

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

SALE

OF 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 HH. of deeds, page 233, &c. have conveyed to 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 north 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, 100 chains and 50 links to a maple standing in McNeil's branch, thence north 53 degrees west 45 chains to a run, thence south 73 degrees west 20 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 McNeil's branch in the society line, where Elnathan 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 Deane 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 west, 46 chains and 50 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 chains, 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, 31 chains, thence east 18 chains, thence north 37 degrees east, 14 chains and 20 links, thence west 15 chains, thence north 67 degrees west, 28 chains and 40 links, thence south 10 chains to the beginning, containing 91 acres of land with allowance for highways.

No. 5. Beginning at a pine stump anciently marked, being a supposed corner of Scott's tract and now a corner to Eli Budd's land, and running thence close to Scott's line, south 63 degrees west, 124 chains, to a stake, nearly opposite Deane's mill, thence north 75 degrees, west 49 chains, to a corner standing on the 8th line of Society's survey about 37 chains, from the ninth being the beginning corner of Eli Budd's, thence north 37 degrees and 15 minutes east, 53 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 43 degrees west, 6 chains and 50 links to a pine marked for a corner in Rawson's line, thence north 63 degrees east, crossing Cedar branch 294 chains to a pine marked 4 blazes and 12 notches standing on the edge of Tuckahoe branch, thence south 70 degrees east, 60 chains and 25 links to a pine marked for a corner standing on the east side of the new highway leading from Tuckahoe to Parson's tavern, and near the Greasy pond, thence south 63 degrees west, crossing the main branch of Tuckahoe, near a small Beaver dam 274 chains and 50 links to the beginning, containing 2369 1/2 acres and 1 rod.

No. 6. Beginning at a doubled oak standing about 75 links northwest of a small pond and is north 10 degrees east, from Joshua Beuvel'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, 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 Leung's mill to the head of Manamuskin, each marked 12 notches, thence south 63 degrees west, 6 chains, and 50 links to two white oak saplings, by the road, each marked 12 notches near a pond, thence south 46 degrees west, 7 chains and 50 links, to a white oak marked 12 notches, thence south 28 degrees west, 25 chains, to a pine, thence

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

No. 7. Beginning at a pine sapling marked 4 blazes and 12 notches and standing on the south 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 66 degrees and 30 minutes west, 8 chains and 10 links, thence north 83 degrees and 30 minutes west, 8 chains and 25 links, thence north 36 degrees and 30 minutes east, 10 chains and 65 links, thence south 77 degrees and 15 minutes east, 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 village aforesaid, being the northeastward corner of Aaron Daniel's lot, thence (1) north along said street 19 rods, and 12 links, thence (2) west 43 rods, more or less, to high water mark, and still the same course, to the middle of the channel of Maurice river, thence (3) down the said channel, to a station bearing west from the place of beginning, thence (4) east about 10 rods to high water mark, then still east along the line of Daniel's lot, 23 rods, more or less to the place of beginning, containing 5 acres of land and water be the same more or less.

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

The third, situate in the village aforesaid, bounded as follows, beginning at the northeast corner of James Loder's lot, on the west side of High-street and runs thence north 30 minutes, east 40 rods and 5 links to the line of the north side of the Old Farm 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. HH. of deeds page 384, &c. and in the clerk's office of Gloucester county, in lib. X. fol. 306, &c. did convey unto the same Paul Busti and J. J. Vanderkemp, the following described premises situate in the counties of Gloucester and Cumberland aforesaid. That is to say, two equal undivided third parts of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, and county of Gloucester, bounded as follows, to wit:

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

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, 24 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 86 degrees west, 50 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 14 degrees east, 4 chains, thence (47) south 167 degrees east, 4 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, 30 chains to the place of beginning, containing 70,000 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 15th corner of Hind's large survey recorded in the surveyor general's office at Burlington, within the chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from said bridge, and from thence (1) north 20 degrees 10 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 7 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 3 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 580 chains, thence (15) north 75 degrees east, 165 chains, thence (16) south twenty-two degrees west, twenty-two chains, to the beginning, containing 11,037 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 Eb. 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 Hall 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 63 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 2 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, thence along the line thereof, north 1 1/2 degrees west, 58 chains and 50 links, thence north 30 degrees west, 170 chains, 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 Enoch Vial's, to Thomas Doughty's, thence along the middle of said road, south 34 1/2 degrees east, 230 chains, to a jog in said road, thence south 30 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 east, 29 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, commissioners, 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 in 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 heretofore sold 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 2889 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. 174 acres to Jeremiah and Joseph Smith, 20 acres to Joshua Brick and Co. and 56 acres to N. Souder) which said 2889 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 63 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 75 degrees west, 32 chains and 28 links to the Old Cape Road, thence therewith to the beginning, containing 263 acres of land, being part of the society tract. Also, the three equal undivided sixteenth parts of Hoffman's Mill Pond, and privileges thereunto appertaining, which said Mill is situated on West Creek, in the said Maurice River township. Also, 1760 acres of land adjacent to the above, 263 acres tract, being part of a large tract divided by Isaac Townsend, Stephen Willis, and James Compton, commissioners, and the said 1760 acres in said division, allotted to B. B. Cooper, and by him conveyed as above mentioned. The last mentioned tract, and share of Hoffman's Mill, and privileges were conveyed to the said B. B. Cooper, by John Tuff and wife, by two deeds, both bearing date the 27th day of March, 1816, and both recorded in the clerk's office of Cumberland county, in book D. D. of deeds, pages 243 and 253; & reference being had to said conveyances will more fully appear.

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

Now this is for Notice,

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

Paul Busti,

J. J. Vanderkemp.

May 24, 1819—6v

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on 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 Gold 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 co-partners, 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,

May 31, 1819—4f

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—4f

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.

ALSO,

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 SAYRE, }
against } In Attachment.
JOHN S. SOULARD, }

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 late 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, adjoining 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—1s

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 Court, 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 Downy, 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 six, 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 the stone in the road corner to lot No. 3, thence north sixty-two degrees west four rods, thence south thirty-five degrees and an 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 and 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 Ethuan 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 day of every month, at 2 o'clock P. M. to transact the business of said institution.

