

THE WHIG

IS PUBLISHED

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Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT to limit the term of office of certain officers therein named, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the passing of this act, all district attorneys, collectors of the custom, naval officers, and surveyors of the customs, navy agents, receivers of public monies for lands, registers of the land offices, paymasters in the army, the apothecary general, the assistant apothecaries general, and the commissary general of purchases, to be appointed under the laws of the United States, shall be appointed for the term of four years; but shall be removable from office at pleasure.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the commission of each and every of the officers named in the first section of this act, now in office, unless vacated by removal from office, or otherwise, shall cease and expire, in the manner following: All such commissions bearing (late on or before the thirtieth day of September, one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, shall cease and expire on the day and month, of their respective dates, which shall next ensue after the thirtieth day of September next; all such commissions bearing date after the said thirtieth day of September, in the year one thousand eight hundred and fourteen, and before the first day of October, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, shall cease and expire on the day and month of their respective dates, which shall next ensue after the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred, and twenty-one: And all other such commissions shall cease and expire at the expiration of the term of four years from their respective dates.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States, and he is hereby authorized, from time to time, as in his opinion the interest of the United States may require, to regulate and increase the sum for which the bonds required, or which may be required, by the laws of the United States, to be given by the said officers, and by all other officers employed in the disbursement of the public moneys, under the direction of the War and Navy Departments, shall be given; and all bonds given in conformity with such regulations shall be as valid and effectual, to all intents and purposes as if given for the sums respectively mentioned in the laws requiring the same.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the commissions of all officers employed in levying or collecting the public revenue shall be made out and recorded in the Treasury Department, and the seal of the said Department affixed hereto; any law to the contrary notwithstanding; *Provided,* That the said seal shall not be affixed to any such commission before the same shall have been signed by the President of the United States.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of certain sufferers by fire, at Savannah, in Georgia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the credit allowed by the existing laws upon the duties due and remaining unpaid in the United States, at the custom House at Savannah, upon imported merchandize which was destroyed by fire at Savannah on the eleventh day of January last, and then belonging to the importers thereof and not insured against fire, be, and the same is hereby, prolonged for four years from the respective times when such du-

ties may be payable; Always *provided,* That said bonds be renewed, with sufficient surety, to the satisfaction of the Collector of the said District of Savannah.
May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for altering the times for holding the Court of the United States for the western district of Pennsylvania.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the terms of the District Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, which are now directed by law to be holden on the first Mondays of the months of June and December, in each year, shall hereafter be holden, for the said district, on the first Monday in May, and second Monday in October, in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits process, pleadings, and other proceedings, commenced or pending in the said District Court, shall be as good and valid to the said first Monday in May, and second Monday in October, in each year, as if this change had not been made, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That appeals and writs of error shall lie from decisions in the said District Court for the western district of Pennsylvania, when exercising the powers of a Circuit Court, to the Supreme Court of the United States, in the same manner as from Circuit Courts; and that so much of the fourth section of the act entitled "An act to divide the state of Pennsylvania into two judicial districts," passed on the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, as provides that writs of error shall lie from decisions in the said District Court, to the Circuit Court in the eastern district of Pennsylvania, be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That there shall be allowed to the District Attorney, and to the Marshal of the said western district of Pennsylvania and the northern district of New York, the yearly sum of two hundred dollars each: to commence from the twentieth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; to be paid quarterly, at the Treasury of the United States.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorise the President of the United States to borrow a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be, and he is hereby, empowered to borrow, on the credit of the United States, a sum not exceeding three millions of dollars, at a rate of interest, payable quarterly yearly, not exceeding five per centum per annum, and reimbursable, at the will of the government, at any time after the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and thirty-two; or at a rate of interest, payable in like manner, not exceeding six per centum per annum, and reimbursable at the pleasure of the United States, to be applied, in addition to the moneys now in the Treasury, of which may be received therein from other sources, during the present year, to defray any of the public expenses which are, or may be, authorised by law. The stock thereby created shall be transferrable in the same manner as is provided by law for the transfer of the public debt.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the Bank of the United States to lend the said sum, or any part thereof; and it is hereby further declared, that it shall be deemed a good execution of the said power to borrow, for the Secretary of the Treasury, with the approbation of the President of the United States, to cause to be constituted certificates of stock, signed by the Register of the Treasury, or by a Commissioner of Loans, for the sum to be borrowed, or for any part thereof, bearing an interest of five per centum per annum, transferrable and reimbursable as aforesaid, and to cause the said certificates of stock to be sold: *Provided,* That no stock be sold under par.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorised, with the approbation

of the President of the United States, to employ an agent, or agents, for the purpose of obtaining subscriptions to the loan authorised by this act, or of selling any part of the stock to be created by virtue thereof. A commission, not exceeding one eighth of one per cent. on the amount thus sold, or for which subscriptions shall have been thus obtained, may, by the Secretary of the Treasury, be allowed to such agent or agents; and a sum, not exceeding four thousand dollars, to be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated, is hereby appropriated for that object, and also for defraying the expenses of printing and issuing the subscriptions certificates, and certificates of stock, and other expenses incident to the due execution of this act.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That so much of the funds constituting the annual appropriation of ten millions of dollars for the payment of the principle and interest of the public debt of the United States, as may be sufficient for that purpose, after satisfying the sums necessary for the payment of the interest, and of such part of the principal, of the said debt, as the United States are now pledged and appropriated for the payment of the interest, and for the reimbursement of the principal of the stock which may be created by virtue of this act. It shall, accordingly, be the duty of the Commissioner of the Sinking Fund to cause to be applied and paid, out of the said fund, yearly, such sum and sums as may annually be necessary to discharge the interest accruing on the said stock, and to reimburse the principal, as the same may become due, and may be discharged, in conformity with the terms of the loan. And they are further authorised to apply, from time to time, such sum or sums, out of the said fund, as they may think proper, towards discharging, by purchase, and at a price not above par, the principal of the said stock, or any part thereof. And the faith of the United States is hereby pledged to establish sufficient revenues for making up any deficiency that may hereafter take place in the funds hereby appropriated for paying the said interest and principal sums, or any of them, in manner aforesaid.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further appropriations for continuing the work upon the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, for continuing the work of the centre building of the Capitol, and other public buildings, in the City of Washington, the following sums of money be, and the same are hereby, appropriated, viz:

For continuing the work of the centre building of the Capitol, one hundred and eleven thousand seven hundred and sixty-nine dollars.

