration to the good people of Venice:—

As soon as the carnival was over and lent begun, the animal seemed to lose much of its accustomed docility, without any obvious cause. Several persons, however, endeavored to bring him to the river side, in order to put him in a boat to convey him away from Venice, about a fortnight ago, and a great crowd collected on the banks to see him depart. The elephant went quietly enough till within view of the river, but as soon as they were about to embark he became suddenly outrageous, broke his chains and threw himself among the crowd. The spectators were immediately all in alarm, and some of them, to avoid the danger, rushed into the vessels on the river. One of these was overturned, but happily none of the individuals in it were drowned. The following night his keeper endeavored to get him into a cage purposely made to confine him during his voyage, and walking backward, held out to the animal a piece of bread; the elephant followed the bait, but at length, seeing that he did not come up with it, he got quite wild, attacked the keeper, threw him down on the ground, and trampled upon him so violently, that the unfortunate man expired a few hours after. The animal then broke into the streets, and bore down every thing that opposed him. He went into a coffee room, where he overturned the tables, decanters, glasses, &c. from thence he went into a cobbler's stall, which he pushed about the streets, together with its alarmed inhabitants. At this time the city guards pursued, and fired their carbines upon him; but the balls passed harmless over his tough hide, and served only to increase his phrenzy. Being still pursued, he ran forward with great force, and blindly rushed through a moveable shop, in which China-ware was sold. The owner, a testy old woman, was standing in it at the moment, and the elephant passed through with such force, that he made an immediate passage large enough to admit half his body; but not being able to extricate himself from this situation, he ran off, carrying away shop, china, old woman and all, until he came near the church Del Forno, where he was disencumbered of his burden, without any material injury to the honor of the shop. Her goods, however, were all shaken out on the journey, coffee-pots were rolling about, in one place; maimed of their pipes—jugs, minus spoons and handles, were to be found lower down; cups and saucers, dishes, plates and basins, were distributed in abundance in the streets, as the animal came nearer to the church.—Here he was fired upon again, but to no purpose; he became still stronger with his augmented fury; he burst open the gates of the church though they were well barred with iron, and shut them again violently. He committed considerable damage, until, at length, his hinder feet sunk into a vault—here he remained unable to move, but dangerous still to be approached. There being no other mode of putting an end to him, the guard made an aperture in the wall of the sacred edifice, planted a cannon, charged with case shot, three paces distance, and killed him on the spot.

God, hath engraven in flaming characters on the hearts of his creatures. Prepare yourselves—decide for life or death! Open crimes are not the most pernicious scourges of our nature; vice attacks more mortally under the hypocritical veil of habits of politeness, and the externals of morality; falsehood assumes a thousand deceitful forms. What! shall the present state of the people be the only result of so many sacrifices? Shall we remain plunged in this miserable weakness?

"Half learned fools, confined by their own vain knowledge, shall they alone continue to set truth at defiance, which reigns in the heart of man in its own noble simplicity; shall they alone paralyze its effects on the conduct of life? * * * * * In the great German nation there are certainly many individuals who far surpass me, but for myself, I hate nothing so much as the cowardice and the venality of the mode of thinking in the present day. * * * * * I owe it to you to give a proof—I owe it to myself to declare openly against that cowardice.—I know nothing more noble than to sacrifice thee, thou arch valet;—thee, the *Aegis* of this age of venality—the corrupter, and betrayer of my country, to hate and to sacrifice, all those who, in their culpable audacity, have forgotten that which was divine in you—who keep you under by a yoke affectedly wise, like a crowd of fools, and wish to make you move like a complicated wheel, the instrument of their perfidious designs. * * * * * The reformation must be completed; brethren, do not abandon each other in tempestuous circumstances; treason menaces with slavery our generation, and those which are to come. The book of history is open before you!—Arise!—I see the noon day of liberty! Arouse, my country, reflect, take courage, deliver yourselves!"

The ex-king of Holland, Louis Bonaparte, is living at Rome in the greatest retirement, and is wholly engaged with the education of his son. His sister, the princess Borghese, on the other hand, lives in great splendor.

The bank of England has a capital of 14,608,500 pounds sterling, or \$64,926,665. The building covers an extent of several acres, and employs 1100 clerks; about 50 more than are at present occupied by our government in the public offices at Washington.

The aggregate population of the known habitable globe, says a London paper, is estimated at 895,300,000 souls.

The last advices from Cadiz are, that 15,000 troops were at that place, and that the grand expedition would not be ready before the month of September.

Gen. Vandamme, a French general of great celebrity, has received permission of his king to return to France, and has embarked at New York.

On Thursday afternoon last, the United States laboratory at Lawrenceville, took fire. It was occasioned by the driving of a rocket too suddenly. The rocket immediately exploded, and communicated the fire to the composition room, where a quantity of combustible materials was prepared. The roof of the building, was blown off, and the whole of it enveloped in flames. The principal loss, we understand, was the burning of seasoned timber, for gun-carriages, &c. All the neighboring buildings were saved. To the prompt and judicious exertions of major WOOLLEY, the officers, and the military; and to the citizens of Pittsburg, who immediately repaired to the place, with the engines of the city, is in a great manner to be ascribed, the preservation of this extensive and elegant establishment.

Rhode Island.—The Providence Patriot states it as a singular fact, that for the last one hundred and twenty-seven years, the office of secretary of the state of Rhode Island has been held by six persons only. *Weston Clarke* was chosen in May, 1692, and held the office till May, 1714; when *Richard Ward* was chosen. He held it till May, 1733; when *James Martin* was chosen. He continued in office until his death; when, February, 1746, *Thomas Ward* was chosen. He held it till his death, when, December, 1760, *Henry Ward* was chosen. He also held it till his death, when, December, 1797, *Samuel Eddy* was chosen; who has faithfully discharged all its important duties to the present time.

The total quantity of cotton imported into Liverpool during the last three months, is 118,179 bags, being an increase compared to the first three of 1819, of 25,518 bags.

We understand the whole number of legal votes for Governor in Massachusetts, amounts to 79,885—necessary to a choice 39,943—His excellency John Brooks has 42,875—Hon. Benj. W. Crowninshield, 35,271—Scattering, 1739—Majority for Gov. Brooks, 2932.

For Lieut. Governor—His Honor William Phillips had 42,781—Hon. Benj. Austin, 36,232—Scattering, 126.

"Power of sympathy."—Extract of a letter from Peter Eagle, esq. postmaster, Barbourville, Kentucky, to the editors of the Kentucky Gazette, dated 12th of April, 1819:

"About the 1st of January last, a woman of color stabbed a man, by the name of Stephen W. Lewis, at the house of Mr. Hardin, near this place, so that he died. Mrs. Hardin was in a state of pregnancy. A few days ago she was delivered of a female child; that by all appearance was stabbed in the same part—its bowels came

out like that of the person killed, and the child died and was buried at this place. The citizens here, in order to know the certainty of the affair, had the child taken from the tomb and examined; when they found it to be true—so that no one need doubt its correctness.