Chas. Clark.

June 7th, 1819—4t

Bloomfield M'Ilvaine,

BECG ENGAGED IN THE

PRACTICE OF THE LAW.

IN the City of Philadelphia, respectfully offers his professional services to his friends in this native state, with a hope of meeting by fidelity and attention the confidence they may place in him.

Dwelling and Office at No. 74, South 5th Street, Philadelphia, Sep. 28th, 1818—4f

Take Notice.

THE subscriber returns his sincere thanks to the public for their past favours, and in his assiduity to business to merit a continuance of their patronage. He also informs his customers that he constantly keeps on hand, an assortment of

Shoes,

of different descriptions, made of well dressed leather; he also has on hand a general assortment of seal 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—4f

SHINGLES.

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

STRATTON & BUCK

February 24, 1819.

South American Intelligence.

The following abstract of information very lately received, verbally and by letter, from persons of the highest respectability in Augustura and the West India Islands, is entitled to implicit credit. It is furnished for the City of Washington Gazette, solely for the gratification of citizens interested in the cause of South American Independence; more especially in that of Venezuela.

Two brilliant affairs have lately taken place between detachments from the respective armies in the neighbourhood of the Aranca river, in the province of Barinas, both of which terminated in favor of the independents. In the first, Col. Pignot, a foreign officer of merit, greatly distinguished himself—having had two horses killed under him. Suffice it to say, that the royalists were driven from their position. The latter enterprise is one of the most extraordinary recorded in the annals of modern or ancient warfare.

General Paez, commander of the cavalry, composed of the free people of color and blacks of the plains, called *Llaneros*, had repeatedly solicited permission from General Bolivar, to attack the enemy's camp with a select band of volunteers, but was often refused. The attack appeared hazardous and partial, to justify approbation; and that officer, instructed by experience, resolved not to hazard the reduction of his force by detachment. The Fabian or Washingtonian system, in short was adopted; and the president of the republic seemed inflexible in maintaining it. He would not risk a decisive battle with half his army; but await the co-operation of the expedition from Margarita. Nevertheless, he yielded to the importunities of Paez, and allowed him to indulge in a hazardous project. Thus licensed, that officer required 150 volunteers, his own guard of honor included. It is unnecessary to say that the summons was received with acclamations; 4 Lieut. Colonels and Colonels, and 70 Captains immediately joined their leader. Being disencumbered of all unnecessary accoutrements, the detachment instantly crossed the river in front of Morillo's main army, who were doubtless surprised at temerity so unexampled. Paez approached within speaking distance, for as a sailor would say, within hail; and challenged his antagonist to come and take him with his little party. He had brought no more, lest he should fright them; but hoped that Morillo would not be intimidated by a handful of lancers, who had left a river in their rear; and now had an army before them. Provoked by this bantering defiance Morillo ordered large detachments to de file from right and left in order to surround the enemy and cut off his retreat. This was the very movement which Paez awaited; on its execution he calculated his success. Prompt at the moment, therefore, he gave laconic orders to his little column, who with lance in rest, rushed directly on the Spanish line. Opening their passage to the rear, they wheeled about; and penetrated again to the front, with prodigious slaughter. The enemy's ranks were thrown into confusion and dismay; by several and terrible repetitions of those daring charges; and 500 of their number were either killed or wounded. Paez himself is reported to have lanced nine with his own hand; Captain Grant, [a Scotch officer,] killed five, and others distinguished themselves equally in the work of carnage. With the loss of 3 or 4 of his gallant corps, the immortal Paez, re-crossed the Aranca, and re-joined the army in triumph. All were electrified to admiration, or petrified to astonishment at this achievement. The names of every individual appear in the bulletin, and each was presented with the badge of the order of Libertador de Venezuela; an honor which many of them had attained already.

Colonel English has arrived at Margarita, as the public are already informed. Colonel Ursula has reached the same destination. When English anchored off Port Spain, he received a special permission from Gov. Woodford, to land and remain ashore for 24 hours; but this passport was not penned in a very friendly mood, as it reflected on Mr. English for proceeding towards the neighboring provinces in revolt; contrary to his Majesty's proclamation of Nov. 1817. He landed; but finding that Gov. Woodford was arming and manning the steam boat, to send her alongside of his squadron; in order to entice his soldiers to desert, he hurried back, with an emphatic threat, confirmed a *la militaire* by an oath or two that if she came alongside he would instantly sink her. Sir Ralph Woodford then abandoned his expedition, and Mr. English pursued his voyage to Margarita.

A Prussian Colonel had touched at Trinidad, on his way to Bolivar's camp. He is instructed to tender him the services of 4000 Prussian troops, on condition that he would allow the merchants of Hamburg, &c., to export with them, as great a quantity of merchandize as they pleased—duty free.

The British steamer *war Ely*, reports, that 1600 Tyrolese troops had also reached Margarita from Europe, and that the expedition, which was nearly ready for sea, would consist of 2500 European and 5000 native troops. They are equipped, and appear in high spirits.

Cumana was said to be in a state of starvation. We ought to have mentioned in its proper place, that in the defeat of Gen. Latorre's division, by the Patriots, an interesting correspondence with Morillo, was taken by the victors. From this it appears, that an expedition from Lima menaced New Grenada.—One account states, that an invading army had actually entered it, and that the Spaniards were flying in all directions.

More produce than usual had arrived at Augustura from the interior.

The congress were administering pub-

lic affairs; and, if we can judge by appearances, their deliberations will result in the formation of a *constitucion* of civil government, as free and as liberal as can be established in that country, under present circumstances.

It is probable that within a few months, the royal forces will be expelled from Venezuela. But, we desist from speculation, and leave him to unfold events.

P. S. The government of Venezuela appeared inclined to encourage the improvement of the soil by the industrious emigrants. The Island of Faxarda in the Orinoco, has been ceded to an English gentleman, on condition of cultivating it. The congress, we understand, have also authorized the introduction of a steamboat or steamboats, regardless of the monopoly promised or decreed to Admiral Brion. Deputies from a couple of English societies had arrived at the seat of government in Guayana, to solicit the grant of an immense tract of land; or, as some say, the privilege of cultivating the whole province, entirely for the benefit of Venezuela.