For painting the inside of the north and south wings of the Capitol, and providing for the expense of making such alterations therein as have been directed during the present session of Congress, two thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven dollars.

For graduating the ground round the Capitol, and for supplying the deficiency in forming appropriations for enclosing and improving the Capitol Square, five thousand five hundred and ninety-one dollars.

For making necessary repairs and alterations in the President's House, one thousand one hundred dollars.

For making alterations and improvements in the Senate Chamber, for the better accommodation of the Senate, two thousand four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said several sums be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

April 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Walter Channing.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be repaid to Walter Channing, such sum or sums of money as were paid into the Treasury by the said Walter Channing or by Gibbs and Channing, as, and for, duties upon salt-petre, imported into the

United States, in the year one thousand eight hundred and three.

May 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of certain persons who have paid duties on certain goods imported into Castine.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury shall cause to be repaid, from the Treasury, to the following persons, to wit: Jonathan L. Stevens, Joseph Briant, Samuel Littlefield, Holbrook, and Brooks, Doty Little, Rowell and Haskell, John Minot, Witherlee and Jarvis, John H. Jarvis, Caleb B. Hall, Ebenezer Noyes, Samuel Bartlett, John Bartlett, John Buck, Swazey and Folsom, John N. Swazey, Benson and Blodgett, John Benson, Solomon Skinner, Eliphalet, Parker, Henry Darling, Henry Rice, who made payment, or to their legal representatives, all sums which have been paid into the Treasury as, and for, duties upon goods imported into Castine, while in possession of the British forces, during the late war with Great Britain, the same not being by law subject to the payment thereof; upon which goods, duties were also levied and paid to the British authorities, upon their importation into Castine: *Provided,* That it shall be proved, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, that the claimants above named were residents of Castine or Bucksport, or were purchasers from residents of the goods on which the duties have been imposed.

April 11, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1820.
HANNAH M'CONNEL, Executrix of Michael M'Connel, deceased, Eleazar Mayhew, Administrator of John Johnson, deceased, Samuel Davis, jun. Administrator de bonis non, of John Duffield, deceased, Edmund Sheppard, acting Executor of William Chard, Esq. deceased, Henry Shaw, Esq. Administrator of David Page, deceased, Martha Peck, Executrix of John Peck, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits so far as they can be discovered, by which accounts, it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts.

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

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

By the Court,
T. Elmer, Clk.

June 26, 1820—6w

Cape-May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1820.
PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, esquires, Judges.

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

By the Court,
Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

May 29, 1820—Jun 26—2m

LOST.

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

DANIEL CARRALL,
Port Elizabeth, June 14, 1820

Original Communications.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Virtus est vitium fugere et scientia prima Stultitiae curare. Horace.

The innate propensity which man has to reason, to think and make discoveries in society, is an evident proof that he is of a high and dignified order of beings. In proportion as his mind is cultivated, he progresses in improvement, and elicits fear and wonder from the untutored barbarian. We have many instances in history of the astonishing effects which civilization has upon the coarse and vulgar herd. We need only recur to modern times to adduce sufficient proof of the truth of these observations. Witness the labor and enterprise of a Fulton, who has conjoined the two most dangerous and inimical enemies, and made them subservient to the most beneficial purposes. When the Clermont first visited the shores of the Hudson, she excited the astonishment of the inhabitants. She was described, by some as a monster moving on the waters! defying the winds and waves, and breathing fire and smoke. Notwithstanding the gales and tides were adverse to its approach, the astonished multitude saw it was rapidly approaching them, and when it came so near that the noise of the machine and paddles were heard, the crews of vessels, in some instances, shrunk beneath their decks, and left their aqueous tenements to go on shore, while others prostrated themselves and besought Providence to protect them from the approaches of the horrible monster, which was marching on the titles and lighting its path by the fires which it vomited. When a retrospective view is taken of the world even from the commencement of the eighteenth century, our faculties are wrapt in admiration, and we involuntarily enquire how this change has been effected? It has certainly not been instantaneous, but on the contrary evidently progressive. Knowledge with virtue, its inseparable concomitant, will only preserve the minds of republicans uncontaminated, and their persons free from the shackles and tyranny of the old world. The philosophical and sagacious Hume remarks that there is a point in human affairs beyond which things seldom pass either in their advancement or decline. May we not anticipate that we have not arrived to this ne plus ultra stage of affairs? America peopled by a vigorous and independent woman, and by citizens distinguished by their talents, and profound research in the cabinet of science, is justly entitled to the plaudits of all who flee oppression and acknowledge her as their dominion.

While the nations of Europe, with inveterate rancour, have been immolating their numerous victims, and sounding the shrill clarion of war, our American Republic has drawn a sentimental moral from the awful tragedy—has more firmly appreciated her rights, and instead of suffering a martial enthusiasm to predominate, she has taught her youth to form just sentiments of our privilege, by drinking in copious libations at the fountain of Science—thus naturally prompting them to fall as free born votaries at the shrine of liberty. What is it but an accurate knowledge of human nature, and an intimate acquaintance with our Constitution and our country, that serves as a torch and clue,—by enabling us to scan and fully develop every act and resolution of our government? We are no longer impelled to place ourselves in another clime than our own, to acquire the rudiments of an education, and expose ourselves to the miasma of a creed hostile to the federal compact. With an enlightened judiciary, whose ministrations of administering justice is wholly adapted to this our happy country, our laws are enforced with discretion, and none but the villain and the miscreant can indulge one condemnatory sentiment as to their rigor.

