

# The Washington Whig.

VOL. V.

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## THE WHIG

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT making appropriations for the support of government, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively appropriated, this is to say:

For compensation granted by law to the members of the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred and eighty-four thousand and ten dollars.

For the expenses of stationary, fuel, printing, and all other contingent and incidental expenses of both Houses of Congress, forty-five thousand dollars.

For the expense of the library of Congress, including the librarian's allowance, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of books, maps, and charts, for the library of Congress two thousand dollars.

For compensation of the President of the United States twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation of the Vice President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, per act of 20th April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-six, fifteen thousand, nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said department, including the messenger to the Patent Office, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of said department, including expenses of printing and distributing copies of the laws, of the first session of the sixteenth Congress, thirty-four thousand four hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the First Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in said office per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For three clerks to complete the duties of the

Commissioners of the Revenue, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Treasury of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Treasurer, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the two additional clerks in the office of the said Treasurer, during the present year, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissioner, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Register, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, and including two hundred dollars to correct an error in stating the total sum, for one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, including allowance for stamping ships' registers, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to the Commissioners, of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and sea letters for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for stationary, printing, fuel, and all other contingent and incidental expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several offices therein, forty-three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to a superintendent, and four watchmen, employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, and for repairs of engines, hose, and fire buckets, and for the purchase of a small fire engine, for the State Department, two thousand five hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the War Department, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty-five thousand eight hundred dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationary, printing, and other contingent expenses in said department five thousand dollars.

For maps, plans, books, and instruments, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the said Paymaster, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissary General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For his compensation for the year one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, no appropriation having been made for that year, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger to said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, nine hundred and thirty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand and two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Ordnance Department, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, seven hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, one thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Engineer Department, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For expenses of maps, books, and stationary two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Surgeon General, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to an extra clerk in the Navy Department during part of the year eighteen hundred and nineteen, three hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the

Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary to said Commissioners, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioners, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For additional clerks, for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in said office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger, four hundred and ten dollars.

For the contingent expenses, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the superintendent, and four watchmen, employed for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for repairs of engines, hose, and fire buckets; and for the purchase of a small engine, two thousand two hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

For compensation to the Postmaster General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two Assistant Post Masters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, six hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General: two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama: two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of Public Buildings, at Washington city, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages of persons employed in the different operations of the Mint, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses, and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance of wastage in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Missouri territory, seven thousand eight hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Arkansas territory, including arrearsages for the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, nine thousand seventy-two dollars, and twenty-nine cents.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For printing and distributing the laws of the Michigan territory, twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice, the Associate Judges and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-seven thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of said Attorney General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories; nine thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Marshal of the Western District of Pennsylvania, for his services, from the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, to the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the District Attorney of the same District, for the same time two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme court of the United States one thousand dollars, to be paid upon the conditions prescribed in the act to provide for report of the decisions of the Supreme Court, passed March third, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

For the payment of sundry pensions, granted by the late and present governments, one thousand six hundred and seventy dollars.

For a deficiency in the fund for the relief and protection of sick and disabled seamen; as established by the act of the third of May, one thousand eight hundred and two, eighty-one thousand three hundred and ninety-nine dollars and thirty-four cents.

For completing the contracts for constructing the road from Washington, Pennsylvania, to Wheeling, made during the year one thousand

eight hundred and seventeen, one hundred and forty-one thousand dollars.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and sixty thousand dollars.

For additional compensation to the clerks in the office of the Superintendent General of Indian Trade, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For payment of balances due to sundry individuals, relative to prisoners of war, eleven thousand and eight hundred and twenty-eight dollars and eighty-one cents.

For defraying the expense of the fourth enumeration of the fourth enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, two hundred and forty thousand dollars.

For discharging the claims of the inhabitants of the late province of West Florida, now included within the states of Louisiana, or Mississippi, or advances made for the use and benefit of the United States, prior to, and since, the taking possession of the said portion of the said late province of West Florida, by the United States, as liquidated by the State Department, including principal and interest; twenty-four thousand two hundred and thirty-one dollars fifty-three cents.

For the maintenance and support of light houses, beacons, buoys, and public piers, stakeages, of channels, bars, and shoals, including the purchase and transportation of oil, keepers' salaries, repairs and improvements, and contingent expenses; and including the balances of former appropriations for erecting light houses at Cape Look Out, Sapelo Island, Cumberland Island, and on Tybee, which were carried to the Surplus Fund, on the thirty-first of December last, one hundred and twenty thousand eight hundred and sixty-three dollars.