What success would attend an application so modest and disinterested, we cannot absolutely predict.

St. Augustine.

A letter from a gentleman in the South to his friend in this city, gives the following description of the town and fortress of St. Augustine:

As I have just returned from St. Augustine, (on a jaunt of curiosity,) I presume a description of the situation of that place will not be uninteresting to you.

St. Augustine is situated on the Main, about two miles within the bar, immediately opposite the inlet; it is not passable for vessels drawing over fifteen feet of water. The Island of Matanzas runs nearly parallel with the ocean, and forms a point of the south end of St. Augustine inlet. This is principally solid rock, composed of the concretions of shells, and is what is generally made use of for building in the city, and is hewn out in large blocks. It is better calculated for the construction of fortifications than any other material I am acquainted with—and, with proper cement, forms a solid mass of rock.

Fort St. Marks is built of this rock, and presents a most formidable appearance upon entering the harbor. It is situated on the northern extremity of the city of St. Augustine, commanding the entrance of the harbor, and is sufficiently elevated to secure the city from attack on that quarter. In the rear of the city is an impenetrable morass or marsh, nearly encircling it; on the margin of which are erected six redoubts. The fort is twenty feet high and the walls twelve feet thick; it mounts 36 guns; it is four square, with a bastion at each corner, each mounting eight twenty-four pounders, with a glacis encircling the work.

The city contains about 500 houses, built of the kind of stone before described; has a population of 5000 souls, principally Minorcans and natives of the province. There are the remains of a convent and government house—the latter occupied by black troops. The Catholic church resembles an old Gothic building. The city exhibits the remains of ancient splendor, but is now evidently going to decay.

The situation of the country contiguous is very low, but exceeding well adapted to the cultivation of vegetables of every description in the southern country. The atmosphere is, perhaps, less humid than any country I have been in, and is, I conceive, better calculated for northern constitutions than any southern station I have visited.

Fish in great abundance is to be caught in the harbor, but owing to the indolence of the inhabitants, the market is badly supplied. Oranges are indigenous in this section of the country, also many other delicious fruits.

The lands on the river St. Johns are considered the most fertile, and most advantageously situated for planters; after passing twenty miles up, it changes its direction, and runs parallel with the ocean for 150 miles. I am under the impression that the most of St. Johns will be particularly well calculated for commercial men, and men of enterprise, as the bar is much better, and after passing the bar, vessels may go one hundred and fifty miles without the least impediment.

From the New York Gazette, June 10.

Latest from Europe.

By the fast sailing ship Canton, Captain Rogers, the editors of the New York Gazette have received papers, Lloyd's Lists, to the day of her departure from Liverpool, which was on the 15th ult.

In the House of Lords the 11th of May, Lord Lansdown moved for copies of all communications which had passed between the English government and the United States respecting the conduct of the American forces in the Floridas, and more particularly respecting the trial and execution of two British subjects by order of the American general Jackson. Lord Liverpool in reply said, that the cession of the Floridas by Spain was a subject which the English government had nothing to do with; Spain having a right to cede any part of her possessions she pleased, without the interference of any foreign government. With respect to the affair of Arbuthnot and Ambrister, although he censured the conduct of Gen. Jackson, those persons had no right to the protection of their government; if they voluntarily embarked in war against any state with which their own government was at peace. The motion was negatived without a division.

Intelligence from Madrid denies the rumors which have been circulated, of disaffection prevailing among the troops destined for South America. It says, they are full of zeal for the cause, and their discipline is excellent. The marriage of the king is settled, according to these accounts and will soon be announced.—It is thought he will espouse the princess of Saxony.

It may be remembered that the English papers spoke some time ago of a French hair dresser named Courtois, who died at London, leaving property to the amount of 4,800,000 francs. An heir to this immense property has been found in the person of a Sieur Fretin, who was living in humble circumstances at Nogent-sur-Seine. He is about to proceed to England to take possession of his wealth.

From the Richmond Compiler.

Fortune's Frolic.

Some years since, an Englishman left his native country, young, unprotected, but blessed with spirits and enterprise. He reached the United States, the asylum of the stranger, and the home of the homeless. The moment he touched our shores he mixed with the busy mass of our active population, in the obscure shades of private life.

But events were silently working to bring him back to his native country, in a very different situation from that in which he had left it. Several years after his departure, a letter was addressed to a respectable mercantile house in Philadelphia, stating that the last incumbent of a British Peerage was dead; that the next heir was missing, but had been traced to a voyage to America, and beseeching that no exertions might be spared to seek out the man on whom an earldom and an estate had thus unexpectedly fallen. The house in Philadelphia accordingly made the most anxious enquiry after this obscure stranger; advertisements were put into the newspapers, stating his name, and requesting him to call at their house, where he might hear something to his advantage. The investigation was fruitless; no trace of the stranger could be found; no clue to direct them in their inquiry. So much time had elapsed, without producing any light upon his destiny, that they came to the conclusion that he was dead.

It was not so—fortune in one of her freaks did not in one minute than the researches of years had been able to affect. One day one of the partners of the house, passing along the street, called at the market to purchase a piece of meat. Having suited himself to his taste, he was in the act of paying for his purchase, when a third person stepped up and addressed the butcher by the name of the person whom he had so anxiously sought. He prudently concealed, however, his surprise, and after making some enquiries, returned home; returned to the documents in his possession and satisfied himself of this identity.

Most persons in his situation would have flown to the stranger, broke the matter abruptly, and turned his hand by the dazzling information. Not so the merchant! He was aware of the intoxicating effects of rapid elevation upon a brain not prepared for it; determined while he communicated the extraordinary dispensation of Providence, to do it in such a way as would make it a real blessing to the stranger. He accordingly kept his own counsel, cultivated an acquaintance with the butcher, introduced him into a new line of business which compelled him to associate with men of much greater information than he had been accustomed to—drew him to his own house, and took every pains to introduce him gradually into the most respectable and genteel society. At every new step of his elevation, the manners of his progress became more and more polished—and his information more expanded.