The road to distinction is open to all, and it is only by indefatigable industry in endeavoring to obtain knowledge to surmount the obstacles of our situation, that

any one can ever arrive to usefulness or merit.

“Inspired by thee, hence Poetry exalts Her voice to ages; and informs the page With music, image, sentiment, and thought, How to die! the treasure of mankind!” TELEMACHUS.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

The nature, extent and propriety of bankrupt and insolvent laws, and the rights of creditors and debtors, have been long agitated, and vexatiously litigated in this country. Nothing has more perplexed and divided the members of the legislatures of many of the states, than the right and expediency of interfering between them, by acts of insolvency. Hence the laws in this, and other states, have been varied, modified, enacted and repealed, and re-enacted from year to year; thereby producing much confusion and uneasiness among our citizens; whereas the laws on this delicate subject should be notorious and permanent. Perhaps there is no object of internal police upon which our citizens generally entertain so vague and unfounded notions as to the foundation of the authority of a creditor over the person of the debtor. Whenever any legislative interference in favour of the latter, is proposed, there are found persons to oppose the measure with obstinacy; and object vehemently against any regulations which are designed to skreen the body of the debtor from the grasp of the creditor, contending that it impairs the obligations of their contracts, and therefore unconstitutional; or at best an arbitrary act of sovereignty. But nothing can be more unfounded in fact, or unsound, upon any just principle. All such objections and arguments must arise from ignorance of the subject, and the constitutional bearing thereon; or from erroneous ideas of the social compact, and the nature of our government.

Neither the law of nature, nor the laws of nations, confer any right of the creditor over the body of his debtor; and so far is the Constitution of the United States from stipulating or guaranteeing to him any such right, that it is contrary to the whole scope and spirit of that invaluable instrument. In the declaration of our independence, personal liberty is held forth as an unalienable right; and every paragraph of our constitutional codes breathes the same benign spirit. In fact the authority of the creditor to imprison the person of the debtor, is wholly and exclusively a municipal regulation, and is one of the most shameful badges of that barbarous policy which originated in barbarous ages, and in despotic countries. If then, as is most indubitably true, the right of the creditor over the liberty of the debtor depends upon absurd custom, or positive law, surely no violation of social contracts, nor any improper interference is exercised in modifying that right, or abolishing it at pleasure. Certainly the same power that creates may destroy. And personal liberty is too sacred a thing to be forfeited in any way but by criminal conduct. Hence we learn how unformed and absurd are the ideas of those who contend for the unconstitutionality of abrogating the power of a creditor over the personal liberty of his debtor. All laws enacted for the purpose of liberating the person of a debtor from confinement, rest entirely on the expediency of the measure; and ought to be regulated in such a manner as will best promote the peace, happiness and prosperity of society, and thereby increase the sum of human happiness.

To deprive an innocent man, guilty of no offence against society, of his personal liberty, has been deprecated by the wisest and best of men of every age and country, as an evil of the deepest dye. And the mere circumstance of a man owing money cannot, and has not ever been considered criminal; for many valuable and highly esteemed citizens are occasionally in that situation, and credit often proves beneficial to both debtor and creditor: away then with all pretensions to an enlightened and moral policy that would leave the liberty of a free citizen to the mercy of a hardened and inexorable creditor.

It will be conceded, that crimes ought to be punished in proportion to their atrocity, and pernicious tendencies; but can a debtor, who, for want of foresight, or by some adverse dispensation of Providence, is unable to pay immediately the demands of his creditors, be considered as highly criminal; yet in our state, without legislative interference, he may be confined in a loathsome prison, and there pine away and die for want of sustenance. A punishment to which neither the robber nor assassin is doomed. I will readily grant that a debtor may, and no doubt many have been criminal for not paying their debts, He may fraudulently make away with his property, or coalesce it; indeed he may justly obtain credit beyond any rational prospect of payment, or more unjustly, by idleness and extravagance squander that

which ought to be appropriated to the payment of his debts; and thus become morally and politically guilty, and for these crimes let him be punished according to the degree of his demerit; but let not the innocent be doomed to the same sufferings.

It is a foul stain on any free state to suffer a citizen to be imprisoned for debt, merely I assert, without fear of contradiction, that no civilized and christian country, except England and some of the United States, permit the loss to the community of the labor of a man by confining his body in prison for a debt innocently and fairly contracted. Even in England the power is not permitted to the extent contended for in this state by some creditors, who claim the right of confining their debtor until they receive the utmost farthing, or he expires in prison; yea they even boast of holding a lien on the body as well as the property of the debtor.

The source from which such erroneous and unsocial notions have arisen in our country, and the reasons by which they are tenaciously maintained, might be easily traced, and may be the subject of some future observations. At present I shall conclude with some remarks upon the extent of our insolvent system as it is now established.