A letter from Cadiz, under date of the 19th of April, to a gentleman in this town, mentions, that Mr. Forsyth, our Minister to Madrid, Mr. Fenwick his private Secretary, and Captain Read, would proceed the next day to Madrid, under an escort of national cavalry. The Treaty will undoubtedly be ratified.

We have stated that a part of the crew of the piratical brig Irresistible are now in confinement at Norfolk.—It appears the crew mutined at Margareta, and with 115 men set sail on a piratical cruise—that John F. Ferguson was appointed commander; and James Black, 1st Lieut.—that they boarded and plundered about 40 vessels of all nations—that on boarding the schr. Superior, of Baltimore the officers ordered the men to respect American property, but the men were not to be restrained, and plundered the vessel indiscriminately of a large amount of property, which was divided among the whole crew.—The persons apprehended at Norfolk are named John Allen, John Green, Thomas Smelt, John Fuller, Henry Andris, Francis Ogilvie, John Dannels, Bailey Duffrey, Samuel Pool, Peter Nelson, William Capple, Daniel Phillips, John Waldro, Isaac —, Peter Johnson, Luke Jackson—the three last are colored persons.—N. Y. Col.

It is further stated, that part of the crews of some of the vessels which the Irresistible boarded, subsequently to plundering the Superior, joined the pirates; they however, knew the fact and received their share of the booty.

Five seamen by the names of James Keyres, Andrew Murray, William Stout, James Puar, and Thomas Purley, have been arrested and brought before his honor Judge Peters; on an examination previous to commitment, for the crime of piracy. These men have been charged by A. J. Spencer, a Portuguese subject, boat-swain of the Fortuna, which vessel sailed from Havana last February, laden with sugar, coffee, tobacco, mahogany, and logwood; and bound to Cadiz.

Letter from Colonel James Johnson, of the Yellow Stone expedition, to the Editor of the Frankfort Argus.

STEAM BOAT EXPEDITION, Off Shippingport, 1st May, 1819.

Dear Sir.—We have at length succeeded in accomplishing all the repairs to the Steam Boats for the Missouri and Mississippi. The machinery has been tried and found complete.—There is nothing superior on the Western waters.

We have four Boats, (one new) heavy loaded with provisions; and will be off by sun rise in the morning for Head Quarters; where we shall very shortly arrive. We are some later in starting than I wished, but it would have been folly to have set out without full preparation. Every arrangement is now made; we have nothing to do but to execute, which will, I trust, be done promptly.

The 6th regiment which is to ascend the Missouri with the rifle regiment is yet in our rear. The government Steam Boat built at Pittsburg, to be commanded by major Long, is also in the same situation; but all are hourly expected; I expect they are between this and Pittsburg. We therefore are fast enough, although it has been my great wish to be in motion and arrive at Head Quarters as early as possible.

We have a large quantity of cannon and ammunition on board, sufficient to show that our government is in earnest in this business.

It is pleasing to find that the community takes such interest for this enterprise. I have seen nothing which interests the people more. They know now to appreciate its value, and every day I receive the hearty good wishes of our most valuable citizens for its success. I have not slept more than about 3 or 4 hours, within the 24, since I have been at this place, and all hours the industry and exertions of our mechanics are seen. What would have taken until the first of June by ordinary exertions, we have now accomplished, and much to our mind. You shall hear from me again and again, while I am absent.

The Russian ex-minister and family have embarked at Philadelphia for Europe. Their residence in Philadelphia was distinguished by an elegant hospitality; and Madame de Daschkoff, who is said to be a woman of rare talent and accomplishments, attracted a large share of admiration and affection.

On the 10th of April last, off Cape St. Vincent this vessel was taken by the privateer *Julia de Forrest*, Captain Wilson, said to have been fitted out from Baltimore, with a Buenos Ayres commission. She was brought to the Capes of Delaware, and one of the crew was sent to Philadelphia, for the purpose of procuring another vessel to return to the Fortuna, and the plan was to tranship her cargo on board the other vessel into Philadelphia.

Whilst off the Capes last Friday, the Pilot came on board the Fortuna, when Mr. Spencer privately gave this information to him, he steered the vessel into the Delaware, and whilst some of her men were on shore, who had taken the person there, to procure a new vessel, the Pilot took charge of the Fortuna, and brought her to the city.

As this case will involve the lives of the prisoners, we do not think it proper at this

time to give a more particular statement; they have been committed for trial, which will take place at next October Session of the Circuit Court.—F. Gazz.

Sea Serpent returned.—The Boston Gazette of Monday announces the return to our coast of the celebrated Sea-Serpent. It was seen on Friday and Saturday last near Bohasset Rocks, and appeared to be from 80 to 100 feet in length.

The Norfolk Herald of the 4th inst. states that the Spanish brig La Cruz de Mayo, and cargo, captured by the privateer Fourth of July, capt. Taylor, and brought into that port, is ordered by the District Court to be restored to the Spanish owners.

Jeffersonville, (Ind.) May 22.

The U. S. steam boat *Western Enterprise*, passed this place on Wednesday last, on her way up the Missouri.

There also passed on the same day, and were piloted over the falls by Messrs. *Bowman* and *Fite*, pilots of this place, keels containing part of the expedition to the Yellow Stone, under the command of Col. Atkinson. Capt. Foster, commanding a tenth keel, with 80 men is in company with the expedition, and destined to the Falls of St. Anthony, for the purpose of establishing a post there. The appearance of the whole was as novel as agreeable, and the impression made by a very fine band of music on board of the commandant's keel, together with the recollection of the object of the expedition, called forth some spirited cheering from the citizens of this place.

[Col. Atkinson commands the 6th regiment; the command of Captain Foster is a detachment of the 5th regiment U. S. infantry, which is to embark at Detroit from Green Bay, thence ascend the Fox river in a batteau to the portage (about one mile) and the troops re-embark on the Onisconsin, descend to its mouth, and thence ascend the Mississippi to the St. Peter's river.]

A large Greenland Whale, on Saturday the 5th inst. was found floating on the surface of the sea, about 50 miles S. E. of Cape Elizabeth, and was towed into Portland, by the schooner Constitution, Captain Spurling. There were three holes in the back of the Whale, made by harpoons and several incisions of the lance, which no doubt, were the cause of his death. It is to be towed to Peake's Island, Portland, where his oil is to be extracted.—N. Y. Com.

Captain Wheeler, of the sloop Concord from New York, arrived at Salem, informs, that on Monday, 15 miles from Race Point, he was in company for several hours, with the Sea-Serpent. His description of it, is similar to the many others published on former occasions.—Gazette.

Harrisburgh, (Penn.) June 1. STATE CAPITAL.

The corner stone of the Capitol of Pennsylvania was laid at 12 o'clock on Monday the 31st of last month, by Stephen Hills, architect, contractor for the execution of the work; William Smith, stone cutter, and Valentine Kergan and Samuel White, masons, in presence of the commissioners, and a large concourse of citizens of Harrisburgh, and was followed by three discharges from one of the public cannon.

From the Georgetown Messenger, June 2.