For the payment of outstanding debentures, for internal duties, twenty thousand dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement, at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the third payment to John Turnbull, for paintings, agreeably to his contract with the Secretary of State, made in pursuance of a resolution of Congress, of the sixth of February, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, six thousand dollars.

For salaries to the Ministers of the United States, at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, Rio Janeiro, and Madrid; with the salaries of their several Secretaries of Legation, and the salary of a Charge des Affaires, at Stockholm, and the Hague; and for the salaries of the late Ministers at Madrid and Rio Janeiro, during six months of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and for the usual allowance of three months' salary to those Ministers, payable on their return home, seventy-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For outfits to a minister to St. Petersburg, nine thousand dollars.

For contingent expenses of those missions, ten thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse, thirty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, forty-two thousand dollars.

For the expenses during the present year, for carrying into effect the fifth, sixth and seventh articles of the treaty of peace, concluded with his Britannic Majesty, on the twenty-fourth of December, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, including the compensation of the Commissioners and surveyors, and an agent appointed under the fifth article of the said Treaty and their contingent expenses, fifty-seven thousand three hundred and thirty-three dollars and thirty-two cents.

For the purpose of holding treaties with the Creek and Cherokee tribes of Indians, for the extinguishment of the Indian title to all the lands within the state of Georgia, pursuant to the fourth condition of the first article of the Articles, of agreement and cession, concluded between the United States and the state of Georgia, on the twenty-fourth day of April, one thousand eight hundred two, the sum of thirty thousand dollars. And for the purpose of procuring a further extinguishment of Indian title within the territory of Michigan, the sum of twenty thousand dollars.

For the purpose of negotiating a treaty or treaties with the Indians in the State of Mississippi, for the extinguishment of their title to lands in that State, twenty thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Agents for claims, on account of spoliations, and for seamen, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, eighty thousand dollars.

For the payment of a balance due to Mr. Poirey ascertained and settled under the law of February twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, the sum of three thousand four hundred and eighty-six dollars.

For the payment of a balance due M. De Vienne, ascertained and settled under the law of February twenty-fourth, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, nine hundred and ninety-five dollars and forty cents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations herein before made shall be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

April 11, 1820—Approved JAMES MONROE.

A Quadrant

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG, March 13, 1820.

4th of July;

A meeting of the young men of Bridgeton will be held on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. at early candle light, at the Inn of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, to make the necessary arrangements for celebrating the evening of the ensuing fourth of July.

Bridgeton, June 26, 1820.

FOR THE WHIG.

At the present season of the year when all nature appears in her best attire, there are many things worthy of attention to a reflecting mind. Not only our habit of life has become changed, but our faculties are apt to relax, unless we adopt different methods from those we pursued in the gloomy season of winter. Temperance has ever been accounted as a virtue, while dissipation and laxity of morals, have always been the subject of satire, and disapprobation, by the thinking part of the community. During the great and intense heat of summer, nothing contributes more to a healthy frame of mind, than the abstaining from the use of ardent spirits and enervating condiments. How miserable must be the condition of the drunkard and the epicure who seek for gratification only in the liquid poison and the debilitating banquet? How different are the feelings and enjoyments of the man whose mind is industrious in contemplating the works of nature, and musing upon those scenes which infuse joy and happiness to the soul. Why is it that life is shortened, and that the vigor of many of our fellow men is gone ere they begin to live? Must it not be attributed, in many instances, to intemperance, and to the indulgence of those alluring gratifications which we must know (at least in the abstract) are deleterious to the longevity of the inhabitants of the world? But we need not take a speculative view upon this subject. Our own state, country, and even our own town affords sufficient evidence that this fell hydra vice, in its different ramifications, is leading many to the shades of death. While temperance in eating and drinking contributes to the health of the body, especially in the summer season, there are other things which afford pleasure and amusement.

Bathing is considered as having a great tendency, to invigorate the animal system. It not only refreshes the body but the mind receives an evident benefit thereby, and becomes more prompt and ready to perform its official functions. There is yet another thing which must not be passed over in silence, and although disregarded by many and forsooth even by the most fashionable circles in life, yet this does not render it less necessary, for comfort or practice—This is early rising. To inhale the fragrant breezes of the morning; to listen to the birds carolling and warbling their music through creation, is one of the greatest luxuries which nature has appointed us to receive: And shall we be deaf to her remonstrance? Shall we spurn her advances, and always yield to the solicitation of sloth? We have only to shake off drowsiness for a short time, and custom and habit will render that agreeable, which before, we could not relish. How many hours are spent in sleep and "dumb forgetfulness," which might be appropriated to the reading of history, of cultivating our plants, and the varied avocations of life. Contemplating then the great utility and benefit we should derive from this habit, let all judge for themselves; and if possible, be convinced of its reality. In a country like ours, where every citizen has an equal claim upon the favor, and distinction of his fellows, the responsibility of our situation should stimulate us to activity and sobriety. The great father of our country was distinguished for his attention to business, and frugality of life. May our liberties be secured from the sweep of tyrants, and we

as Americans, frown indignant on any interpolations which may be attempted to be made in our matchless Constitution.