An elaborate and well digested act was passed in March 1795 for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, under the provisions of which prisoners have been & still continue to be released, by honestly and fairly surrendering up their property for the use of their creditors. At that time debtors were closely confined within the walls of the prison; but some years afterwards such unfortunate persons had their situation ameliorated by granting them certain described limits without the walls, upon their giving security not to exceed time limits. This was a humane and satisfactory regulation. The mode of applying for a discharge, and the requisites in order to obtain it still remaining as before. After to-morrow, the memorable Era of our Emancipation from the domination of Great Britain, a further step will be taken in favour of all honest and reputable debtors, which no doubt will be found on a full and fair trial to be very beneficial to creditors generally, and at the same time humane towards debtors. By this regulation any person who may be taken by mesne process, or process of execution, and who intends to apply to the judges of the court of common pleas for the benefit of the acts of insolvency; shall be discharged from arrest, by delivering to the officer an inventory under oath or affirmation of his personal estate, and entering into bond, with sufficient sureties; with the condition that he will appear at the next court of Common Pleas to be holden in the county, and apply for a discharge, and abide the orders of the court, and in the mean time not leave the county; he will then be permitted to pursue his accustomed business; and by this industry provide for himself and family, and obtain the means of satisfying the demands of his creditors. This surely is not violating any right of a creditor; it is affording a better prospect of his receiving pay. The cause of humanity will be hereby promoted. The honest and industrious debtor supported in his manly feelings, and thereby excited to exercise in his future conduct all the functions of a good citizen of a free republic.

PHILANTHROPUS. July 3d, 1820.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG Sonnet to a Hermitage.

Hail reverend shades! thy crosslets seem to tell Some solitary sage has wandered here, All now is silent save the incessant swell Of murmuring waters, that are chaffing near— Thy lattice casement shows their swift career, Around thy base in foaming paths they fly, Enclos'd around with forests dark and drear, That leave no passage for the wand'ring eye. How do I covet to thy shades to lie, And through thy lonely pendant woods to roam, Along the strewn with lightsome ear to ply, The straw my bed,—the hermitage my home. MONTALDO

Notice to Country Merchants,

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

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

A Good Story—Well Told.

Extract of a letter to the editor of the Carlisle Republican, dated York, (Penn.) May 16.

The Devil Caught.—Some time since his majesty king Lucifer was caught and safely delivered over to the jailer of this county, where he is at present in confinement, well secured and ironed, to await the decision of the law. The circumstances are, as far as they have come to my knowledge, as follows: A farmer in a neighboring township, after his family had retired to rest, was sitting by the fire ruminating over the events of the day and the prospect of to-morrow, when suddenly the door of his apartment was thrown open, and in stalked a gigantic figure, with a large pair of horns, very fiery eyes, and terrible aspect, and a long brindled tail, which swung about the brimstone tyrant in all the majesty of ugliness. The terrified farmer stood aghast, whilst in a hoarse and hollow voice, he learned, to his utter fear and astonishment, that the august perswage before him was the Devil, who had come to take possession of his body and soul. The luckless farmer plead off. The Devil was inexorable. The terrified man fell on his knees and begged a day, promising every thing in the world for a respite. At length his Infernal Majesty offered to give him a few years time for the sum of five hundred dollars, which the farmer immediately presented in bank notes, but the devil told him he durst not touch any paper money—his fingers would burn it. The farmer then promised and swore that he would have the notes exchanged for specie the next day, and if his majesty would please to call upon him the ensuing night, he should have it. Upon this assurance the devil departed, and the next day the farmer came to this place where he procured specie for his notes, and returned home, happy in the thoughts of getting so easily rid of this unwelcome visitor.

In the course of the evening a Yankee pedlar stopped at his house and asked for lodgings, which were refused, and on the Yankee's insisting to stay, as he could go no further that night, the farmer told him that he had better not, as the devil was to be there shortly, and would in all probability take him along. The Yankee, although a little surprised at the oddity of the man replied that he was willing to risk it. He unharnessed his nag, swallowed his supper, and after providing himself with a good club, took a station in a private corner. The farmer put his table before the fire, at one end of which he took his seat, and at the other end paraded his dollars, apparently wishing to avoid as much as possible, the sooty fingers and sulphurous scent of Mr. Beelzebub. Accordingly, at a late hour the door flew open, in stalked his Majesty, accoutred as before, spitting fire and vomiting smoke in his passage to the table which contained the farmer's ransom. The Devil who hates formality, immediately commenced gathering up the pieces, when our Yankee, stepping up behind him, levelled a blow at his head with his club, which did no further injury than knocking off one of the horns of Mr. Devil, who seemed disposed to make his escape, but fortunately a second hit with the club knocked him down, when, with the assistance of the farmer, who by this time had not so much dread of his Satanic Majesty, he was tied and conveyed to the prison of this place.

From the N. Y. Mer. Antile Advertiser, June 22. Fate of the Pilot Boat Patriot.

It will be recollected by many of our readers that during the late war with England, the above named pilot boat was despatched to Charleston for the purpose of bringing to this city Mrs. ALLSTON, lady of the then governor of S. Carolina, and daughter of Col. Burr, formerly vice-president of the U. S. Mrs. Allston was in a delicate state of health at the time, and unable to travel by land. TIMOTHY GREENE, Esq. of this city, an intimate friend of governor Allston's family, proceeded to Charleston in the pilot boat, for the purpose of accompanying Mrs. A. on her voyage. From the time they embarked and sailed from Charleston no tidings whatever had ever been heard of the vessel or any one on board. It was at first supposed that the vessel must have been captured by a British cruiser, but after a lapse of time that hope was abandoned. Notwithstanding the weather was mild and favourable for several days after the vessel left Charleston, and such as to render her loss mysterious, up to the present time, no other idea of the melancholy circumstance had prevailed than that the vessel must have foundered at sea, or run under during a chase.

Rut the mystery is at length developed—for the honor of human nature, it were to be wished that the facts had never been revealed, and that the following horrible

...had been buried with the wretches who told it.
A gentleman recently from New Orleans, has communicated to a friend of the family of the late Mr. Greene, that two of the Pirates, lately sentenced to surer death at New Orleans, Confessed that they composed part of the crew of the above Pilot boat Patriot! that after being at sea 2 or 3 days, and near the shore, they rose upon the captain and passengers, and confined them below—when they stood close in shore, and after plundering the passengers of a considerable sum of money and plate belonging mostly to Mrs. Allston, they launched the boat and scuttled the vessel, which soon filled and went down, with the unfortunate inmates confined below! The dreadful tragedy was performed in the dead of night. These wretches succeeded in reaching the shore with the boat, and had thus far escaped detection and punishment of this horrible crime.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, JULY 3, 1820.