At length when he thought his friend was sufficiently prepared for the strange event, he had to announce, he imparted to him the unsuspected change to which fortune had wrought in his destiny.—Conceive his astonishment, his wonder! What, so raised, as it were from the shambles to an earldom and a princely estate!—How much was he indebted to the discretion of his friend for the seasoning he had received; and for the modesty with which he bore the change!—Reluctant at first to encounter such a revolution of fortune he almost wished to decline it—but at length he determined to return to Great Britain, and assume the mantle which the laws of the empire had thrown over his shoulders. And thus a Philadelphia butcher is now converted into a British peer, an earl with an immense estate and a member of the house of parliament.

To his honor he it reported, that he bears his prosperity with the utmost moderation. His head is not turned by his elevation, as is too frequently the condition of the new nobility of England. He is modest and unassuming—seeks the society of Americans, and speaks of the country in terms of respect and gratitude. Is this, again, you will ask, fancy or is it fact? You will scarcely conceive it is the last; but such is believed to be the substance of a story, whose theatre was Philadelphia and whose hero is now a British Peer.

NARRATOR.

A gentleman receiving a present of some Florence oil, the flasks were set in his cellar, at the bottom of a shallow box; the oil not being wanted for use, they remained there some time; when the owner, going one day by chance in the cellar, was surprised to find the wicker work, by which the flasks were stopped, gnawed from the greater part of them, and upon examination the oil sunk about two inches or two and a half from the neck of each flask. It soon occurred to him, that it must be the work of some kind of vermin; and being a man of a speculative turn, he resolved to satisfy the curiosity raised in his mind; he accordingly found means to watch, and actually detected three rats, in the very fact; the neck of the flasks were long and narrow, it therefore required some contri-

vance; one of these stood upon the edge of the box, while another mounting his back, dipped his tail into the neck of the flask; and presented it to a third to lick; they then changed places; the rat which stood uppermost descended, and was accommodated in the same manner with the tail of his companion, till it was his turn to act the porter; and he took his station at the bottom. In this manner the three alternately relieved each other, and banqueted upon the oil till they had sunk it beyond the length of their tails.

Crim. Con. at Paris.—A case of adultery, extremely complicated, and sufficiently scandalous, was brought on last Wednesday before the Tribunal of Correctional Police at Paris. A lady, aged 24, was accused of having permitted herself to be seduced by her physician, and of having committed the crime of adultery with him. From the number of ladies who attended the court, it was evident that the case was considered highly interesting. The accomplished elegance of the accused, the charms of her figure, her trembling attitude at the bar during the discussion, excited much interest. The other accused is much esteemed in his profession as a physician. Several witnesses were examined, and in particular two servants, whose testimony as to the facts was sufficiently conclusive, at least as to appearance. The intercourse was discovered by the husband in rather an extraordinary manner. The lady, when writing two letters, one to her husband and another to her lover, mistook the superscription; and her husband, the Sieur B., on receiving a note in an unusual style, suspected some mystery, and after some inquiry, succeeded in developing the whole. The further proceedings were deferred until Wednesday next.

Another Mail Robbery.—A letter from Richmond, dated June 13, states that it had been discovered that the Petersburg mail driver had, on Friday evening last, robbed the mail of about 150 letters, all of which were found in his trunk, a few of them only opened, and in these he had obtained no money; nor was it believed that he had time to get one cent for his trouble. The robbery was forwarded to the General Post Office on Monday morning from Richmond, were directed to Waselston City, Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York. On Saturday afternoon, the fellow was taken before Chief Justice Marshall, and committed for trial on the 22d of November next.

Franklin Gaz.

Extraordinary Impostor.—Last week, upon the arrival of the Guildford Coach at Tooting, some of the passengers observed a man apparently hanging from the bough of a tree on the road side; they hastened to the spot, and found the man breathing; his feet touched the ground; they supposed that he had just tied himself up, and intended to commit suicide. He was soon able to speak, and stated that he was driven by extreme distress to desperation, and had resolved to put an end to his misery; his statement excited the compassion of some of the passengers, and he was relieved; the parish officers visited him at a public house, and promised to give him more permanent assistance. On the following day he was taken before the Bench of Magistrates, which sat at Wandsworth, that he might be removed to his parish, when he was recognised by a number of officers as a notorious vagabond and impostor, who, about twelve months ago, obtained money by a similar trick at Fulham, where he tied himself up to a door post, and was immediately cut down and relieved; many other fraudulent tricks he has successfully played, and obtained a great deal of money by his impositions. He was convicted as a rogue and vagabond, and committed to the Sessions.

A remarkable beggar.—A beggar, to all appearance maimed and miserable, though in reality a hale fellow, rather inclined to laziness, took his stand in Aldersgate-street, London, where he asked charity from all the passengers for many years. There was something so winning in the fellow's address, that he was rarely unsuccessful in procuring something from the passers by. Among others, one gentleman, a humane merchant, who passed every day through that street, constantly and without failure, every morning, after hearing the charity whine, gave some small matter. At last the merchant disappeared, and was not seen in the street for several months. After a while the beggar happened to fall in with his old benefactor; dressed rather shabbily. He immediately inquired the cause of his not having walked his wonted route; for so long a time. Ah, Mr. Lazarus, said the merchant, I met with some losses at sea; my vessel was taken—my credit was gone—and I no longer could come your way. "Sir, said the beggar, how much money would set you afloat again?" "Why, Lazarus, I believe about one thousand pounds might put me forward again in a small way." The beggar instantly stepped into an adjacent house & brought out a parcel of bank notes to that amount. "There, said he, take the reward of your former charity to me; if you can ever repay me, it is well; if not you must not trouble your head about the matter; your trade may turn out unsuccessful, but I can always beg."

From the Cumberland Herald.