It will be learnt, with great satisfaction that, notwithstanding the difficulties of the times, there is no diminution in the public revenue. On the contrary it is understood that the receipts from the customs (which is that part of the revenue most likely to be affected under the present circumstances of the country) have exceeded by nearly a million those of the corresponding quarter of 1818, and are even higher than the average of the whole of that year. The nett revenue from this source for the quarter ending on the 31st of March last, was upwards of four millions three hundred thousand dollars. For the present quarter it will be still greater. And, if no failure takes place in the collection far beyond what has hitherto occurred, and beyond what there is reason to apprehend, it is believed that the proceeds of the whole year will equal the estimate made by the Secretary of the Treasury in his last annual report. But this, perhaps, is scarcely to be expected.

What renders this statement still more gratifying is the knowledge that this prosperous state of the revenue is not the result of any rigorous call on the part of the Treasury. Indeed, it is a fact highly creditable to the reputation of the American merchants, that, in spite of the difficulties almost unexampled in the history of our commerce, which they have to encounter, there has been very little default in the payment of the custom house bonds. Indulgence has undoubtedly been sought in many instances; but such is the liberality which characterizes the administration of the Treasury, that, in every instance where the circumstances of the case would justify it, indulgence has been granted.

From the sale of public lands, the revenue has exceeded all calculations; during the last quarter, the net sum paid into the treasury, from this increasing source of wealth, is ascertained to be upwards of one million, six hundred thousand; and for the present quarter, the amount will probably be greater.—This too, is independent of the Mississippi stock which has been received on the same account, the whole of which stock will, probably be extinguished in this way, before the expiration of the present year.

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Celebration of American Independence.

The citizens of Bridgeton and vicinity, are requested to meet at Brewster's Hotel, on Wednesday next, at 4 o'clock P. M. to adopt suitable means for the celebration of the approaching anniversary of American Independence.

A meeting of Ladies, is proposed in the Philadelphia prints, to be held in one of the rooms in the state house, on the fourth of July, in order to form and organize a society, for the promotion of economy, encouragement of general industry, and support of the country in its present perils and afflictions. Very good. Amer. Rep.

FOR THE WHIG.

Mr. Schultz,

The practice of commemorating remarkable events, and in particular of great national deliverances, is sanctioned by almost all nations, ancient and modern. Yea, it has the sanction of Holy Writ. The Israelites, in their emancipation from Egyptian bondage, passed from under the most galling yoke; that ever a people were doomed to bear; and this event was celebrated by them till the dissolution of the Jewish Economy. The custom is indeed a laudable one, and in the case above-mentioned was all important. It was calculated to impress on the mind a reverential sense of that Almighty Being, whose arm had thus miraculously interposed in their behalf; and to induce them to place implicit confidence and trust in his Providence for their future support.

And next to the chosen people of God, we have experienced the most signal interposition of Divine protection. The circumstances of our liberation from British tyranny, find no parallel in the annals of mankind. Another anniversary of that eventful period, is fast approaching; and will it pass unnoticed? No; we are sure it will not. A proper observance of this day cannot fail of producing the most happy effect. To those who were actors in those memorable scenes, it must be peculiarly interesting. And it must have a tendency to infuse into the minds of their children, the same spirit which actuated them. And let it be remembered, that at every celebration, we do virtually "pledge our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honors," that we will at every risk preserve inviolate the sacred trust, and transmit the same unimpaired to posterity.

Let, then, the 4th day of July next be celebrated by the Sons and Daughters of Columbia, in the true spirit of '76. Let the ministers of our holy religion attend with their congregations at the sanctuary, and devoutly thank the Lord for his past favors, and humbly supplicate his future protection. Let the eloquence of our Orators be exerted to arouse and fire our minds with Liberty's enthusiasm. Let the thunder of our cannon reverberate around the hills and plains of Independent America. Let us assemble around the festive board, and join in the innocent and joyous festivity which the occasion inspires. And let all hearts be filled with devotion to GOD; and gratitude to our immortal ancestors, by whose Providence and instrumentality, we have been made the happy recipients of all the blessings which LIBERTY and INDEPENDENCE can bestow.

SYDNEY.

An Indian War Brewing.

A letter from a gentleman at Belle Point, on the Arkansas, to another in this city, says, that the Cherokee and Osage Indians are on the eve of another war. That the Cherokees are the aggressors, it is said, there is no doubt. They had, within a few days, stolen forty horses from the Osages; and, in taking them home, they killed four men, and wounded several more. This mode of procedure is looked upon by the Osage nation as a war measure, and justly. There are a number of the more northern Indians who are urging the Osages to war, and offer them assistance, &c. It is said that Maj. Bradford, of the rifle regiment, who commands at Fort Smith, sent word to them, if there was a war to be carried on, he must have a hand in it, and that they must and should suspend hostilities until they heard from him. He was to hold a council with them in a few days. Nat. Int.

The following article reached us, by yesterday's mail, from our New-York correspondent. It is scarcely necessary to say, that there is no cause for alarm to the friends of peace in this country, from the transfer of a handful of British troops to the Canadian provinces. They may have been transported across the Atlantic to be out of the way in England, or to be in the way in Upper Canada. The British government may have divers motives for this disposition of its forces, without the least reference to the existing relations between that government and this. It is far from improbable that the real cause of the movement may be traced to the revolutionary symptoms which have, of late, appeared in the upper province, and may have been thought sufficiently serious to require the presence of a military force. Nat. Int.

Accounts are received at Montreal that eight regiments of infantry, one of cavalry, and a proportional addition to the marines and seamen on the Lakes, are on their way from Great Britain to Canada. Various conjectures are entertained as to the object of this movement. One states that it proceeds from the high-toned replies of the United States government, in the explanation demanded by Great Britain on the Arbutnot and Ambrister business.

New York, June 14.

Mad Dogs.—Four persons have recently been bit by mad dogs, and are now under a course of medicine; three on Friday afternoon, at their ship yards, and one on Saturday morning, in the Greenwich village. In the course of last week, another dog, in the same place, run mad, bit a number of dogs and other animals, and then went off. These several instances have been related to us by respectable persons, and there is no room to doubt their credibility. E. Post.

Forged Check.—On Thursday last a check for 1700 dollars, purporting to have been drawn by Mr. Isaac Minard, of this city, was presented at the Mechanics Bank, and paid. On writing up the account of Mr. Minard, it was discovered that he had overdrawn. Mr. M. was waited on, and on being informed of the above mentioned check, declared it to be a forgery. Suspicion immediately rested on a person who had been in the employ of Mr. Minard. Notice was given to the Police Office and the person was arrested, and his house searched, but nothing was found which could lead to a discovery. He was committed for further examination. A. Y. C. Adv.

KINGSTON, Jam. May 1.