CORNARO.

Destructive Fires.

On Thursday morning last, the 22d inst. between 4 and 5 o'clock, a fire broke out in the city of New-York, in the rear of Broadway between White and Walker streets, and resulted in the destruction of material injury of twenty-seven houses. Several of them new and valuable bricks buildings. It is stated in the New York papers that one man had his leg broke, and that a boy was killed during the conflagration. It appears that several other accidents took place at the same time. A lad, named Naylor, son of Widow Naylor, in Reed st. was so much injured by the falling of some of the burning ruins that he was taken to the hospital, where he expired in the forenoon. Mr. McIntosh, a member of Hook and Ladder Company, No. 2, was much bruised by the fall of a chimney. Mr. Wheaton, a carpenter, in the employ of Mr. Lucas, had his leg broke while removing Mr. Lucas' property. C. W. Abrams, a member of engine No. 18, was so overcome by the heat that he was taken to the hospital in a dangerous situation. A young man named HASKENS, about 16 years old, saved the life of a child, by entering the window of one of the buildings which was so far consumed, that no other person had the courage to attempt it—The roof fell in immediately afterwards. The gallant youth follows the sea, and we understand has applied for a midshipman's warrant in the navy. May success attend him.

The Albany Daily Advertiser of the 21st inst. contains an account of a most awful and destructive fire at Troy in the afternoon of Tuesday last, which has laid in ruins one-third of the fairest portion of that flourishing city. The number of buildings destroyed is about one hundred and twenty—among which are some of the best dwellings, and a great proportion of the largest and most substantial fire proof stores and store houses. On River or Main street, all the stores and buildings of every kind, on the west side, and extending to the water's edge, from Gale's store to Dr. Corning's both of which are saved; and on the east side from Congress street to and including Parker's book-store are destroyed; as are all the buildings except two, (the Troy bank and a dwelling house) on the west side Front or Second street, to the same extent as on the side east of Main street; and the estimated loss is a MILLION OF DOLLARS.

Cato street Conspiracy.

The opinion appears to be gaining ground both in Europe and America, that the above conspiracy was got up by the ministry of England, through the instrumentality of Edwards, in order that they might establish themselves more firmly, and bring the cause of reform into dispute, in which they have, unhappily, too well succeeded, for the present; but it is very doubtful whether it will not eventually recoil upon themselves. If it is a fact, that it was got up for that purpose, such a base, deliberate murder will undoubtedly receive its merited punishment.

Robbery.

An attempt was recently made to rob the Philadelphia Bank, by penetrating through the common sewer, by the same person who was convicted two or three years since for a similar offence.—This detection will no doubt induce the police to have these places more carefully examined.

Yellow Fever.

The New York Evening Post of Tuesday last contains an account of two cases of Yellow Fever in Middletown, Connecticut, which occurred from a visit to the Long Sea-Island, captain Stow, from St. ago de Cuba. One of them has proved fatal, and the oilier was not expected to survive.

Counterfeiters.

Shelah Cole, Wilson Greer, and William Chaplin, were, a few days since, convicted at New Brunswick of uttering counterfeit money. The first two were sentenced to 7, and the last one to 4 years imprisonment in the State Prison at hard labor. They are supposed to be old offenders.

Mutiny and Murder.

On Saturday, the 17th inst. six men were arrested at Norfolk, and committed to prison on a charge of murder and piracy. They were a part of the crew of the privateer General Rondeau, who had mutinied and supposed to have killed, according to the evidence of one of the crew, 6 officers, viz. the captain, 2d lieutenant, captain of marines, sergeant of marines, purser, master's mate, &c.; four privateers of marines were also missing. The mutineers stated that they had sent the officers and men off in a boat. Considerable sums of money were found upon them quilted in belts.

Public Dinner.

On Tuesday last a public dinner was given at Philadelphia, to Henry Baldwin, esq. by the friends of National Industry, without distinction of party as an evidence of their high sense of his zeal and ability as an advocate of American Manufactures, during the late session of Congress.

Pirates.

Our renders will recollect that eighteen were lately condemned to death at New-Orleans for piracy; two of them have since been executed, (the captain and first lieutenant) fifteen were respited for sixty days, and one pardoned.

American Prisoners.