Singular Valedictory.—We regret to find, that the publication of the "Monongahela Spectator," at Morgantown, Virginia, has been discontinued. The following is the concluding paragraph of the editor's farewell address:—"To my friends I wish every joy & comfort this life can afford; peace and plenty, health and long life; may their declining years be crowned with roses divested of every thorn. To my enemies, (if I have any) I wish better hearts and better judgment, repentance before death, and a happy eternity. To my creditors I wish patience, and to my creditors full purses and a willingness to pay me. To the young ladies I wish judgment to choose

affections unalterable, and husbands of their own choosing. To young men I wish fortitude to bear disappointments, friends to support their pretensions, and, when they wish to get married, no opposition but the hearts of the females they wish to espouse. To the farmers I wish good crops and good prices. To the merchants I wish quick sales and good money; and to bankers better credit. To politicians a careful perusal of the constitution; the laws, and Marshal's Life of Washington. To mechanics plenty of custom, and the money down. And finally, to the world I wish peace; and to printers, good friends, and a plenty of money."

Mercantile Success.—The late Harvey Christian Coombe, Esq., left a widow and ten children, four sons and six daughters. To Mrs. Coombe he left 3000l a year for her life, issuing out of his landed estate to revert on her decease to his eldest son; to the other sons 20,000l each; and to the six daughters, 10,000 each. Such is the effect of industry and prudence in this happy land of freedom and security.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 15.

An examination was held before the honorable Judge Peters, yesterday morning, of the Prize Master and others found on board the Spanish brig Fortuna, which the Spanish consul has claimed in behalf of his government.

The development of facts in the case will most probably substantiate the claim, while they tend to tarnish the character of many American citizens engaged in these nefarious practices. The prize master is a native of Rhode Island, and states that the Fortuna had on board, as passengers, a Spanish officer, his lady, and a child, who were taken on board the privateer, together with about \$1000 in specie. He also states that the privateer had previously had a severe engagement with a Spanish ship and a brig, in which two officers and six men were killed. The second prize master, who headed the mutiny on board the brig, was landed on an island near the Jersey shore, from whence he may, before this, have reached the city.

The Spanish brig Fortuna, of Havana, sailed thence for Cadiz 20th February, laden with sugar, coffee, &c. 10th of April was captured by the insurgent schooner Julia D'Forest, commanded by captain George Wilson, fitted out at Baltimore. Mr. Burk and eight men put on board, and ordered for St. Thomas. About 4 weeks since, the crew, headed by one Davis, of Baltimore, rose and confined Mr. Burk, the prize master, and bore away for the Chesapeake; off the Delaware Davis took the boat, and made his escape on shore, and being boarded by several Delaware pilots, the prize master was released, and the vessel brought up to this city, and taken possession of by the Marshal.

Fortune Hunting.

The following extract from a foreign magazine (says the Georgia Advertiser) is applicable to all countries:

One point is easily conceded to me, viz. that the only girl who has a tolerable chance of getting married, is she who has a tolerable fortune. The most angelic beauty may, as the world now goes, glitter in vain, for seventeen till seven and twenty, without receiving a single offer. A young gentleman of the modern cut would as soon think of proposing to the moon. The belle may be as enchanting, and the moon as bright as you please, but both must dwindle away to nothing, and be succeeded by new belles and new moons, doomed to go through the same career of dazzling, and being forgotten in their turn. But no sooner does an heiress come out, than she is provided with a long train of indefatigable dangles. She makes her election. The next rich miss is accommodated with the same suit of woollens, and you may always know an heiress by her dangles, exactly as you do a commanding officer by his aid-de-camps and his orderlies. When two heiresses are at once on the town, they become, for the time, partners, and have all their stock of lovers in common; as the Roman consuls had their fasces, or as the colleague-ministers of Edinburg have their congregations. I observed before, that two Reynolds spoil the sport; but this does not hold in regard to the chase of heiresses. The scent of the pack is too good to be destroyed by any multiplicity of savour. Besides, the pursued animals which are the best bag foxes, commonly take the same course, and the whole of the hounds follow, like wild geese, at their heels. They that have the best speed keep their noses nearest to the brushes, only now and then they will go off the track a little, and then give tongue with a vengeance; by way of misleading those that come after. What a snarling, and growling, and yelping, among the puppies that are thrown out! what a snuffling, and worrying, and wagging of the tail, among the fortunate dogs that get in at the death. But, to drop my similes, the two likeliest admirers marry the girls, and it is a mere toss up of a penny which marries which. The only thing the lover cares for is the fortune of his mistress; and all his sagacity is employed in discovering the exact amount of cash payable on the wedding day. This, to be sure, is a very necessary part of his manoeuvre, for there are at least twenty *take-aways* (as they are called) for one true heiress. In exact proportion to his anxiety after proper information for his own use, is the anxiety of every dangle to impose false information upon his fellow. A thousand false reports are in circulation, and he is a clever brother of the trade who can smell out the true state of affairs, in spite of all the contradictory, exaggerating, and underrating rumors raised by mothers, and aunts, and rival beaux, and rival belles, and their mothers and aunts.

AN APPEAL TO THE AMERICAN FAIR.

There appears to be an almost universal complaint, throughout the United States, of the hardness of the times, the want of money, and the distresses consequent thereupon. The distress may be real in the feelings which it excites; but the reality arises not from the natural state of affairs, but from a disordered imagination which prosperous events have engendered. Under these circumstances it would be impious to ascribe any of the evils of which we complain, to adverse dispensations of the Providence of God. He has showered down his blessings upon us in the richest profusion. Our fields have yielded their full increase, and our granaries are filled with plenty for man and beast. The fact is we have perverted our ways, and our hearts wickedly fret against the Lord. Amidst the cloud of his benefits, the donor has been unnoticed, and we have wantonly abused his goodness. It becomes us therefore to ponder our paths, to take a retrospective view of our conduct, and to learn wisdom from the passing occurrences.

Various causes have been assigned for the present distresses, by different writers in the late periodical publications. Some impute the whole to the Banking Mania, and to the swindling conduct of the officers and directors of the numerous Banks scattered over our country; and as these have in a great measure identified themselves with a host of avaricious speculators, who have been bold in enterprise and dexterous in unhalloved stratagem, the derangement of the affairs of many, and much of the distress which is experienced, may be fairly imputed to them. The love of money is declared to be the root of all evil, and as speculation and the banking business has been pursued under the special influence of that love, much evil must necessarily ensue thereby. But there must be some vicious propensities reigning in the breasts of the people at large, to give efficacy to their perfidious insinuations and stratagems. Pride, ostentation, prodigality and profusion among our citizens have afforded the opportunity for these vultures of society to spread abroad the effluvia of their contagious example. Like their great prototype, the adversary of man, they may tempt us to touch the unclean thing, but like him they are in chains, and cannot force the volitions to evil of a mind intent on virtue, industry and frugality.