Recruiting for the Independent service goes on, it seems, with much vigor in this city. Vessels appear off Port Royal and receive from the shore recruits, by boat loads. Twelve canoes loaded, which missed some vessel these people intended to embark in, were landed on the palisades on Thursday; they consisted of about 60 or 70 in number, and created some alarm in Port Royal, before it was ascertained who they were. Several came wandering into the town during the evening, in the most pitiable condition, begging for something to satisfy their hunger, which is but a prelude to their suffering. They have been misled, if they suppose the treasures of Mexico and Peru will be at their disposal. Whatever injury they may inflict on the mercantile interest of Kingston, not one, we predict, who has embarked in the cause, will be benefitted by it. They will neither receive honor nor emolument. Most of the Europeans will be assailed by disease, and ere long their carcasses will be the prey of vultures, and their bones will bleach on the plains and shores of South America, as a memento of their folly and indiscretion. Those able to withstand the climate, will become wanderers, who, in the end, will be glad to fly to any country which can afford them bread. His Grace the Governor has been pleased to issue his Proclamation, rescinding the one previously published, prohibiting the exportation of provisions.

We learn that two Convicts under charge of a Sheriff who was conveying them to the State Prison, made their escape from on board the Steam Boat on Monday night while the boat was on her passage from Albany to New York. The convicts were in irons and confined in the Steward's room on deck, but by some means sawed off their chains during the night, leaped through the window into the water and escaped unperceived. D. Adv.

Norfolk, June 14.

From our correspondent at Gibraltar, we learn, that on the 3d of April, the Gov. at that place received a peremptory demand from the Gov. of Cadiz, for the surrender of Wm. A. Robinson, Esq. who had a short time previous fled from Cadiz and Spanish persecution, and taken refuge in Gibraltar. "What course," says our Correspondent, "Governor Don will take in this important affair I cannot say, but his communication will be made shortly."

Tornado and Hail Storm.—Last Wednesday, the village at Saratoga Springs was visited with a violent tornado, accompanied with hail, which laid prostrate the trees and fences in the fields over which it passed, and broke upwards of two hundred panes of glass in Mr. Nathan Lewes's elegant new public building, called the Pavilion. Most of the windows of the other houses in the village fronting the west, were also injured more or less.

During the troubles in the reign of Charles I. a country girl came to London in search of a place, as a servant maid, but not succeeding, she applied herself to carrying out beer from a brew-house, and was one of those then called tub-women. The brewer observed a well looking girl in this low occupation, took her into his family as a servant, and after awhile married her; but he died while she was yet a young woman, and left her a large fortune. The business of the brewery was dropped, and the young woman was recommended to Mr. Hyde, as a gentleman of skill in law to settle her husband's affairs. Hyde, (who was afterwards the great earl of Clarendon) finding the widow's fortune very considerable, married her. Of this marriage there was no other issue than a daughter, who was afterwards the wife of James II. and mother of Mary and Anne, queens of England.

To arrest horses in the act of running off.—A German writer, suggests a simple method of stopping horses from running away;—the plan is to have blinds so attached to the head stall of the bridle, that by drawing a rein, fixed for that purpose, the blinds will immediately close over the eyes, and by confounding the horse, compel him through fear, to stop immediately. If the plan be found to answer, it ought to be adopted, particularly in the case of all public stages. The line from the blind should be fastened to the front of the stage so that any passenger might pull it, in

case of accident to, or absence of the driver. It is confidently affirmed, that the most ungovernable horse or mule may be subdued and made quite tractable, by stopping his ears with wool or cotton so as to prevent his hearing.

An Infallible Cure for Hard Times.

1. Calculate your income, and be sure you do not let your expenses be quite so much; lay by some for a rainy day. Never follow fashions, but let the fashions follow you; that is, direct your business and expense by your judgment, not by the custom of fools, who spend more than their incomes.

2. Never listen to the tales of complainers, who spend their breath in crying hard times, and do nothing to mend them.

3. It is a truth, which all men ought to know and realize, that every man (those only excepted who are not able to support themselves in any community) may live within his income, and thereby preserve his independence. If a man is poor, his taxes are small; unless he holds an estate which he cannot pay for. In such cases he does not own it, and therefore ought to let the owner take it.

Industry and economy will forever triumph over hard times, and disappoint poverty. Therefore, the general cry that we cannot pay the taxes and live, is absolutely false.

It is true, we feel and ought to feel some difficulty in paying for the glorious prize of independence. The taxes will be only temporary, but the prize immortal. And he is unworthy of freedom who repines at paying his money, when so many patriots and heroes have laid down their lives to purchase it for their country.

Indian Courtship or Wooing.—The following anecdote is taken from the sixteenth chapter of Heckwelder's account of the Indian nations that once inhabited Pennsylvania, and the neighboring States. The work, from which the extract is made, is the first number of the Publications by the Philosophical Society of Philadelphia.

"An aged Indian, who for many years had spent much of his time among the white people both in Pennsylvania and New Jersey, one day about the year 1770 observed, that the Indians had not only a much easier way of getting a wife than the whites, but were also more sure of getting a good one: "For," said he in his broken English, "white man court—court—may be one whole year! may be two year before he marry! Well! May be then get very good wife—but may be not! May be very cross!—Well, now suppose cross; Scold so soon as get awake in the morning!—Scold all day!—until sleep!—all one—he must keep him!—White people have law forbidding throwing away wife be he ever so cross—must keep him always!—Well how does Indian do? Indian—why he see industrious squaw which he like—he go to him—place his two fore fingers close aside each other, make two look like one—then look squaw in the face—see him smile—which is all one he say YES!—so he take him home—no danger he be cross! No—No—squaw know too well what Indian do, if he cross! Throw him away and take another! Squaw love to eat meat! No husband—no meat!—Squaw do every thing to please husband—he do every thing to please Squaw—live happy!"

*The pronouns in the Indian language have no feminine gender.

Some thirty or forty years ago, the Rev. George Whitefield was preaching in a very lofty and animated style, and in the profusion of his soul lifted up his eyes to Heaven, and exclaimed—"Father Abraham, are there any Methodists in Heaven? No. Are there any Presbyterians there? No. Are there any Episcopalians there? No. Are there any Quakers there?—No. Are there any Anabaptists there?—Yes."—And then turning his eyes on the congregation said—"My brethren, let us all be Christians." If all the professors of the Christian religion would take the advice of this good man, how much more consistent would they appear in the eyes of the world and the eyes of themselves? If all the professors of the Christian religion were to think more of the substance, the shadow would be less important. If they were to attend more to the essential points, the non-essentials would not be such an impregnable barrier. Let all who profess to be the disciples of Christ dispute no more about names and parties, but join in one formidable army under Christ, to pull down the strong holds of the devil.

ECCENTRIC HOSPITALITY.

During the late war, a soldier who had been wounded and honorably discharged, (but perhaps not paid) being destitute and benighted, knocked at the door of an Irish farmer, when the following dialogue ensued:

Patrick. And who in the devil are you now?

Soldier. My name is John Wilson.

Pat. And where the devil are you going from, John Wilson?

Sol. From the American army at Erie, sir.

Pat. And what in the devil do you want here?

Sol. I want shelter to-night; will you permit me to spread my blanket on your floor and sleep to-night?

Pat. Devil take me if I do, John Wilson—that's flat.

Sol. On your kitchen floor, sir.

Pat. Not I, by the Hill of Hoath—that's flat.

Sol. In your stable then?

Pat. I'm d-d if I do that either—that's flat.

Sol. I am dying with hunger; give me but a bone and a crust; I ask no more.