A late number of the National Intelligencer contains the correspondence between Mr. Forsyth, the American minister at Madrid and the Spanish government, relative to the Americans confined in different prisons of Spain, on a charge of aiding the South American cause. The negotiation was followed by a decree of the King ordering their immediate release.

Breach of Marriage.

During the late setting of the circuit court in the city of New Brunswick in this state, Mr. Hartwell of the county of Somerset was arraigned on a charge of breach of promise of marriage to Miss Edgar, of Middlesex. After a patient and interesting investigation of two days, the cause was submitted to the jury, who returned with a verdict for the plaintiff, of 200 dollars damages.

From Spain.

Late intelligence has been received at Norfolk from Spain. The report of the committee of foreign relations, authorising the president to take possession of Florida, had been received at Madrid, from the Spanish Charge des Affairs, at Washington, upon which a council of state was held on the 23d of April, who recommended a solemn protest to be entered, but no hostilities to take place, as they confessed themselves not in a situation to do any thing. The president's message, which must have reached Madrid previous to the assembling of the cortes, will change their tone, and no doubt conciliate the angry feelings, which the report, as might have been expected, has given rise to.

Foreign Intelligence.

The ship Merchant, Fowler, arrived on Tuesday last at New-York, in 33 days from Liverpool, by which vessel Liverpool dates to the 15th of May have been received. The Gazette de France states, that the equipages of the Queen of England passed through Ghent on the 6th of May, on the way to Brussels. In the provisions for the civil list, the queen it is said, has been wholly lost sight of. There had been another affray at Oldham, between a few of the military and some of

the inhabitants, in which five of the latter were wounded. It is asserted on the authority of the London Globe that the queen will not return to England. Paris papers to the 11th of May, state that there were serious symptoms of disloyalty at Lyons, where the troops had refused to act against the people. Paris is very gloomy, and the royal family are evidently alarmed. The duke of Angouleme has been openly insulted in his tour to the south; and an officer, bearing the written pass word from the palace of Monsieur to the barracks of the guard du corps, was attacked by three assassins, desperately wounded and deprived of the paper. His loss, however, being instantly made known by him, the pass word was changed. Another atrocious attempt against the royal family has been detected and defeated. Information of the plot was received, and a man named Gravier, late a captain in the 5th regiment of lancers of Bonaparte's guard, was arrested in the act of setting fire to the materials for an explosion, under the windows of the Dutchess de Berri's apartments. Several persons have been arrested, charged as accomplices of Gravier in the attempt. In the house of one of them were found fifteen artificial fire works, similar to that which was laid for explosion under the windows of the dutchess de Berri.

South America.

A messenger was sent from Paris last fall to Buenos Ayres with a proposal forwarded by their envoy extraordinary to France, Don Joze Valentin Gomez, from the French government to establish a monarchy in South America, and to place the Duke of Lucca, only eighteen years of age and unmarried, a Bourbon by his mother's side, on the throne. This proposal it is said, would meet the approbation of the crowned heads of Europe, and with respect to the United States, the envoy says, "as their interests require that they should live on friendly terms with South America, it is evident that the obstacles which they might raise against the establishment of a monarchical government, would be easily removed." This project was submitted to the Congress of Buenos Ayres with closed doors, and read and discussed, and at length conditionally adopted; His Christian majesty to undertake to obtain the acquiescence of the principal powers of Europe. But it seems that the government party has since been turned out of power, and another revolution effected.—*Ex. Post.*

The forty-fourth Legislature of New-Jersey closed its 3d sitting on the 18th inst. at evening. They passed 33 acts—a list of which will be found in this week's paper—The compilation of the public laws was gone through, and the revised edition is to be put to press and published the ensuing autumn.

The attempts that were made, in the House of Assembly, to unite a majority in favor of some measure, act or expedient, to extend relief to the people, suffering under the present embarrassments brought upon us in a measure, by mismanagement, war, &c. have failed of success. Neither the loan of money, nor stay of executions to take place—nor have the people been relieved by any amelioration of the expenses of government.

A report, however, of a committee of the house, has been sent forth, in which the people are admonished and advised, respecting what they have done amiss, and now they must act in future to relieve themselves from the burdens that are pressing them down to the dust—The sum and substance of which is, that we (the people) must live low and work hard; and that efficient relief from our present distresses, can in no other way be obtained.