FOURTH OF JULY, 1820.

At a general meeting of the inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, the following gentlemen were appointed a committee of arrangement for the celebration of the 44th Anniversary of American Independence, viz: John Sibley, James D. Westcott, William Elmer, Norton Harris and Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

The committee has agreed upon the following ceremonies in honor of the day.

At Day-Break, a gun will be fired and the music beat the reveille.

At Sun-rise, the flags will be hoisted and the bells rung, the artillery will fire a national salute, and the infantry a feu de joie.

At ten o'clock the bells will be rung and 3 guns fired as a signal for assembling.

At half past ten a procession will be formed at the Court-Muise and march to the Presbyterian Church in the following order, viz:

1. Marshal on horseback.
2. Military.
3. Revolutionary Officers & Soldiers.
4. Civil Officers.
5. Clergy.
6. Ora'tor & Reader of Declaration.
7. Committee of arrangement.
8. Bearers of Standards.
9. Music.
10. Military Officers in uniform.
11. Teachers with their schools.
12. Citizens.
13. Military.
14. Marshal on horseback.

The exercises at the Church will be as follows:

1. Invocation—2. Music, 133d Psalm—3. Prayer—4. Music—Columbia, an Ode—5. Declaration of Independence—6. Music—Hail Columbia—7. Oration—8. Music—Ode on Science—9. Benediction.

The procession will return in the same order to the Court House, when a National Salute will be fired and the company dispersed.

At Sun-set, a gun will be fired and the flags lowered.

The Ladies of the town and neighborhood, are respectfully invited to attend the exercises in the Church.

Civil and military officers and citizens generally, are requested to join the procession—military officers in uniform with side arms.

The inhabitants of the town are requested to decorate the fronts of their houses with evergreens, and the captains of vessels to display their flags.

Unfortunate Circumstance.

On Saturday morning last, Mr. William Blue, on his way home from this place with his team, drove to the edge of Dr. Elmer's mill-pond, with the view of watering his horses; the sudden start of a flock of sheep who were partly concealed by the bushes, frightened them and they rushed into the pond about fifty yards. Being apparently sensible of their critical situation, they succeeded in turning round, and made an effort to regain the shore, but the waggon coming in contact with a stump, prevented them, and they went down. Mr. Blue is represented to be a worthy young man of temperate and industrious habits, whose sole dependence was on his team, by which he has been enabled to support his aged parents. It is highly pleasing to observe the interest manifested for his relief, and it is hoped he will receive sufficient to enable him to pursue his business as usual.

Migration.—A Cincinnati paper states, that *Shad* had been caught this season, in small quantities, in the Ohio, opposite that place.

It is said the Constellation frigate is manned for a three years cruise; and provisioned, and well equipped in every respect, and that she will cruise in the Pacific ocean.

OHIO.—A Correspondent of the N. Y. Daily Advertiser states, that the Ohio river was so called by the natives in consequence of its being the scene of many sanguinary contests between the warlike tribes which formerly inhabited its banks and that the name signified the war river—the bloody river—or the stream of war. If this interpretation be correct, the name is very suitable for the line of battle ship, as well as for the state after which she was called.

Suicide.—In Philadelphia a young man apparently about 21 years of age, and a stranger in the city, destroyed himself by poison a few days since. The following note was found in his pocket, supposed to be in his hand-writing:

"To all limbs of the law who may be concerned.

"Let the lam remain inactive; let suspicion sleep, let the inquisitive be silent, for I have put a period to my own life—no life no longer pleasing or happy, but burthensome to me—I have lived long enough in, and saw enough of this world to be convinced it is a most wretched abode, and therefore I go to another and a better world, to seek for that which is not to be found in this—I would advise all sensible people to follow my example, instead of trying to better themselves by emigrating to the Ohio, Kentucky, &c.

CHRISTOPHER WHELAN.
Philadelphia, June 21, 1820."

It is said a mechanic in the north of England has invented a machine for seminaries, which, by means of swam, not only warms the room, but flogs all the boys on a graduated scale, according to their respective offences!

It is said there is now in Marshfield, (Mass.) an apple tree in a bearing state, which was planted by Peregrine White, when six years old. Peregrine was born on board ship, when the first christian pilgrims crossed the Atlantic to this country—and the tree was planted in the year 1626.

A hard drinker.—A large Bass, weighing between 50 and 60 pounds, was caught a few days since at Haddam, about twenty miles below this city. Upon opening it, it was found to contain a junk bottle of rum which it is supposed must have been dropped overboard from some vessel or boat, and caught when sinking in this tangle of the deep. [Connecticut Mirror.

A Great Eclipse of the Sun will take place on the 7th September next. This eclipse will be visible over an extent of more than four millions square leagues, a surface nearly equal to a sixth part of the earth, and resembling a kind of oval of about 7500 leagues in circumference, comprising all Europe, the western part Asia, all Africa, as far as to Monopotapa, and a part of North America. The eclipse will last three hours.

Suicide.—Last Wednesday Mr. Leander Smith of Columbia, Pa. put an end to his existence by shooting himself with a pistol.—It is said the anticipation of pecuniary embarrassments, was what led him to the unhappy determination of destroying himself. Village Chronicle.

Accident.—On Monday afternoon, one of the workmen employed in repairing the roof of the Pennsylvania hospital, fell from the scaffold, and expired a short time afterwards. Philad. Gaz.

Two men have been executed for murder at Mobile. One of them confessed, a short time before his death, his having aided in the murder of which he was convicted, and also his having committed two other murders some years ago.

New Orleans, June 1.—By a small schooner just arrived from Galveztown, information has been received of the evacuation of that place on the 6th ult. Three vessels sailed from thence to join, as was said, Aurey at Old Providence.