Pat. The devil blow me if I do, sir—that's flat.

Sol. Give me some water to quench my thirst; I beg of you.

Pat. Beg and be hanged, I'll do no such thing—that's flat.

Sol. Sir, I have been fighting to secure the blessings you enjoy; I have assisted in contributing to the glory and welfare of the country which has hospitably received you, and can you so inhospitably reject me from your house?

Pat. Reject you! who in the devil talked a word about rejecting you? May be I am not the scurvy spalpeen that you take me to be, John Wilson. You asked me to let you lie on my floor, my kitchen floor, or in my stable; now, by the powers d'ye think I'd let a perfect stranger do that when I have half dozen soft feather beds, all empty? No by the Hill of Hoath, John—that's flat. In the second place, you told me that you were dying with hunger, and wanted a bone and crust to eat; now, honey, d'ye think I'd feed a hungry man on bones and crusts, when my yard is full of fat pullets, and turkeys, and pigs? No by the powers, not—that's flat. In the third place, you asked me for simple water to quench your thirst; now, as my water is none of the best, I never give it to a poor traveller without mixing it with a plenty of wine, brandy, whiskey, or something else wholesome and cooling. Come into my house, my honey; devil blow me, but you shall sleep in the best feather bed I have; you shall have the best supper and breakfast that my farm shall supply, which thank the Lord is none of the worst; you shall drink as much water as you choose provided you mix it with good wine or spirits, and provided also you prefer it. Come in my hearty, come in, and feel yourself at home. It shall never be said, that Patrick O'Flaherty treated a man scurvily who had been fighting for the dear country which gave him protection—that's flat.—Georgian.

ANECDOTE.—A tar who had sailed half the seas over, swaggered into an auction room, and hearing the auctioneer bawling out two or three times, "who bids more than three and nine pence?" asked, "May we bid what we please?" "O yes," replied the auctioneer, "any thing you please." "Why then?" replied Jack, "I bid you good night."—Salem Reg.

DIED. On the 17th of May, at Sparta in Georgia, WILLIAM HAWKINS, Esq. late Governor of North Carolina—an office which he filled with honor to himself, and added reputation to his native state.

NOTICE

IS hereby given to the creditors of the subscriber, now in confinement for debt, in the jail of the county of Cape May, that a special Court of Common Pleas, in and for said county, will meet at the Court House, in said county on Wednesday, the 7th day of July next, at two o'clock, in the afternoon, to hear what may be alleged for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

John P. Yates. Cape May Jail, May 31st, 1819—4t

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment, issued out of the inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of William R. Fithian, against the rights and credits, monies, and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of John Newkirk, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for three hundred and fifty dollars, returnable to June term last, has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."

Eben'z Seeley, Clk. ELIAS P. SEELEY, Att'y. Pleff. Bridgeton, June 21st, 1819—2m

NOTICE.

WAS taken up a drift in the River Delaware, on the 26th of May, near the Fort, by the subscriber, a Ferry Boat, which is now in the care of John John Campbell, Esq. of Bucksfootum, Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Thomas Furgerson. June 21st, 1819—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-second day of July 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 Maurice River, said to contain one hundred and twenty acres more or less; joins lands of Robert Bell, and others; with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Harmon Keuce, and taken in execution at the suit of William Cochrane, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

A Lot of Woodland.

Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-five acres more or less; joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah S. Nixon, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Thompson, Esq. and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. June 21, 1819—4t

Cumberland Bank.

BRIDGETON, JUNE 8, 1819. The Stockholders of this institution, are hereby notified, that the annual Election of Directors, will be holden at the Banking house, on Friday the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock, P.M.

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 fifteenth 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 Levin Bond, and others, together with all the lands of the defendants. Seized as the property of Stephen Bailey, and Henry Parker, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Hoon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. The sale of the above land is adjourned until Tuesday, the 29th instant. June 21, 1819.

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 fifteenth 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 four acres more or less; joins lands of Stephen Bailey, and Henry Parker, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Levin Bond, and taken in execution at the suit of Enoch Hoon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. May 10th, 1819—4t. The sale of the above land is adjourned until Tuesday, the 29th instant. June 21, 1819.

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NEW JERSEY NAVIGATION LOTTERY.

By authority of the State of New Jersey, passed Feb. 1819.

TO BE DRAWN AT CAMDEN, OPPOSITE THE CITY OF PHILADELPHIA.

Tickets, Halves, Quarters and Eighths, FOR SALE AT I. JONES & CO'S LOTTERY OFFICE, CAMDEN, N. J.

SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Total. 1 Prize of \$20,000 is \$20,000. 2 " 10,000 is 20,000. 4 " 5,000 is 20,000. 5 " 3,000 is 15,000. 6 " 2,000 is 12,000. 25 " 1,000 is 25,000. 20 " 500 is 10,000. 40 " 200 is 8,000. 60 " 100 is 6,000. 220 " 20 is 4,400. 7960 " 10 is 79,600.

8343 Prizes 16637 Blanks. Not two blanks to a prize. 25,000 Tickets, at \$10.

FLOATING PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Total. 1 Prize of \$10,000 is \$10,000. 2 " 5,000 is 10,000. 2 " 3,000 is 6,000. 3 " 2,000 is 6,000. 15 " 1,000 is 15,000. 15 " 500 is 7,500. 40 " 200 is 8,000. 60 " 100 is 6,000. 220 " 20 is 4,400. 7960 " 10 is 79,600. Without Deduction.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize, Amount, and Total. The first drawn Blank on the 1st day, \$3,000 is \$1,000. 2d " 500 is 1,000. 3d " 500 is 1,000. 4th " 500 is 1,000. 5th " 500 is 2,000. 6th " 500 is 2,000. 7th " 1,000 is 2,000. 8th " 1,000 is 2,000. 9th " 1,000 is 2,000. 10th " 1,000 is 2,000. 11th " 1,000 is 2,000. 12th " 1,000 is 2,000. 13th " 5,000 is 20,000. Without Deduction.

To draw at least three times a week, and 1000 numbers each day. Prizes payable without deduction 60 days after the drawing is completed.

Josiah Harrison, Manager.

LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Commissioner. JOSHUA BRICK, Clerk. JOHN TRENCHARD, jr., Cashier. ELIAS P. SEELEY, jr., Auditor.

Camden, N. J. May 26, 1819.

The above Grand Scheme, containing upwards of one hundred and fifty thousand prizes, all payable without deduction. The subscribers beg leave to offer to the consideration of their fellow-citizens of the State of New Jersey, and elsewhere, and most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and a generous public, as they have in a reliance thereon made a very large contract for Tickets in the above Lottery and have opened an Office at Camden, N. J. Market street, near the Camden Bank, where is great a variety of numbers as will be found in any Office, are ready for the choice of fortunate adventurers.

(For Letters (post paid) enclosing the Cash for Tickets, will be immediately attended to, and the earliest information given to those who may favor them with their commands.) A correct check book will be kept of each days drawing, and Tickets examined gratis. The sale of Tickets in the foregoing scheme is expected to be unusually brisk. It will, therefore, be the interest of adventurers to make early application, as Tickets will soon be raised in price.