Good advice certainly ought not to be despised—and since our rulers have nothing else to give, it is only left for remark, that if, while recommending to the people the virtues of temperance & economy, they had backed their precepts by example, the subject matter of their address would

have come with far better grace from their lips. But while the people, groaning under sufferings almost unexampled from the pressure of the times, see no effort made by those they have chosen to superintend their public affairs, to curtail or retrench, in the least, the heavy expenses of government—while increased wages and the highest salaries are still kept up—the public money lavished upon favorites—and extravagance abounding with men in office—they certainly have just cause of dissatisfaction and complaint.—*Tren. Fed.*

The following is a List of Acts passed during the late sitting of the Legislature of this State:—

1. A Supplement to the Act entitled an act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, designating their powers and regulating their meetings.

2. An act establishing an independent battalion within the bounds of the city of Trenton.

3. An Act being a further supplement to an act entitled An act to incorporate the President, Directors and Company of the Pennsylvania and New-Jersey communication Company.

4. An act relative to statutes.

5. A supplement to an act entitled An act making provisions for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes, passed February 15, 1798.

6. An act for securing the laws and relative to the office of the Prerogative Court.

7. A supplement to an act entitled An act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors.

8. A supplement to the act entitled "An act for the punishment of crimes," passed the 18th day of March, 1796.

9. An act to prevent the fraudulent marking of sheep and cattle.

10. A supplement to the act entitled An act fixing the compensation of clerks of counties for their services at elections of Representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President, passed February 12, 1816.

11. An act to authorize the sale of the real estate of Philip Williams, deceased.

12. An act to alter and amend the act entitled An act concerning inns and taverns.

13. A supplement to the act entitled An act to regulate the election of members of the Legislative Council and General Assembly, sheriffs, and coroners in this state.

14. An act to provide for the publication and distribution of the laws and proceedings of the Legislature of this state, and the distribution of the laws of the United States.

15. A supplement to an act entitled An act respecting conveyances, passed June 7, 1799—and to an act entitled An act to register mortgages, passed June 7, 1799.

16. A supplement to an act entitled An act to incorporate societies for the promotion of learning.

17. A supplement to an act entitled An act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, passed 18th March, 1795.

18. An act for the relief of James Armstrong.

19. An act to compensate the Honorable William S. Pennington for compiling and revising the laws of this state.

20. An act to facilitate entries of satisfaction in the records of judgments.

21. An act for the preservation of sheep.

22. An act for the preservation of clams and oysters.

23. A Supplement to an act entitled An act for the settlement and relief of the poor passed the 11th day of March 1774.

24. An act relative to the township of officers of Morris.

25. An act concerning the estates of persons who die insolvent.

26. An act to prevent justices of the peace from issuing blank process.

27. An act further regulating the descent of real estate.

28. A supplement to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes.

29. An act to defray sundry incidental charges.

30. An act to ascertain the power and authority of the ordinary and his surrogates, to regulate the jurisdiction of the prerogative court, and establish an orphans' court in the several counties of this state.

31. An act relative to the printing of a new edition of the Public Laws.

32. An act to provide for the distribution of the compiled and revised public laws of this state.

33. An act to repeal certain acts therein named.

### Slave-Trade.

A part of the crew of the schooner Science of New-York, lately sent into that port by the *Cyane*, for adjudication, taken on the coast of Africa, on suspicion of being engaged in the Slave-trade, have been examined before Judge Livingston, and committed for trial. The merchant who fitted out the vessel has been taken into custody and bound over for trial.

A passenger from New-Orleans, (says a Cincinnati paper,) reports, that General Long has reorganized the expedition against Texas, and includes in his views the whole of New Mexico. He has at present about 4000 troops under his command at Galvestown, and has moreover obtained assistance from the Venezuelan patriots, who have sent him their fleet and admiral.—Fitts, the pirate, has also joined this band of adventurers. If these reports prove correct, we may look for other results, than heretofore.

NEW-YORK, June 16.

The Steam-Ship "ROBERT FULTON," arrived yesterday in three days from Charleston. This elegant vessel has made her first voyage from this port to Havana and New-Orleans and back by Havana and Charleston, in safety, and with extraordinary despatch. She performed her voyage from New-Orleans, including her stops at Havana and Charleston, in 17 days. When the accommodations of this vessel, which for comfort, convenience and elegance were perhaps never excelled, are taken into consideration, together with the security and certainty which attend her voyages, she may be viewed as superior to almost any thing of the kind in the world.

The Chili Gazette of the 19th Feb. 1820, contains the despatches of Lord Cochrane to the minister of war and marine at Chili, details his successful operations against the royalists; the capture of the forts English and St Carlos, and the forts and batteries of Avonzana, Barrn, Amargos, and Chorocomayo. The above places mounted 70 pieces of cannon. Lord Cochrane captured the frigate Dolores, in the port of Valdivia, from whence his despatches are dated. His lordship pronounces Valdivia, the most beautiful port in the Pacific, the fortification of which, he calculates, must have cost a million of dollars.