The disease then under which we are laboring has for its immediate cause, an extravagant use and fondness for foreign luxuries, a love of ostentation and a disregard for the sober maxims of economy. Thus having discovered the seat of the disease, we have only to search for an efficacious remedy. And such, if our optics do not deceive us, we spy near at hand. To the fair ones of our country we look with anxious expectation for a relief from all our temporal woes. Remember, my female friends, you were made expressly as help mates for men, and that your influence on their manners and modes of life are almost infinite. It is a maxim sanctified in some measure by time, that "a man must ask his wife whether he shall be rich or poor." To men whose minds are intoxicated with the prospects of wealth, power or influence, and have been long striving to load themselves with thick clay, no maxims of prudence or patriotism will have any salutary effect. But women, whose sympathetic feelings enter into the distresses of all beings—whose moral sensibilities are easily excited, and whose fortitude to endure pain and suffering far exceeds that of men, we confidently believe will enter upon any course of reformation, which circumstances require, with alacrity and patriotic delight. Recollect also, ye fair ones, that you were first in the transgression, and first in discovering and proclaiming the fact of the glorious and triumphant Resurrection of our crucified Redeemer, as a happy prelude of the resurrection of the just to life eternal. And say if we have not good reason to look to you for the example of a reformation from vice and extravagance to chaste, sober and economical living. We do not ask from you a denial of any gratification necessary either for your health or comfort; but only that you regulate your houses by the rules of strict frugality. Lay aside superfluous and costly attire. Acquire your domestics to dispense with foreign articles, which only tend to vexatious cares, and are no farther necessary than custom has rendered them, such as spirituous and vinous liquors, tea, coffee and other articles which drain our country of money and produce much distress. To be brief, you are requested to lay aside those vain and trifling trappings which tend only to strife, to grandeur, and to ostentation; and to put on those ornaments so highly recommended by the Apostle Paul. 1 Tim. iv. 9 and 10, which I will transcribe for your consideration and direction in the literal and plain language of inspiration: I charge women also, that they adorn themselves in comely apparel, with bashful modesty; not with pearls, or costly array; but with good works, as it becomes women professing a reverence for God. On according to the Apostle Peter 1 Epistle c. iii v. 3, 4, and 5. Let your adorning be, not that which is external by plaiting the hair with appendages of gold, nor finery of dress; but the hidden man of the heart, with the incorruptible ornament of a meek and quiet spirit which is highly precious in the sight of God. For thus in former times the holy women who trusted in God adorned themselves.

GROTIUS.

The 4th of July.

Sidney inquires how the next 4th of July should be kept. I would answer, by keeping the day holy unto God our best Benefactor, as the fourth of July in this year, falls on the Lord's day. There seems to be some incongruity in keeping either the 3d or 5th for the 4th. The 3d cannot be the 4th, neither can the 5th be considered the 4th. So that unless the 4th of July be kept in the manner mentioned above, it cannot be kept at all this year.

Another consideration operates with force on my mind for keeping the 4th of July, only in this way, at least for this year.

The population of the United States amount, say, to nine millions.

Suppose that only one ninth part keep the 4th of July, it will amount to one million. Now suppose this million to spend the 3d or 5th of July, (for the 4th this year is out of the question, as it will be the Lord's day,) in some useful occupation, and allow the day's work to be worth fifty cents each on an average; there would be saved half a million of dollars.

Suppose again, the manner in which the 4th of July is usually spent, costs those who keep it, on an average, fifty cents, the amount will be half a million. By attending to some useful business half a million will be saved. The whole sum saved would be one million of dollars.

How much better would it be, in these hard times, to wave, for this year the common way of keeping the 4th of July.

A million of dollars would be saved.

How far would a million of dollars go in aiding Bible Societies, Missionary Societies, Sunday and Theological schools, and other benevolent institutions, if cast into their treasuries?

This would a thousand fold better support our independence, and liberties, than all the parade, and waste, and iniquity of that day, in which it is usually observed.

A Genuine 4th of July Man.

[From the Cape-Fear Recorder; June 12.]

The schooner Delight, (owned by Mr. D. Mitchell, of this place) James R. Lark, master, bound to the Island of St. Domingo, went over the bar on the 1st instant, and returned on the 9th, in consequence of one of the crew, who had shipped by the name of Elijah Lubby, by birth an Englishman, having struck the captain with the sharp part of an axe, two blows on the head, which it is expected will cause his death. The circumstances as far as were related by the witnesses that have been examined, are these:—that from the morning of the commission of the unfortunate act, which was on Sunday, the 6th, at 8 A. M. the prisoner appeared considerably "troubled in mind"—that he conceived, or pretended to conceive, that there were persons conversing with him, who were overboard—that he threw a part of his clothes into the sea; and said that the persons conversing with him, had informed him that the vessel would be lost; and that he, the prisoner, had no other way of saving his life than by taking a piece of wood and jumping into the sea with it, which piece of wood would turn into a boat, and take him safe to shore. He accordingly got a piece of wood and jumped overboard, upon which he got, but soon cried out for help, and requested that the vessel should not leave him, as he could not swim. All these acts were supposed to proceed from the effects of liquor, which he had drunk previous to his leaving port. He states, that the person who instructed him as to the destruction of the vessel, also informed him, after he got aboard, that he had no other method of saving his life, but by taking that of the Captain's—which we are afraid he has succeeded too well in doing.

One of the witnesses was at the helm; the captain and prisoner were on the deck; the mate below. The man at the helm heard the captain cry out; on turning round, he observed the captain in the act of falling, and the prisoner in the act of repeating the blow, and which he succeeded in giving before the witness could prevent it, who immediately after, with the assistance of the cook, took the axe from the prisoner and secured him. Upon the mate's coming on deck, he found that the edge of the axe had been struck with great force into the captain's head, in two places; that he lay on the deck bleeding most profusely; and from his dangerous situation, he thought it best to return immediately to this port, where he arrived as above stated.