CLUBS supplied on easy and advantageous terms. I. JONES & CO. Camden, New Jersey. *Printers in the State of New Jersey, are requested to give the above six insertions in their several papers, and forward a copy each to I. Jones & Co. Camden, N. J. together with their bills. June 14, 1819...6w.

An object to Farmers,
Who are disposed to settle in the interior of
Pennsylvania.
A place most auspiciously located, is now presented, which seldom occurs.
The Subscriber has a valuable tract of first rate

LAND,
In Somerset County, Shade Township, State of Pennsylvania, about 20 miles west of Bedford, 7 miles north of the great Turnpike road to Pittsburgh, 3 miles west of the city of Germany, 11 miles west of Schellsburg, 7 miles north east from Stoystown, 18 miles north east from Somerset, (the County town)—the same distance from Berlin, and from 6 to 8 miles south from John's Town, a place of depot, which is situated at the junction of Stony Creek, and the little Conemaugh River, from which the manufactures and other productions of that country, are transported by water, about 70 miles from this place to Pittsburgh.

This property is situated on the powerful and well known waters of Shade Creek and highly calculated to remunerate the Farmer, by its productiveness of grain, of grass, &c. &c. and the great price and constant demand for every thing he can raise. There is now a Furnace in full operation and a Forge on the premises, and a number of other settlements.

The population of the County is from 15000 to 16000. This land is as well watered and timbered, as any district in the State. The timber is oak, hickory, walnut, chestnut, sugar maple, poplar, & white ash, and as there is little or no underwood, it can be cleared with great facility, and at little expense. The district particularly abounds with Stone Coal and a good proportion of Lime Stone, and the land is very rich and productive. The average yield of oats, &c. is from 50 to 60 bushels per acre; and as an additional proof of the strength and fertility of the soil, the timber grows very lofty and luxuriant, and the Callipennia Canadensis, or the rich wood, grows from 5 to 6 feet in height, and its leaf nearly as large as the Catalpa leaf, and the Nettles and Hazle Bushes are to be seen in great abundance.

The immense travelling on the great Western Turnpike Road, and daily increasing, requires a large supply of Grain, Hay, &c. together with the Iron Works and other Factories, daily rising up, will always give this district particular advantages, for the Farmer has it in his power to amass considerable wealth, with very little labour, as he can obtain the highest prices for his Grain, &c. &c. and always get the cash on delivery. And to make this fact more clear, the Subscriber will take in payment for his land, the whole of the crops of grain, deliverable at his Iron Works, or on some designated part of the Turnpike Road at the following prices, viz:—

Oats,	50 cents per bushel,
Corn,	\$75 do.
Rye,	\$1 00 do.
Wheat,	1 25 do.

The Subscriber has a Saw Mill at the Furnace and a Grist Mill near it, and in the neighbourhood, there are nearly all the requisite mechanics, which render it convenient for all those who incline to settle there, and improve their fortunes. Actual Settlers are invited to view the lands here offered for sale, which will be laid off in farms of suitable sizes, to accommodate the purchaser.

Terms to ACTUAL SETTLERS, will be as follows:—

If will be divided into Farms of suitable sizes from 100, 200, or more acres, as may be wished, at \$10 per acre, payable as follows—viz:

\$1 per acre cash, when the title is given.
9 do in 2, 3, 4, 5, & 6 years, with interest, in cash or grain, delivered at the Furnace, Forge, or the Turnpike road (as may be directed) at the prices above stated.

Further particulars will be given on application to Anthony S. Earl, Esq. at Shade Furnace, on the premises, or to the Subscriber, and every facility will be given to the settler. Titles indisputable.
Mark Richards.
May 10, 1819 Philadelphia.

NOTICE.

THE subscribers have just received an additional supply of

**Dry Goods,
Groceries,
Crockery, &c. &c.**

Which they offer for sale on the most reasonable terms, for CASH or approved credit. Their assortment may now be said to be complete. But contrary to the usual custom, they forbear to swell the columns of a Newspaper with glowing eulogiums in particularising, or with splendid superlatives in describing their qualities and cheapness. They believe the enlightened people of Cumberland will not be deluded by newspaper puff and descriptions, they wish the people to call and examine for themselves both as to quality and price, and they feel confident their goods will be found in general as cheap as in the metropolis, where we are taught to believe they are considerable lower than the Philadelphia or New-York prices!

All kinds of country produce received in barrels for goods, and those who buy for CASH will find it their interest to call.
SEYMOUR & EARLS.
Fairton, April 19, 1819.—tf

N. B. WOOD CUTTERS & CARTERS, wanted, for which a liberal price will be given.

**BLANKS
FOR SALE
At the Office of the Whig**

A CARD.
THE Subscriber, residing in the City of Philadelphia, will undertake any professional business entrusted to his care in the city and its vicinity.—Merchants and others, who have money to collect, &c. where a suit is or is not necessary, will find it their interest to employ him, as his charges will be moderate, and his attention assiduous. Letters, post paid, will be attended to, and the most respectable references given.
JACOB D. WHEELER.
Attorney at Law,
No. 32, south Fifth street, Philadelphia.
April 5, 1819.—6m.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the third of March, 1815, entitled "An act to provide for the ascertaining and surveying of the boundary lines fixed by the treaty with the Creek Indians, and for other purposes, the President of the United States is authorised to cause the lands acquired by the said treaty to be offered, 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 in the Alabama, shall be held at Huntsville, in said territory, as follows:

On the first Monday in July next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in ranges 1 and 2, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 in range 1, east—9, 10, 11, 12 and 14, in range 2, east—12 and 13, in range 3, east—11, 12 and 13 in range 4, east.

On the first Monday in September, for the sale of townships 9 and 10, in range 3, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20 and 21, in ranges 4 and 5, west.

On the first Monday in November, for the sale of townships 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 6 and 7, west—9 and 10, in range 8, west—9, 10 and 11, in range 9, west—9, 10, 11 and 13, in range 10, west—9, 10, 11, 12 and 13, in range 11, west—9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, in range 12, west.

On the first Monday in January, 1820, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 16, west—12 and 13, in range 17, west.

And sales shall be held at Cahaba, in the said territory, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14 and 15, in range 5—9, 10, 11, 12, 13, 15 and 16, in range 6—11, in range 7—10 and 11, in range 9—8, 9, 10 and 11, in ranges 10 and 11—9, 10 and 11, in range 12. Excepting such lands as have been, or shall be, reserved according to law, for the use of schools and for other purposes. Each sale shall continue open for two weeks, and no longer, and shall commence with the lowest number of section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

Given under my hand at the City of Washington, this 20th day of March, 1819.

JAMES MONROE,
By the President.

JOSIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers of newspapers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week till the 1st of January next.

April 12, 1819.—11stjan.

WANTED
A number of Wood Cutters,
To cut a quantity of wood, for which liberal wages will be given.—Also, a number of

Wood Carters,
To cart a quantity of wood. Enquire of the subscriber, at Leesburgh, near Port-Elizabeth.
THOMAS MULFORD.
Leesburgh, April 26, 1819.