From the National Gazette, June 21.

### The Foreign News.

We have read files of Paris papers to the 1st of May inclusive. They contain a variety of interesting matter in relation to the affairs of Spain and Germany as well as those of France. The French House of Deputies was occupied in the last week of April, with representations from Nismes and other parts of the South of France, concerning ultra royalists machinations, involving a very pernicious and seemingly well authenticated plan of popular excitement. A field of recrimination was opened in the debates on the subject, of which the principal orators availed themselves with the greatest mutual violence. The acrimony of party spirit in the Legislature seems to have been increased by the restrictive laws of the Ministry. Mr. Manuel, one of the leaders of the opposition, proposed an address to the King on the dangers in which the ministerial system had involved the nation. Several editors have been tried, for violating the law of Censorship.

A new tariff was also under discussion in the last days of April, and gave rise to much controversy in regard to the general principles of political economy and the true interests of France, in the case. Prohibitory duties were loudly condemned by some of the speakers, on the same broad grounds upon which the wisdom of them is contested in this country; but, in general, a fixed disposition was shown to encourage to the utmost practicable extent, domestic manufactures and the products of the French colonies. Among the imported articles which it was agreed to interdict altogether, we observe cashmere shawls, of which the imitation constitutes a considerable business in France. The increase of the impost on foreign woollens with a view to support the domestic fabric, which was represented to be at the lowest ebb of depression in point of price, formed the chief topic of interest and argument. In the course of the debate, state-

ments were made which exhibit France as partaking largely in the general domestic distress of Europe.

### Accidents.

On the 1st of June, as Mr. Phineas Kayward, of Livonia, was driving a wagon violently, the bottom hoard gave way, and he fell through, and was instantly killed.

During a thunder storm at Salem, Massachusetts, lately, a tad of 14 years, by the name of Beckford, was struck by lightning, and instantly killed.

A little girl, daughter of Reuben Glass, was drowned from a wagon by means of a broken causeway near Barb, New-York.

Two children, a daughter of Major Daniel Smith, aged 9 years, and a daughter of James Carey, aged 7 years, were instantly killed, at Newburyport, on Tuesday last, by a bank caving in upon them.

### POTATOES.

A Farmer in France has published that in April 1818, he took two potatoes, each containing ten eyes, and each as big as an egg; one he planted whole; of the other he planted the ten eyes separately. When he came to dig them up in October, he found the single potatoes had produced only to the amount of five pounds weight, while the ten eyes yielded together twenty pounds weight; and the potatoes in the latter case were finer and larger than the others. He cut off three leaves about six weeks after their rising above the ground, which being planted produced twelve potatoes.



The following letter was published in the New-York Evening Post of Saturday last, the 24th inst. addressed to the commissioners of Health.

Quarantine Ground, Staten Island, June 24.  
Gentlemen—One of the inhabitants of this island, who had been working and sleeping on board the ship Hope, from Havana, died in this neighborhood on Thursday night, of Yellow Fever. He sickened on Friday evening the week before, being about ten days after he had commenced working on board. Yours respectfully,  
JOS. BAYLEY.

From the Poughkeepsie Republican Herald, of June 21.

A Malignant Fever.—A number of cases of an uncommonly malignant fever, have occurred in the lower part of Beekman and the upper part of Fishkill, in the vicinity of the mountains. We understand that it is not a typhus by the physicians; but is as contagious as yellow fever. Four persons assisted in performing the last duties to one of its victims, all of whom are said to be now ill of this terrible disease.

A brother and a student of Dr. Gilbert of Beekman, who were attacked by it are both dead, and the Doctor himself has been dangerously ill, but is now convalescent.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

### On the Death of a little Daughter.

SO blooms the rose, when vernal gales,  
Their soft and happy influence shed;  
So when a noxious blast prevails,  
It droops and all its beauty fades.

Ah! short liv'd flower! ah! hapless fair;  
Alike your charms, alike their date;  
Flow now my tears, on FRANCIS' bier,  
Sweet victim of an early fate.

Shall the impassioned bosom grieve,  
At angry Heaven's too partial doom,  
That blasted fondest hopes and gave  
The spring of beauty to the tomb?

Or shall we with faith's steady eye,  
View thee thy kindred angels join;  
An inmate of thy native sky,  
Where Heaven's eternal year is thine?

Wipe then those tears! repress the sigh;  
And lift to Heaven's the adoring eye!  
Cambridge, May 3.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the property of Major Henderson is further adjourned until the 11th day of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton.

Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff.

June 19.