The U. S. frigate Constellation, captain Ridgely, arrived at New-York on Tuesday evening, the 27th inst. from Norfolk. The Steam-ship Robert Fulton is about to proceed again direct to New-Orleans, to touch off Havana, to land passengers and letters only.

A terrible accident occurred at the Circus in Cadiz on the 31st of May, at a bull-fight given for the benefit of the soldiers of Quiroga's army. A wall of the amphitheatre, on the side appropriated to the lowest of the spectators, suddenly gave way, and fell killing and wounding several hundred persons.

The following is a list of the damage done in Canada, by a single dog, who was mad. The animals were bitten by him and destroyed by their owners. Thirty-eight cows, six hogs, and one calf. At a moderate computation these animals were worth upwards of one thousand dollars.

On Monday, 19th June, a duel was fought between Messrs. Richard Stuart, and Townsend S. Dade, both of George's County, Va. on the Maryland shore, at a short distance, with muskets loaded with buck shot. Mr. Dade was killed dead; Mr. Stuart so severely wounded, that he expired in a few hours after. They were near relations, neighbours, and heretofore friends.

A letter from Boston, under date of Monday last, says—"Eleven from the Gen. Rondeau, are now under examination. They are all foreigners—mostly Spaniards and Italians."

It is stated in the last Gloucester Farmer, that General Vives, the Spanish Ambassador and suite, have taken up their residence at Camden, in this state, for the summer months, at the house of Mr. James Cooper.

Suicide.—On Monday evening, the 5th instant, George Tucker, about 11 years of age, a son of Mr. James Tucker, of Queen Anns count?, was found dead, flanging by the neck in the barn of a Mr. Hunter, at whose he was placed out to board, for the purpose of attending a school near Hall's Cross roads. This unfortunate child possessed an uncommon lively disposition, until a few weeks past, since which he was frequently discovered in a gloomy state.

Presence of Mind.—A short time since a gentleman of respectability residing near Baltimore, being absent from his dwelling, left his daughter in charge of the house until his return. Towards morning, a rapping was heard at the door, when the daughter, presuming it to be tier father, rose from her bed and unlocked the door to admit him, when she discovered a stranger. She immediately called loudly her father's name, when the villain (supposing him to be at home) decamped with all possible speed. On the Monday night following, a second attempt was made to obtain admission, and which was effected by three men with the aid of false keys. The daughter after an ineffectual attempt to wake a brother, seized his gun and discharged it at the head of one of them who wore a mask. At that instant two of them made off, and after a few seconds the masked gentleman also got off, leaving his mask behind perforated with numerous small shot.

This story is somewhat on the order of the marvellous, but as the signatures of the persons are left with us, we give it as received.—Fed. Rep.

High-handed Misdemeanor.—On Saturday last, (says a Boston paper of June 14,) two persons, suspected of having destroyed, several evenings before, the Church Bible and other articles, in the meeting house of the Rev. Dr. Porter, in Roxbury, and placing the funeral car before the dwelling of a respectable citizen, with an inscription thereon, "Death has sent for you," and other enormities, were examined before a Bench of Justices, and one of them fully committed to Dedham jail for trial in October next.

Among the chapter of accidents given in the Canadian Courant of the 14th, we find an account of the drowning of one Thomas Higgins, from Ireland, who rolled from one of the wings of the steam boat, as he was sleeping, on his passage from Quebec to Montreal. He was a tailor, and had worked at Vergennes, Vt. The same day a party of boys went out in a canal to bathe. After washing themselves it was agreed that they should dive, and the only one of the party who could swim, took the lead. Finding that the water was beyond his depth, he arose hastily and called aloud to his companions not to venture; but it was too late! while he was speaking, a small and larger boy were in the very act of plunging; the lesser never rose—the larger rose and again sunk; but the other boys moved the canoe, to his assistance, so that on his re-appearance they seized and saved him.—About the same time a brig in the river caught fire in the night; but the fire was extinguished without the loss of the vessel. On the 11th, the body of a man was found in the river, supposed to have floated a considerable distance down the river. Another instance of canine madness, is related as follows—

A Newfoundland dog, formerly belonging to the Res. Mr. Bethune, last week ran through the streets with every symptom of madness, and bit some of its own species. Mr. N. Bethune fired at it with a ball, on its return to his brother's house; but being only wounded, it escaped, tore the clothes of a young woman, and pursued its course to the Old Market, where it was killed.

The life of Com. Perry, by John H.

Niles, esq. has just been published at Hartford; with an appendix, containing biographical sketches of Gen. Pike and Captain Lawrence.

A Mrs. Cowan, who had witnessed the dreadful conflagration in Savannah, in January last, and who had been since much agitated at any alarm of fire, when a fire lately broke out in New-York, was helped out of her house, asked for tier child which happened just then to be missing, fell down, and instantly expired.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of yesterday, received last evening by the Citizens Coach, states, that considerable investments in U. S. Bank stock, were made in that city on Thursday and the day before, at one half per cent. above par. U. S. sixes of 1814, and canal loan, have sold at 106.

New Wheat.—A cargo of new wheat from N. Carolina, of 1200 bushels, was sold on Monday in Philadelphia, at 94 cents cash.

New York.

The editor of the New-York Daily Advertiser gives the following account of one of the streets of that city. Bad as some parts of Philadelphia are, there is nothing in it to be compared with this—

Bancker Street.—One block of this street, (from Chatham to Market street) transects any other spot of equal dimensions in the United States, in the deplorable character of seven tenths of its inhabitants. A motley mixture of whites, yellows and blacks, from all ends of the earth, filthy vagabonds, thieves, conimon prostitutes, and robbers. Of fifty houses fronting on this block, THIRTY-FIVE are grog-shops, the proprietors of which are (with few exceptions) purchasers of stolen goods.