Treasury Department.
Second Comptroller's Office,
March 25th, 1819.

Whereas, by the act entitled "An act regulating the payments to invalid pensioners," passed the 3d of the present month, an affidavit of two surgeons or physicians, as to the continuance and rate of disability of the several applicants must accompany their respective applications for the first payment which shall fall due after the 4th of March next, and at the end of every two years thereafter: And whereas some misunderstanding may arise as to the time when the above mentioned act shall go into operation:

This is to notify all of whom it may concern, that, by the construction given to the said act by the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, the before mentioned affidavits (agreeably to the form published by the hon. the Secretary of War, under date of 23d inst.) will be required to accompany the applications for all pensions to which they apply, falling due on the 4th day of September next.

RICHARD CUTTS,
Second Comptroller,

Printers authorised to publish the Laws of the United States will insert the above, once a week till the 1st of September next.

Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, at the suit of James Diverty, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of David Johnson, a non-resident debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for seven hundred dollars, returnable to August Term, 1818, and has been returned by the sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed." Now, therefore, unless the said David Johnson shall appear, give special bail, and receive a declaration at the suit of the plaintiff, judgment will be entered, and the estate so attached will be sold.

A. SMITH, Clerk.
DANIEL ELMER, Att'y.
May 31, 1819.—6w

Domestic Attachment.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a writ of attachment issued out of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, holden at Bridgeton, in and for the county of Cumberland, at the suit of Jacob Miller, against the rights and credits, monies and effects, goods and chattels, lands and tenements of Zachariah Nichols, an absconding debtor, in a plea of trespass on the case for one hundred dollars, returnable to February term last, has been returned by the Sheriff of said county, "attached as per inventory annexed."
EBEN SEBLEY, Clk.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Att'y, Plff.
Bridgeton, April 13—2m

FOR SALE,
The Timber on 200 acres of LAND,
Of good quality, Oak and Pine, in the township of Maurice river, distance about two and a half miles from the village of Dorchester. For terms, apply to the Subscriber, near Port-Elizabeth.
Jonathan Lore.
N. B. The soil will be sold if required.
May 31, 1819.—3w

In Chancery, New-Jersey.
MAY 22, 1819.

Between HENRY SHEPPARD, Complainant, and JAMES L. CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN F. BAKER, and JEREMIAH BAMFORD, Defendants.

On bill to foreclose, &c. May 22, 1819.

IT appearing to the Court that process subpoena to appear, answer, &c. hath issued against the defendants in this cause, and that James L. Crawford, the Mortgagee, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Bamford, the above Defendants, have not caused their appearance to be entered, as according to the rules of this Court the same ought to have been done, in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that all the said defendants reside out of this state, and could not upon due enquiry be found within the same, so as to be served with the said process—upon opening the matter this day to the Court in behalf of James Giles, Solicitor and of Counsel with the Complainant, the Chancellor doth order and direct the said James L. Crawford, Benjamin F. Baker and Jeremiah Bamford to appear, plead, answer or demur to the complainant's bill within six months from the date of this order, and in case they shall fail so to do, the complainant's said bill shall be taken as confessed against them, or either of them so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur, and thereupon such decree shall be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just.—And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from this date, in a newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in this state, called the "Washington Whig," for the space of six weeks, once in each week successively, and also in a newspaper printed and published in Philadelphia, in the State of Pennsylvania, for the space of four weeks successively, once in each week at least.

Isaac H. Williamson, C.
A true copy,
Wm. Hyer, Clk.
June 7, 1819.—6w

WOOL CARDING.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public in general, that he has purchased the one half part of a New Double Carding Machine of John E. Jeffers, which is now in complete operation on the Mill of Richman and Stull, Pittsgrove, where he intends carding wool at the customers prices. All those favouring him with their custom, will find it very much to their interest, as the card is one of the first quality, and calculated to card wool of all description in the first rate manner.
Daniel Richman.
Centreville, (formerly Dayton's Bridge) ?
Jun 7, 1819.—tf

TO THE PUBLIC.

Dividing Creek, Newport, Cedarville, Fairton & Bridgeton STAGE COACH.

THE Subscribers have commenced running a Stage from Dividing Creek to Bridgeton, Via Newport, Cedarville and Fairton, to start from the Inn of Auly Lore (Dividing Creek) every Tuesday and Saturday morning at 7 o'clock, and arrive at the Hotel in Bridgeton, about half past 10, leave Bridgeton at 2 and arrive at Dividing Creek about half past 5 in the afternoon of the same day.

Baggage will be carefully carried, and Business entrusted to the Driver, executed with care and punctuality.

The Subscribers have reduced the fare to the (almost unprecedented) low rate of 62 1/2 cents the whole route (18 miles) and to way passengers in proportion.

Those persons who may favor us with their custom, we trust will find every thing agreeable and commodious, as no pairs will be spared in fitting up the Stage Coach and procuring good Horses and a careful Driver.

N. B. Persons wishing private conveyance, can be accommodated at the shortest notice.
Auly Lore,
Charles Brown.
Dividing Creeks, April 5th, 1819.—tf

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th 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 inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all that

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, county of Cumberland, state of New Jersey, which by deed of partition between John Jarman and John Adcock, dated 21st March 1814, was allotted to said John Jarman, and is bounded by Cohansey creek, lands of David Clark, land late John Latneys, and by the tract of land allotted by said deed of partition unto said George Adcock, as by said deed of partition recorded in the Clerk's Office of the county of Cumberland, in Book Y of deeds, page 543, will more fully appear.—together with all and singular the ways, waters, water courses, rights, liberties, privileges, improvements, hereditaments and appurtenances whatsoever thereunto belonging, or in any wise appertaining, and the reversions and remainders, rents, issues and profits thereof, or so much thereof as may be necessary to pay and satisfy to the said complainants, the principal and interest in the said decree.

Seized as the property of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of Daniel L. Miller, James Kinsey and John Cooper, complainants, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
March 15—2m

The sale of the Land of John Jarman and Jeremiah Buck, is adjourned until Thursday the 1st day of July.
Dan Simkins, Sheriff.
June 21, 1819.—1s

Sheriff's Sales.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of July 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,
With the improvements thereon,
Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand acres, more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the Defendant.—Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Calk, John Johnson, B. B. Cooper, and others, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain two hundred acres, more or less; joins lands of Benonie Dare and others.—Seized as the property of John Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of Alexander M. Harris, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
June 7, 1819.—4t

At the same time and place,
A Lot of Land,

With the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain two hundred acres more or less, joins lands of Joshua L. Howell, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of the Managers of the Cumberland & Cape May Meadow Company, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
June 7th, 1819.—4t

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 eighth 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,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain one hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Samuel Cross, one hundred acres joins Abraham Reev, ten acres of Meadow Land joins lands of James Hankins, twelve acres of arable land, joins lands of James Hankins, one equal undivided fourth part of a saw mill, and the lands attached thereto, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Elisha Smith, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper, assignee, &c. and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
May 10, 1819.—3t

The sale of the lands of Elisha Smith, are adjourned until Monday, the 5th day of July.
June 14th, 1819.

