

THE WHIG

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JAMES MONROE

President of the United States of America, To all lands singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas certain articles of a convention, between the United States of America and the Cherokee nation of Indians, were concluded and signed, at the City of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, by John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, on the part of the said United States, and certain Chiefs and Head Men of the said nation, on the part and in behalf of the said nation; which articles are in the words following to wit:

Articles of a convention made between John C. Calhoun, Secretary of War, being specially authorized therefor by the President of the United States, and the undersigned Chiefs and Head Men of the Cherokee nation of Indians, duly authorized and empowered by said nation, at the City of Washington, on the twenty-seventh day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

Whereas a greater part of the Cherokee nation have expressed an earnest desire to remain on this side of the Mississippi, and being desirous, in order to commence those measures which they deem necessary to the civilization and preservation of their nation, that the treaty between the United States and them, signed the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, might, without further delay, or the trouble or expense of taking the census, as stipulated in the said treaty, be finally adjusted, have offered to cede to the United States a tract of country at least as extensive as that which they probably are entitled to under its provisions, the contracting parties have agreed to and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. The Cherokee nation cedes to the United States, all of their lands lying north and east of the following line, viz: Beginning on the Tennessee river, at the point where the Cherokee boundary with Madison county, in the Alabama territory, joins the same; thence, along the main channel of said river, to the mouth of the Highwassee; thence, along its main channel, to the first hill which closes in on said river, about two miles above Highwassee Old Town; thence, along the ridge which divides the waters of the Highwassee and Little Tellico, to the Tennessee river, at Tallassee; thence, along the main channel, to the junction of the Cowee and Nanteyalee; thence, along the ridge in the fork of said river, to the top of the Blue Ridge; thence, along the Blue Ridge, to the Unicoy Turnpike Road; thence, by a straight line, to the nearest main source of the Chestatee; thence, along its main channel, to the Chatahouchee; and thence to the Creek boundary; it being understood that all the islands in the Chestatee, and the parts of the Tennessee and Highwassee, (with the exception of Jolly's Island, in the Tennessee, near the mouth of the Highwassee,) which constitute a portion of the present boundary, belong to the Cherokee nation; and it is also understood, that the reservations contained in the second article of the treaty of Tellico, signed the twenty-fifth October, eighteen hundred and five, and a tract equal to twelve miles square, to be located by commencing at the point formed by the intersection of the boundary line of Madison county, already mentioned, and the north bank of the Tennessee, river; thence, along the said line, and up the said river twelve miles, are ceded to the United States, in trust for the Cherokee nation as a school fund; to be sold by the United States, and the proceeds vested as is hereafter provided in the fourth article of this treaty; and, also, that the rights vested in the Unicoy Turnpike Company, by the Cherokee nation; according to certified copies of the instruments securing the rights, and herewith annexed, are not to be affected by this treaty; and it is further understood and agreed by the said parties, that the lands hereby ceded by the Cherokee nation, are in full satisfaction of all claims which the United States have on them, on account of the cession to a part of their nation who have or may hereafter emigrate to the Arkansas; and this treaty is a final adjustment of that of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seven.

Art. 2. The United States agree to pay, according to the stipulations contained in the treaty of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, for all improvements on land lying with the country ceded by the Cherokees, which add real value to the land, and do agree to allow a reservation of six hundred and forty acres to each head of any Indian family residing within the ceded territory, those enrolled for the Arkansas expected, who choose to become citizens of the United States, in the manner stipulated in said treaty.

Art. 3. It is also understood and agreed by the contracting parties, that a reservation, in fee simple, of six hundred and forty acres square, with the exception of Major Walker's, which is to be located as is hereafter provided, to include their improvements, and which are to be as near the centre, thereof, as possible, shall be made to each of the persons whose names are inscribed on the certified list annexed to this treaty, all of whom are believed to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion, and have, with few exceptions, made considerable improvements on the tracts reserved. The reservations are made on the condition, that those for whom they are intended shall notify, in writing, to the agent for the Cherokee nation, within six months after the ratification of this treaty, that it is their intention to continue to reside permanently on the land reserved.