List of Letters

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

- B.—Enoch Boon, sen 2. James H. Biddle 2. William Brooks 2. James Bacon, Mary H. Bacon.
- C.—John Comer, Jeremiah Casto, Edward Chapling, William Coward, Clement R. Cory, Thomas S. Cowperthwaite, Sarah Camp, Patty Casto, Sarah Clark, James Clerli.
- D.—John Davis or Ruth Bacon, John Dare, Eliza Davis, Matilda Davis.
- E.—Timothy Elmer.
- F.—John Freeman, Oliver R. Freeman, Sarah Frazer.
- G.—William Gentry, William Griner, Jesse Gould.
- H.—James Hewson, Abijah Harris, William Hland.
- J.—Eli Joslin, Elizabeth Johnson.
- L.—John Lanning, jun, James Lanning William Lanning, Hannah Lanning, Sarah Latimore.
- M.—Capt. Hugh M'Gear, Sarah M'Gee, Isaac Mulford, Samuel Mulford, Philip Marts, Lawrence Maclure.
- N.—John Novil.
- O.—Zephaniah Ogden.
- P.—Holmes Parvin, Thomas Peck.
- R.—Adam Rocap, Joseph Robinson.
- S.—Clarkson Shoeffelt, John Sayre 2, John Stevens, Asa Sayre, George Souder, Hannah Steelman, Marshal & Co. Benjamin Scull, Nancy Stuhams.
- T.—John Thompson 2, Joseph Tharp, Esther Thomas, Wells Thomas.
- W.—Lemuel Watson 2, Charles R. Willis, Samuel Williams Lewis, Woodruff, Enos Woodruff, David White, Judith Wheaton.

CURTIS OGDEN, P.M.
July 3, 1820—3t

Ten Dollars Reward.

THE person who has the Pocket Book of the subscriber, which was lost on the 7th day of June last, and since advertised, is requested to return the same to the office of the Washington Whig; on its delivery with its contents, ten dollars will be paid and no questions asked. Should the person who now has it in possession, think proper to refuse this request, they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs in such cases.

Daniel Carrall.

Port-Elizabeth, July 3, 1820—3t

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, July 1, 1820.

THE Directors have this day declared a Dividend, for the last six months of one dollar on each share of the capital stock of this bank, which will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

Bridgeton, July 3, 1820.—3t.

NOTICE.

AS my wife Tabitha has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

John T. Wood.

Roadstown, July 3, 1820

NOTICE.

ON the morning of the 30th of May last, my bound boy named DAVID CORSON, aged about 19, left my house with the intention of not returning; he took with him a bottle green coat and trousers, fur hat, laced boots, calf skin shoes, &c. I will give one dollar to any person that will return him to me, at my house.

SAMUEL SEELEY,

Fairview, July 3, 1820—3t

Sheriff's Sale.
In Chancery of New Jersey
 BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to be directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, all the following described

LOT OF LAND,
 Situate in the village of Port-Elizabeth, township of Maurice River, bounded and described as follows: viz. Beginning at a stone on the north side of main street, the same being the southeast corner of School House lot, thence binding on the same north ten degrees east, fifteen perches to a stake or stone, in the south side of the street, leading from the Methodist Episcopal Church to Stephen Murphy's, thence binding on said street south eighty degrees east, six perches to a corner, of the said John Garrisons' other lot, thence south ten degrees west and fifteen perches to the street first above mentioned, thence binding on the same north eight degrees west six perches to the place of beginning, containing ninety square perches be the same more or less. Seized as the property of Lawrence Van Hook anti Elizabeth his wife, Timothy Brandiff, and Benjamin B. Cooper, Defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Reeve, Complainant, and to be sold by
 W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 Ma. 8th, 1820—2m

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

WHEREAS, by the acts of Congress, passed on the 26th of March 1804, on the 3d of March, 1805, and on the 25th of April, 1808, the President of the United States is authorized to cause the Lands in the District of Detroit to be offered for sale when surveyed:
 Therefore I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare & make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in July next, viz:
 South of the base line. East of the merid. line.
 Townships
 2, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, and 7, in ranges 4, 5, and 6
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, and 6, in range 7.
 3, 2, 3, 4, and 5, in range 8.
 excepting such lands as are or may be reserved by law for the support of schools or for other purposes. The sales shall continue so long as may be necessary to offer the lands for sale, and no longer; and the lands shall be offered in regular numerical order.
 Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this 15th day of March, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.
 By the President:
 JOSIAH MEIGS
 Com'r. of the Gen. Land Office.
 Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st day of July next, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment.
 March 18, 1820.

TAKE NOTICE.
 THE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against us, are desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to us either on bonds, Notes or book account, to make immediate payment to either of us
 Alexander Bowie,
 John Shannon.
 Bridgeton, July 5, 1819—1f

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

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the arguments which are adduced, on which the different opinions of men are formed. The author has endeavored to present all the arguments on both sides of the subject in as concise a manner as could conveniently be done.
 The Appendix is designed to illustrate the last consideration in the work, by showing wherein confinement for grand larceny has failed of producing the beneficial effect contemplated. The price when bound and lettered in a neat duodecimo volume, will be one dollar.
 To this will be added the essays of the celebrated late Dr. Rush on the punishment of death, for crimes and the effects of public punishment for grand larceny.

RECOMMENDATION.
 I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr I Thomson, on the subject of capital punishments. The arguments are judicious and well arranged, and the deductions from them are, in my opinion, just. It is well calculated to disseminate correct principles on the subject, and I therefore recommend it as worthy of general perusal and patronage
 DANIEL D. TOMPKINS.
 September 13, 1819.