At the same time and place,
A House and Lot,

Situate in the township of Downe, lot contains ten acres more or less; joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence, and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Ethan Lore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard; and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery, of the state of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth day of July 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, All the following described

Lot of Land,

situate in the village of Millville, township of Millville, county of Cumberland, and state of New-Jersey, and bounded as follows: viz. Beginning at the south-west corner of James Loder's dwelling house, and on the north side of Main street, thence binding on said street west forty-six feet nine inches to a stone, thence south two perches to the middle of the street aforesaid, thence along the middle thereof west to the middle or main channel of Maurice River, thence up the middle of said channel the several courses thereof to the line of Daniel Richman's and Matthias Richman's lot on the north side of said street; east until it strikes Bernard M'Creedy's lot, or corner, thence binding on said Bernard M'Creedy's line, crossing said Sasfras street, south ten perches to the corner of said James Loder's lot, thence binding on the same west forty feet to a corner, thence still binding on said lot, south eight perches to the place of beginning, containing _____ acres more or less.

Seized as the property of John Young and Elizabeth his wife, Charles Garrison and Jeremiah Stratton esq. defendants, and taken into execution at the suit of John Hoskins, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.
May 17, 1819.—2m

Notice is hereby given,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 24th of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

William L. Elwell,
Seth Heaton,
Uriah French.
Cumberland Jail, June 7th, 1819.—4t

NOTICE,

TO the owners and proprietors of the LAND SWAMP, and MARSH, to be included within the bank authorised by Law for stopping O'er and Ocon creek, in the township of Downe, and banking the meadows above; to produce their deeds and other evidences of their property, to one of the subscribers, appointed managers for the above purpose, that they may be enabled to ascertain each man's share of the expense without the trouble and costs attending examining the records to obtain the same.

Jonathan Sockwell,
Ebenezer Westcott,
John Campbell.
June 7, 1819.

District of New Jersey, ss.

WHEREAS a libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States, for the New Jersey District, on the tenth day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by Thomas Stoughton, Consul of his Catholic Majesty the King of Spain, for the States of New York and New Jersey, on behalf of the subject or subjects of the King of Spain, herein after mentioned, stating, that on or about the eighth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, a certain Spanish brig or vessel, called the Tigre, laden with a large and valuable cargo of Cocoa, Coffee, Indigo, and other articles, belonging, as the said Libellant has been informed, and believes, to a certain Don Juan Espelolin, and other persons, whose names in particular are at present unknown to the said Libellant, commanded by Captain Francisco Rivera, sailed from the port of Laguarda bound to Cadiz, in the Kingdom of Spain, furnished with all documents usual, necessary and proper.—That while lawfully and peaceably pursuing her voyage aforesaid, the said brig or vessel was, on or about the twelfth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, unlawfully, forcibly, tortiously, and contrary to the laws of nations, attacked on the high seas, by a certain ruffian by some others called the Constitution, name, commanded by a certain Captain Brown, pretending an authority some pretended ruler or government, to the said Libellant unknown; and being so attacked, the said brig or vessel called the Tigre, was unlawfully, forcibly, violently, and contrary to the Laws of the United States, and the Laws of Nations, taken possession of, by the Captain, Officers, and crew of the said armed vessel, and a prize master and crew having been sent on board thereof, was brought within the limits of the United States, to a place called Greenwich, in the State of New-Jersey; and within the jurisdiction of this Honorable Court, by the said prize master, named John Bedwell, and other persons.

That the said libellant has been informed and believes that the said Brig, called Constitution, or by whatever other name she may be called and known, was fitted out, armed and equipped for war within the limits of the United States at Baltimore; or that she was repaired, new rigged in whole or in part, and supplied with all the munitions of war, necessary for a cruise within the limits of the United States, to wit, at Baltimore as aforesaid, and that her crew, or a part thereof, was enlisted or procured at Baltimore aforesaid—a great portion thereof being citizens of the United States; that she sailed from Baltimore aforesaid in or about the month of March, eighteen hundred and nineteen, and at the time of the capture of the said brig Tigre as aforesaid, was proceeding on a cruise commenced within the waters of the United States; and at the time of the said capture, had not a legal commission to cruise. that the said Libellant avers that if the said armed brig or vessel was at any time provided with a legal commission to cruise; which the said Libellant in no wise admits, the subsequent refitting, arming, repairing or equipping, or the enlistment of her crew or any part thereof, within the limits of the United States, rendered the said commission void to all intents and purposes, and all captures made by the said brig, or vessel illegal and void. That the said Libellant further states, that neither the said brig Tigre nor her cargo, nor any part thereof, have ever been proceeded against as prize in any Court of competent jurisdiction from the time of the said illegal seizure thereof; nor has any sentence or decree of condemnation ever been pronounced against the same, nor any part thereof; but that the said brig or vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, boats and appurtenances, and the cargo thereof, so illegally captured as aforesaid, has been brought within the limits of the United States, and in the jurisdiction of this Court, in order that the same may be sold, in manifest violation of the laws of the United States and the laws of nations, and of the peace and amity so happily subsisting between the United States and the King of Spain aforesaid; and praying the usual process and motion of the said Court to attach the said brig, her tackle, &c. and cargo, or the avails thereof, in whatsoever hands the same may be, and that all persons interested therein may be cited in general and special, to answer the premises; and all due proceedings being had, that the said property may, for the causes aforesaid and others appearing, be decreed to be restored to the Libellant on behalf as aforesaid.

Therefore, in pursuance of the Motion under the seal of the said Court to me directed and delivered, I do hereby give notice unto all persons claiming the said Brig, her cargo, or articles above mentioned, or knowing or having any thing to say why the same should not be restored pursuant to the prayer of the said libel, that they be and appear before the said District Court, to be held in and for the District of New Jersey, at Newark, on the first day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of the same day, if the same shall be a day of jurisdiction, otherwise on the first day of jurisdiction thereafter, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated Bridgeton, the eleventh day of June, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the forty third of the Independence of the United States.

O. W. OGDEN,
Marshal New Jersey District.
RICHARD STOCKTON,
Attorney for Libellant.
June 12, 1819.—3t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY virtue of a writ of fi. fa. to me directed, issued out of the Inferior Court of Salem county, will be exposed to sale at public Vendue, on Saturday, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of James Sherron, in Salem,

A Lot of Land,

in Manington, adjoining lands of Peter Right and others, and is said to contain five acres, more or less.—Seized as the property of James B. Nicholson, and taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Miller, and to be sold by
S. MILLER, Sheriff.
June 7, 1819.—4t

AND ALSO,
At the same time and place,
Tracts of Land,

in Upper Penn's Neck, two adjoining each other and lands of Isaac C. Jones and others, containing (both together) 120 acres more or less; the other is woodland, and adjoins lands of William Holmes and others, and is said to contain 30 acres more or less; all seized as the property of Nicholas Justin, and taken in execution at the suit of Matthew Gill, Joseph V. Clark, and Senneca Sinnickson, and to be sold by
S. MILLER, Sheriff.
June 7th, 1819.—4t