From circumstances that appeared on the examination, it is to be feared that the symptoms of insanity, which marked the prisoner's conduct previous to the unfortunate transaction, was a mere pretence, and that under them he harbored a most diabolical intention. He has been handed over to the custody of the law; it therefore becomes us to express any opinion as to his guilt which may have a tendency to create an improper influence.

In his possession were found a number of discharges from the British navy, as Daniel James, and a Register of an American vessel. The last discharge was from his B. M. ship Ebur, Robert Spencer, captain, dated the 20th of March, 1817. The Register is for the schooner Catherine. Obed Hussey, of Hallowell, (Mass.) owner, temporary, issued at the custom house of Boston and Charlestown, and dated the 2d of November, 1816. The Register is now in the hands of the Collector of this port, who has, with his accustomed promptness, taken the necessary steps to ascertain the facts connected with it.

We will conclude by remarking, that after the prisoner had committed the act, he appeared perfectly rational; and on his examination, recollected every thing that had transpired while he was on board of the schooner; and that from the threats that he had made, that he had designs against the lives of all the crew, with the exception of the mate.

Captain Lark is at Fort Johnson, and from the nature of his wounds it is almost impossible that he can recover.

We understand the prisoner is branded on the hand; he may, therefore, be an old offender.

Sacket's Harbor, May 25.

On Thursday last, the unlawful discharge of a musket in this village called together a number of citizens—and sad to relate—upon enquiry, it appeared, that a Mr. Walter Hanson, had by the means of his foot, discharged the contents of a musket through his head, and was then expiring. After his decease, a jury of inquest was called, who found a verdict of self murder while insane. The circumstances of this affair are truly melancholy: on Wednesday, he made an observation to the family in which he boarded, (in whose house the deed was perpetrated,) that there must be something done—he could not live so,

that he had been accused of things of which he was innocent—and stated further, that he had seen those accusations in the public paper, which on examination, could not be found. In the evening he appeared more composed, and the next morning was spent in writing, and adjusting his attire, apparently to render his person decent. On examination a written "Confession" was found with him, in which he enumerates the several charges brought against him, to all of which he pleads not guilty, save one, which was, a false oath taken at Brownville; for which he says "I die!" and concludes by disposing of his property to his connexions, bidding them farewell, and commending his soul to his Creator. Mr. Hanson was a much respected mechanic, always appearing with the most decorum. His body was taken to his friends in Lowville, Lewis county, and there interred.

From the New-York Daily Advertiser. Raburgh, the Alabama Slave Dealer.

Mayor's Court at New-York.

The late decision of the Supreme Court of the United States respecting the provision of the Constitution which prohibits states from passing laws impairing the obligations of contracts, has already given rise to discussions relating to its extent and meaning, of considerable importance. One point has been recently decided by the Mayor of this city, which will be regarded by the friends of justice, humanity and freedom, with no little interest.

A man from Alabama, on the 2d of Nov. last, purchased a female coloured woman in New-Jersey, with a view to carry her to that territory.—At that time the laws of that state permitted the transportation of slaves to other parts of the country. On the 5th of Nov. a law was passed by the legislature, prohibiting their removal from the state. Two days afterwards, the purchaser carried this woman into Pennsylvania, probably to avoid the operation of the new law of New-Jersey, and afterwards brought her to New-York, for the purpose of transporting her from hence to Alabama as a slave. Upon application to Judge Livingston, he gave the purchaser a certificate of his claim to her service, under which he contended he had an indisputable right to remove her.—She was brought by habeas corpus before the Mayor who decided, without argument on the part of the women, that such certificate was not conclusive on the personal liberty of a citizen.—The act of Congress on that subject, he considered as applicable to whites as well as blacks; and if the idea of its being conclusive in favour of the removal, were to be allowed, the personal liberty of the most respectable persons, as well as that of the meanest, might be endangered.—The certificate was prima facie evidence of the facts contained, but not conclusive.

It was then contended, that, as the purchaser of the woman has acquired the title to her under the former law of New-Jersey, which authorized her removal, the law of Nov. 5th, being made subsequently, impaired the obligation of the contract by depriving him of the power of removing her. The reasoning of the court on this point is conclusive. The law that impairs the obligation of contracts, must operate on the contract. The only contract here is the contract of sale between the original master, and Raburgh the purchaser.—It is no part of that contract that Raburgh should have the right to transport the slave. The bill of sale has its full effect, that is to transfer to Raburgh all the right of the original owner; subject as it was in the hands of the original owner, to all the regulations and restrictions which the legislature might apply to that species of property. The right to transport was not acquired under the contract, but under the law. A repeal or alteration of the law, therefore, cannot impair or affect the contract.

By this decision, one miserable creature was redeemed from thralldom, and set at liberty in a community where the laws will hereafter protect her. It would have been a curious result from the circumstances of this case, if the constitution of the United States could have been brought, in this manner, to bear upon it. By the law of N. Jersey, at the time the woman was sold, the owner had a right to transport her. By the law of Nov. 5th, that right was taken away. Had the woman remained the property of her former owner until the latter law took effect, he could not have transported her. It would be strange indeed, if the sale could have placed Raburgh in a better situation, in a better situation, in this respect, than the man stood in from whom he purchased.

OF THE FLORIDAS.

Late accounts from St. Augustine represent the the people of the Floridas (except the renegade Americans and Spanish office-holders) to be delighted with their transfer to the U. S. and are about to solicit the President that Gen. JACKSON be appointed their Governor.

Anecdote.—A lady having the misfortune to have her husband hung on an apple-tree, the wife of a neighbour immediately came to beg a branch of that tree to have it grafted into one in her own orchard, "for who knows (she said) but it may bear the same kind of fruit!"