The reservation for Lewis Ross, so to be laid off as to include his house, and out-buildings, and ferry adjoining the Cherokee agency, reserving to the United States all the public property there, and the continuance of tile said agency where it now is, during the pleasure of the government; and Major Walker's, so as to include his dwelling house and ferry; for Major Walker an additional reservation is made of six hundred and forty acres square, to include his grist and saw mill; the land is poor, and principally valuable for its timber. In addition to the above reservations, the following are made, in fee simple; the persons for whom they are intended not residing on the same: To Cabbin Smith, six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off in equal parts, on both sides of his ferry on Tellico, commonly called Blair's ferry; to John Ross, six hundred and forty acres, to be laid off so as to include the Big Island in Tennessee river, being the first below Tellico - which tracts of land were given many years since, by the Cherokee nation, to them; to Mrs. Eliza Ross, step daughter of Major Walker, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located on the river below and adjoining Major Walker's; to Margaret Morgan, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located west of, and adjoining, James Riley's reservation; to George Harlin, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located west of, and adjoining, the reservation of Margaret Morgan; to James Lowry, six hundred and forty acres square, to be located at Crow Mocker's old place, at the foot of Cumberland mountain; to Susanna Lowry, six hundred and forty acres, to be located at the Toll Bridge on Battle Creek; to Nicholas Byers, six hundred and forty acres, including the Toqua islands, to be located on the north bank of the Tennessee, opposite to said Island.

Art. 4. The United States stipulate that the reservations, and the tract reserved for a school fund, in the first article of this treaty, shall be surveyed and sold in the same manner, and on the same terms, with the public lands of the United States, and the proceeds vested, under the direction of the President of the United States, in the stock of the United States, or such other stock as he may deem most advantageous to the Cherokee nation. The interest or dividend on said stock, shall be applied, under his direction, in the manner which he shall judge best calculated to diffuse the benefits of education among the Cherokee nation on this side of the Mississippi.

Art. 5. It is agreed that such boundary lines as may be necessary to designate the lands ceded by the first article of this treaty, may be run by a commissioner or commissioners, to be appointed by the President of the United States, who shall be accompanied by such commissioners as the Cherokees may appoint, due notice thereof to be given to the nation; and that the leases which have been made under the treaty of the eighth of July, eighteen hundred and seventeen, of land lying within the portion of country reserved to the Cherokees, to be void; and that all white people who have intruded, or may hereafter intrude, on the lands reserved for the Cherokees, shall be removed by the United States, and proceeded against according to the provisions of the act passed thirtieth March, eighteen hundred and two, entitled 'An act to regulate trade and intercourse with the Indian tribes, and to preserve peace on the frontiers.'

Art. 6. The contracting parties agree that the annuity to the Cherokee nation shall be paid, two-thirds to the Cherokees east of the Mississippi, and one-third to the Cherokees west of that river, as it is estimated that those who have emigrated, and who have enrolled for emigration, constitute one-third of the whole nation; but, if the Cherokees west of the Mississippi object to this distribution, of which due notice shall be given them, before the ex-

piration of one year after the ratification of this treaty, then the census, solely for distributing the annuity, shall be taken at such times, and in such manner, as the President of the United States may designate.

Art. 7. The United States, in order to afford the Cherokees who reside on the lands ceded by this treaty, time to cultivate their crop next summer, and for those who do not choose to take reservations, to remove, bind themselves to prevent the intrusion of their citizens on the ceded land before the first of January next.

Art. 8. This treaty to be binding on the contracting parties so soon as it is ratified by the President of the United States, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate.

Done at 'tile' place, and on the day and gear, above written.

J. C. CALHOUN.

- Ch. Hicks, Gideon Morgan, jr.
Jno. Ross, Cabbin Smith,
Lewis Ross, Sleeping Rabbit,
John Martin, Small Wood,
James Brown, John Walker,
Geo. Lowry, Curohee Dick,
Return J. Meigs,
C. Vandeventer,
Elias Earle,
John Lowry.

List of persons referred to in the 3d article of the annexed Treaty.

- Richard Walker, within the chartered limits of North Carolina.
Yonah, alias Big Bear, do.
John Martin, do. Georgia.
Peter Linch, do. do.
Daniel Davis, do. do.
George Parris, do. do.
Walter S. Adair, do. do.
Thomas Wilson, Alab. Terr.
Richard Riley, do. do.
James Riley, do. do.
Edward Gunter, do. do.
Robert McLemore, Tenn.
John Baldridge, do. do.
Lewis Ross, do. do.
For Taylor, do. do.
Ed. Timberlake, do. do.
David Fields, include his mill, do.
James Brown, to include his field by the long pond, do. do.
William Brown, do. do.
John Brown, do. do.
Elizabeth Lowry, do. do.
George Lowry, within the chartered limits of Tennessee.
John Benge, do. do.
Mrs. Eliza Peck, do. do.
John Walker, Sr. do. do.
John Walker, Jr. (unmarried,) do. do.
Richard Taylor, do. do.
John McIntosh, do. do.
James Starr, do. do.
Samuel Parks, do. do.
The Old Bark, (of Chota) do. do.
No. of reserves within the limits of North Carolina, 2
Georgia, 5
Alabama Terr., 4
Tennessee, 20
Total No. of reserves, 31

I hereby certify, that I am, either personally, or by information on which I can rely, acquainted with the persons before named, all of whom I believe to be persons of industry, and capable of managing their property with discretion; and who have, with few exceptions, long resided on the tracts reserved, and made considerable improvements thereon.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Agent in the Cherokee nation, Cherokee Agency, Highwassee Garrison.