### MARRIED,

At Rudd's Works, on the 17th inst. by John Budd, Esq. Mr. RICHARD HAYS to Miss ELEANOR VANAMAN, all of Cumberland County.

### Cape-May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1820.

PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, On application of Lydia M'Clung, administratrix of James M'Clung, deceased, Jonathan Crawford, administrator of Thomas B. Crowell, deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the first Tuesday of February, A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrator, the said Lydia M'Clung and Jonathan Crawford giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape-May for the space of two months, and also advertising for the like space in the paper printed in Bridgeton.

By the Court,  
Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

May 29, 1820.—June 26—2m

### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, 1820.

AM M'CONNEL, Executrix of Michael M'Connell, deceased, Eleazar Mayhew, Administrator of John Johnson, deceased, Samuel Davis, jun. Administrator de bonis non, of John Duffield, deceased, Edmund Sheppard, acting Executor of William Chard, Esq. deceased, Henry Shaw, Esq. Administrator of David Page, deceased, Martha Peck, Executrix of John Peck, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts, it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts.

Therefore, on application of said Haonah M'Connell, Eleazar Mayhew, Samuel Davis, jun. Edmund Sheppard, Henry Shaw, Esq. and Martha Peck, severally setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

It is ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estates of said decedents, or either of them, do appear before the judges of this court, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and show cause if any they have, why so much of the real estates of said decedents should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Court,

T. Elmer, Clk.

June 26, 1820—6w

### Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1820.

UPON application of Virgil M. Davis and Ruth Davis, Administrators of Abijah Davis, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts, claim and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators.

It is ordered by the court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within six months from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrators.

By the Court,

T. Elmer, Clk.

June 12th, 1820—June 26,—2m

### LOST,

ON Wednesday, the 7th inst. in Bridgeton, a RED MOROCCO POCKET BOOK, containing three bank notes, and sundry papers. Whoever may have found the same, by handing it to Jarvis W. Brewster, Daniel P. Stratton, or the Printing Office, will be liberally rewarded. If the finder is not disposed to return the money, by leaving the Pocket Book and papers at some place where the subscriber may obtain them, they will be thankfully received.

DANIEL CARRALL.

Port. Elizabeth, June 14, 1820.

### Adjourned Sheriff Sale.

The sale of the lands of John Budd, is, further adjourned until the 6th of July next, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

Dan Simkins, late Sheriff.

June 19, 1820—

### ADJOURNED SALE.

THE sale of the property of Wesley Budd and Sophia his wife, Robert Newell and Ann his wife, and Benjamin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday the 6th day of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 19, 1820.—

### ADJOURNED SALE.

THE sale of the property of Eli Budd, Wesley Budd, William Elmer, and Benjamin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday the 6th of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 19, 1820.—



### Sheriff's Sale.

#### In Chancery of New Jersey.

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 eleventh 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 Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, all the following described

#### LOT OF LAND,

Situate in the village of Port-Elizabeth, township of Maurice River, bounded and described as follows, viz. Beginning at a stone on the north side of main street, the same being the south east corner of School House lot, thence binding on the same north ten degrees east, fifteen perches to a stake or stone, in the south side of the street, leading from the Methodist Episcopal Church to Stephen Murphy's, thence binding on said street south eighty degrees east, six perches to a corner, thence said John Garrisons' other lot, thence south ten degrees west and fifteen perches to the street first above mentioned, thence binding on the same north eight degrees west six perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety square perches be the same more or less.

Seized as the property of Lawrence Van Hook and Elizabeth his wife, Timothy Brandiff, and Benjamin B. Cooper, Defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Reeve, Complainant, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.  
Ma. 8th, 1820—2m

#### BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the acts of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, on the 3d of March, 1805, and on the 25th of April, 1808, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands in the District of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed:

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Comm'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st day of July next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.  
March 18. 1821J.

#### TAKE NOTICE.

THE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to us either on bonds, notes or book account, to make immediate payment to either of us.

Alexander Bowie,  
John Shannon.

Bridgeton, July 5, 1819—17

#### PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED,

A View of the Arguments

For and against taking Life, in civil Society, for Murder,

WITH AN APPENDIX:

BY I. THOMSON.

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

The Appendix is designed to illustrate the last consideration in the work, by shewing wherein confinement for grand larceny has failed of producing the beneficial effect contemplated.

The price when bound and lettered in a neat duodecimo volume, will be one dollar.

To this will be added the essays of the celebrated late Dr. Rush on the punishment of death, for crimes and the effects of public punishment for grand larceny.