Adjourned Sheriff Sale.
 The sale of the lands of John Budd, is further adjourned until the 6th of July next, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
 Dan Simkins, late Sheriff.
 June 19, 1820—

ADJOURNED SALE.
 THE sale of the property of Wesley Budd and Sophia his wife, Robert Newell and Ann his wife, and Benjamin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday the 6th day of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 June 19, 1820—

ADJOURNED SALE.
 THE sale of the property of Eli Budd, Wesley Budd, William Elmer, and Benjamin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday, the 6th of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.
 WM. E. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 June 19, 1820—

By the President of the United States

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain lands of the United States to be offered for sale:
 Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:
 At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:
 August Sale.
 Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14
 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, do 15
 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 16
 2, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 17
 October Sale.
 Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9
 1, 2, 3 anti 4 do 10
 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 11
 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 13
 1, 2, 3, 4, and 5 do 12
 At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.
 A Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 30 townships and fractional townships.
 At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being townships and fractional township.
 At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.
 At Edwardsville, in Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.
 At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:
 August sale.
 Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10, south of range 19, west of 5th principal meridian.
 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 do 20 do
 6, 7, 8, and 9 do 21 do
 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 22 do
 October sale.
 Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, so. of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian.
 8, 10, 11, 12 13 and 14 do 24 do
 9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do 25 do
 9, 10, 11 and 12 do 26 do
 9, 10 and 11 do 27 do
 9 and 10 do 28 do
 9 and 10 do 29 do
 At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five township and fractional townships.
 At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter section and fractions, too small or too large for bounty lot.
 At Cahaha, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819.
 Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.
 Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.
 JAMES MONROE.
 By the President,
 JOSIAH MEIGS,
 Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Money and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory, it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:
 Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.
 Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.
 JAMES MONROE.

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

Bridgetown Mills.
 THE subscriber having purchased the Mills formerly owned by Jeremiah Buck, solicits the continuation of former customers. Having employed the same person to superintend the first mill that has for several years past had the care and management of her, and who has generally given satisfaction—he flatters himself that from the experience of the superintendent, and the mill being kept in complete order, she will merit the favor of customers and of the public in general. Wheat, rye, flour, and grain of all kinds in the Mill, may be had at the lowest cash price the SA W-MILL is also placed under the direction of a person acquainted with the business, and capable of attending to her. The sawing is now reduced to the following prices—scantling \$3 per th. fencing \$3 50, and Lath \$2 50.
 Wm. Elmer.
 Bridgeton, May 22, 1820.—4t

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

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by Wm. Learning of the county of Cape May, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract or piece of LAND, situate in the Middle Township and county aforesaid, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at William Tomlin's southward & westward corner, two rods and a half above the public landing on Goshen Creek, and running south fifteen degrees west, four perches along said creek to a post, thence south seventy-five degrees east, four perches or thereabout to the ditch, now or late of Benjamin Tomlins, thence north fifteen degrees east, binding on said ditch to William Tomlin's eastward corner, thence south fifty-six and a half degrees west supposed to be five perches to the beginning.
 We have nominated Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal parts or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Inn of Joseph Hand, at the Court House, on the thirty first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the said Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common."—Passed the 11th November, 1789
 Given under our hands this thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini 1820

Cresse Townsend, Shamgar Hewitt, Ephraim Hildreth.
 Cape May, June 12th, 1820—4t

Take Notice,
 THAT we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New Jersey, and they have appointed Friday the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Middle Township; in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.
 Enoch Smith,
 Uriah Smith, jun.
 Jonathan S. Ludlam,
 Charles Strong,
 Seth Barnes.
 Cape-May Jail, June 12th, 1820—4t

Take Notice,
 THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 17th day of July next, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.
 William Chance.
 Cumberland Prison, June 12th, 1820—4t

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Money and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory, it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:
 Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.
 Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.
 JAMES MONROE.

By the President of the United States.

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

Bridgetown Mills.
 THE subscriber having purchased the Mills formerly owned by Jeremiah Buck, solicits the continuation of former customers. Having employed the same person to superintend the first mill that has for several years past had the care and management of her, and who has generally given satisfaction—he flatters himself that from the experience of the superintendent, and the mill being kept in complete order, she will merit the favor of customers and of the public in general. Wheat, rye, flour, and grain of all kinds in the Mill, may be had at the lowest cash price the SA W-MILL is also placed under the direction of a person acquainted with the business, and capable of attending to her. The sawing is now reduced to the following prices—scantling \$3 per th. fencing \$3 50, and Lath \$2 50.
 Wm. Elmer.
 Bridgeton, May 22, 1820.—4t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

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

At the same time and place,
 The equal undivided half part of a
Grist Mill and Stream,
 And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, also one hundred acres of land joins lands of John Chance, esq.—Seized as the property of William Maslander, and John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold by
 DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A Tract of Land,
 Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain two thousand seven hundred acres more or less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and taken in execution at the suit of George Cake, John Johnston and Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by
 DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A Small Farm,
 Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty-six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by
 DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of several writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,
A Farm,
 situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore and others; said to contain two hundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, Asa Couch, and others, assignees, and to be sold by
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A Lot of Meadow Land,
 joins lands of Henry Shaw, Esq and others; said to contain twelve acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Little, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and to be sold by
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
A Small Farm,
 situate in the township of Stoe Creek, village of Roadstown, and joins lands of Joel Fithian, Uriah Bacon and others; said to contain thirteen acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Fithian, and to be sold by
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 June 5, 1820.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1820.
 UPON application of Vargil M. Davis and Ruth Davis, Administrators of Abijah Davis, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased, shall bring in their debts; claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrators. It is ordered by the court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within six months from the date hereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and a creditor neglecting to exhibit his demands within the time limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrators.
 By the Court,
 T. Elmer, Clk.
 June 12th, 1820—June 26,—2m

SHERIFF'S SALE.
 The sale of the property of Major Her person is further adjourned until the 11th day of July next, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton.
 Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff.
 June 19.