A Clerical Exclamation.—In a storm at sea, Mr. Swain, chaplain of the Rutland, asked one of the crew if he thought there was any danger? O yes, replied the sailor, if it blows as hard as it does now, we shall be in heaven before 12 o'clock to-night. The chaplain, terrified at the expression, cried out, O God forbid!

The late English navigators towards the North Pole met a nation of Indians whose mode of friendly salutation was pulling the nose!

Interesting Tale.

The Norfolk Herald relates the following affecting story.

"During the first American war, Capt. Ross, of the British army, made engagements with a young lady in England, which her parents refused to ratify. Honor and duty compelled him to go to America, and the object of his affections was resolved to follow him.—She departed in men's clothes, and just arrived at the scene of war-time enough to learn that a sanguinary skirmish had taken place between the savages and the detachment commanded by the object of her search. She flew to the field of battle, found it strewn with dead bodies, in the midst of which she perceived the form of Capt. Ross; she instantly caught him in her arms, and thought she felt his heart beat. She discovered he was wounded, and she endeavored to staunch the wound which was yet bleeding, and for some time she applied her lips to it and sucked it. This remedy, well known, but seldom resorted to, insensibly restored him to life.—In the mean time she feared, by making herself known, she might cause an emotion to her lover, which might be attended with certain danger. She, therefore, disguised her complexion and her features, as she had already disguised her sex, and with unremitting care for forty days; at the end of which, perfectly assured of his restoration to health, she made herself known to him, who, during his long indisposition had never ceased to speak of her, and expressed the regret he felt, that ere he quitted this world he should not have the satisfaction of being united to her he so fondly loved. It is needless to describe the joy of the lovers in a meeting so unlooked for. They departed together for Philadelphia, where they ratified their vows of eternal affection at the altar.

"But scarce had they tasted the cup of felicity when a languor, that no medical art could heal, attacked the system and threatened the existence of Mrs. Ross. It was soon known that her husband had been wounded with a poisoned arrow, and that in sucking the wound she had imbibed the venom, which, by degrees, had changed the whole mass of blood into an impoisoned state. Capt. Ross could not survive this last cruel stroke; he died the victim of despair, at seeing the frustration of his hopes destroyed in her, who had perished by restoring him to life. He expired at Johnstown, in the spring of 1778. Mrs. Ross supported herself after the loss of her husband, by the certain hope of soon following him. But she had again fortitude to cross the Atlantic, to implore pardon of her parents, with whom she languished a short time, and died at Hammersmith, in the month of July, aged 25 years. A monument is erected to her memory in Hammersmith church, recording this memorable event."

MARRIED.

On Tuesday evening, the 15th inst. at Philadelphia, by the Rev. George Boyd, Mr. SAMUEL O. TAZEWELL, of Bridgeton, W. J. to Miss MARY ANN THATCHER, daughter of Mr. Andrew Thatcher, of the former place.

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.

1 Prize of	\$20,000
2 "	10,000
4 "	5,000
5 "	3,000
6 "	2,000
25 "	1,000
20 "	500
40 "	200
60 "	100
220 "	20
7960 "	10

WITHOUT DEDUCTION.

Not two Blanks to a Prize!!

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 has been unusually brisk.—It will, therefore, be the interest of Inventors 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 discontinue the former advertisement, and insert the above list for, in their several papers, and forward a copy of each to I. Jones & Co. Camden, N. J. together with their bills.

June 28, 1819—tf

NOTICE.

BY Order of the Orphan's Court, of the county of Cumberland, will be sold on the 26th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. on the premises, eighteen or twenty acres of meadow land, situate in the township of Stoe Creek, joining marsh of Richard Wood and Nathan Sheppard; it will be sold altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers; being part of the real estate of Joseph Test, deceased.

ANN TEST, Administrator. June 28, 1819—4*

Bridgeton Harmonic Socie.

THE Members of this Society will meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening, June 20th, at early candle light. Punctual attendance is requested. S. O. TAZEWELL, Secy. June 25th 1819.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1819. JACOB C. CLARK, Administrator de bonis non of Jacob Clark, deceased, having exhibited to this court duly attested, an account, by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay the debts, and the said administrator having set forth to this court, that said deceased died seized of real estate situate in the 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 deceased, do appear before the Judges of this court, on Tuesday the 27th day of July next, and show cause if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland, aforesaid, should not be sold to pay the debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk. June 28th, 1819—4*

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. Eythian, 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'r Seeley, Clk. ELIAS P. SEELEY, Atty. Pltff. Bridgeton, June 21st, 1819—2m

NOTICE.

WAS taken up a drift in the River Delaware, on the 26th of May, near the Port, by the subscriber, a Ferry Boat, which is now in the care of John Campbell, Esq. of Bucksfootum, Cumberland county, New Jersey. Thomas Furgerson. June 21st, 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 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 Boon, 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 Boon, 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.

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 Kruice, and taken in execution at the suit of William Cochrane, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

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 for 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. C. READ, Cashier. June 14—3t

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 Stoys town, 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 Collensonia Canadensis, or the rich weed, 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:—

Table with 2 columns: Crop, Price. 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:—

It 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, Philadelphia.

May 10, 1819.

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 capitals 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 puffs 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 barter 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, 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 8—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. SEELEY, Clk.

Lectus 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.—5w

In Chancery, New-Jersey.

MAY 22, 1819.

Between HENRY SHEPARD, Complainant, and JAMES L. CRAWFORD, BENJAMIN F. BAKER, and JEREMIAH BAMBORD, Defendants.

On bill to foreclose, &c. May 26, 1819.

IT appearing to the Court that process of 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 Bambord, 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 Bambord 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 Anly 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 62½ 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 pains 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.

Anly 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 Chansey 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 degree.

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 Cake, 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 Benoni 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 Combs, one hundred acres joins Abraham Reeve, 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 McCreedy's lot, or corner, thence binding on said Bernard McCreedy'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,

NO the owners and proprietors of the LAND IN 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 Espelosa, 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 Lagaira bound to Cadix, 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 armed brig or vessel called the Constitution, or called by some other name, commanded by a certain Captain Brown, pretending an authority or commission from 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; or that she was repaired, 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 whomsoever 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,

Proctor for Libellant.

June 14, 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,