#### RECOMMENDATION.

I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr. I. Thomson, on the subject of capital punishments. The arguments are judicious and well arranged, and the deductions from them are, in my opinion, just. It is well calculated to disseminate correct principles on the subject, and I therefore recommend it as worthy of general perusal and patronage.

DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.

September 13, 1819.

### Cumberland Orphan's Court.

Special Term—April 11th, 1820.

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

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

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.—2m  
By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.	October Sale.
Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14	Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,	1, 2, 3 and 4
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6	1, 2, 3, 4 and 5

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

A Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, in Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 53 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August sale.	October sale.
Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10, south of range 19, west of 5th principal meridian.	Townships 7, 8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, so. of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 do 20 do	8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 24 do
6, 7, 8, and 9 do 21 do	9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do 25 do
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 22 do	9, 10, 11 and 12 do 26 do
	9, 10 and 11 do 27 do
	9 and 10 do 28 do
	9 and 10 do 29 do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter section and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lot.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

Ma 1st

By Cresse Townsend, Shamgar Hewitt and Ephraim Hildreth, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May.

#### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by Wm. Learning, of the county of Cape May, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract or piece of LAND, situate in the Middle Township and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at William Tomlin's southward & westward corner, two rods and a half above the public landing on Goshen Creek, and running south fifteen degrees west, four perches along said creek to a post, thence south seventy-five degrees east, four perches or thereabout to the ditch, now or late of Benajah Tomlins, thence north fifteen degrees east, binding on said ditch to William Tomlins eastward corner, thence south fifty-six and a half degrees west supposed to be five perches to the beginning.

We have nominated Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal parts or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Inn of Joseph Hand, at the Court House, on the thirty-first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the said Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common."—Passed the 11th November, 1789.

Given under our hands this thirty-first day of July, Anno Domini 1820

Cresse Townsend,

Shamgar Hewitt,  
Ephraim Hildreth.

Cape May, June 12th, 1820—4t

#### Take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New-Jersey, and they have appointed Friday the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court-house in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtor.

Fnoch Smith,

Uriah Smith, jun.

Jonathan S. Ludlam,

Charles Strong,

Seth Barnes.

Cape May July, June 12th, 1820—4t

#### Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 17th day of July next, at the Court-house in Bridgeton, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

William Chance.

Cumberland Prison, June 12th, 1820—4t

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location; according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty laid in said district:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the first of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

May 1st.

#### Bridgetown Mills.

THE subscriber having purchased the Mills formerly owned by Jeremiah Buck, solicits the continuation of former customers. Having employed the same person to superintend the Grist Mill that has for several years past had the care and management of her, and who has generally given satisfaction—he flatters himself that from the experience of the superintendent, and the mill being kept in complete order, she will merit the favor of customers and of the public in general. Wheat, rye, flour, and grain of all kinds at the Mill, may be had at the lowest cash prices.

The SAW-MILL is also placed under the direction of a person acquainted with the business, and capable of attending to her. The sawing is now reduced to the following prices—scantling \$3 per th. fencing \$3 50, and Lath \$2 50.

Wm. Elmer.

Bridgeton, May 22, 1820—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 eleventh 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, the following described

#### Tracts of Land.

Situate in the township of Deerfield, Fairfield and Millville. No. 1. A Tract of Bush Land, three thousand one hundred and fifty five acres more or less; called the Penn tract. No. 2. A Tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one hundred acres more or less; called the Hubb's tract. No. 3. Several tracts situate at and near the Defiance Mill, and including a part of the pond and two small tenements containing together five hundred acres more or less. No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Bridge Mills and Pond, together with one third part of the several tracts near or adjoining; being all the defendants lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, Esq., containing five thousand acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant—Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull,

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,  
The equal undivided half part of a  
Grist Mill and Stream,

And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, also one hundred acres of land joins lands of John Chance, esq.—Seized as the property of William Maslander, and John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

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

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred 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 Johnston and Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,  
A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty-six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

### 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 eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

#### A Farm,

situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore and others; said to contain two hundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, Asa Couch, and others; assignees, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

#### A Lot of Meadow Land,

joins lands of Henry Shaw, Esq. and others; said to contain twelve acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Little, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

#### A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Stone Creek, village of Road-town, and joins lands of Joel Fitzhian, Uriah Bacon and others; said to contain thirteen acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Fitzhian, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

June 5, 1820.

#### CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that an election for Eleven Directors to serve one year, will be held at the Banking house, on Saturday the 1st of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.—3t.

#### For Sale.



I HAVE a large young MARE and COLT and a pair of excellent OXEN, (above the common size) I wish to sell.

SAMUEL SEELEY

Fairview, June 5, 1820—1f

#### Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationary punctually attended to.

George Helmbold,  
Paper maker.

April 5—1f