We, the undersigned Chiefs and Councilors of the Cherokees, in full council assembled, do hereby give, grant, and make over, unto Nicholas Byers and David Russell, who are agents in behalf of the states of Tennessee and Georgia, full power and authority to establish a Turnpike Company, to be composed of them, the said Nicholas and David, Arthur Henly, John Lowry, Atto, and one other person, by them to be hereafter named, in behalf of the state of Georgia; and the above named persons are authorized to nominate five proper and fit persons, natives of the Cherokees, who together with the white men aforesaid, are said to constitute the company which said company, when thus established, are hereby fully authorized by us, to lay out and open a road from the most suitable point on the Tennessee River, to be directed the nearest and best way to the highest point of navigation, on the Tugolo River; which said road, when opened and established, shall continue and remain a free and public highway, unmolested by us, to the interest and benefit of the said company, and their successors, for the full term of twenty years, yet, to come, after the same may be open and complete; after which time, said road, with all its advantages, shall be surrendered up, and reverted in, the said Cherokee nation. And the said company shall have leave, and are hereby authorized, to erect their public stands, or houses of entertainment, on said road, that is to say: one at each end, and one in the middle, or as nearly so as a good situation will permit; with leave also to cultivate one hundred acres of land at each end of the road, and fifty acres at the middle stand, with a privilege of a sufficiency of timber for the use and consumption of said stands. And the said Turnpike Company do hereby agree to pay the sum of one hundred and sixty dollars yearly to the Cherokee nation, for the aforesaid privilege, to commence after said road is opened and in complete operation. The said company are to have the benefit of one ferry on Tennessee river, and such other ferry or ferries as are necessary on said road; and,

likewise, said company shall have the exclusive privilege of trading on said road during the aforesaid term of time.

In testimony of our full consent to all and singular the above named privileges and advantages, we have hereunto set our hands and affixed our seals, this eighth day of March, eighteen hundred and thirteen.

- Outahelce,
Warehagahelce,
The Raven,
Two Killers,
Teetiskies,
John Boggs,
Quotiquaskee,
Burihee, Dick,
Ooseelce,
Toohalee,
Ohlio,
Dick Justice,
Wausaway,
Big Cabbin,
The Bark,
Nettle Carrier,
Seekeelce,
John Walker,
Dick Brown,
Charles Hicks,

Witnesses present.

- Wm. L. Lovely, Assistant Agent,
William Smith,
George Colville,
Richard Taylor, Interpreters.

The foregoing agreement and grant was amicably negotiated and concluded at the Cherokee Agency, on the 6th day of March, 1819.

I certify I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.

Washington City, March 1, 1819. CHARLES HICKS.

Cherokee Agency, January 6, 1817. We, the undersigned Chiefs of the Cherokee nation, do hereby grant unto Nicholas Byers, Arthur H. Henly, and David Russell, proprietors of the Unicoy road to Georgia, the liberty of cultivating all the ground contained in the bend on the north side of Tennessee river, opposite and below Chota Old Town, together with the liberty to erect a grist mill on Four Mile creek, for the use and benefit of said road, and the Cherokees in the neighborhood thereof; for them, the said Byers, Henly and Russell, to have and to hold the above privileges during the term of lease of the Unicoy road, also obtained from the Cherokees, and sanctioned by the President of the United States.

In witness whereof, we, hereunto affix our hands and seals in presence of

- John McIntosh, The Gloss,
Charles Hicks, John Walker,
Path Killer, Path Killer, jr.
Tuchalar, Going Snake.

Witness, Return J. Meigs, U. S. Agent. The above instrument was executed in open Cherokee council, in my office, in January 1817. (Signed) RETURN J. MEIGS.

Cherokee Agency, 8th July, 1817.

The use of the Unicoy road, so called, was for twenty years.

(Signed) RETURN J. MEIGS.

I certify I believe the within to be a correct copy of the original.

Washington City, March 1, 1819. CHARLES HICKS.

Now, therefore, be it known, that I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said articles, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this tenth day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-third. JAMES MONROE.

By the President. JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State.

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

The sale of the above land is further adjourned until Saturday, the 18th day of September next. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. August 23, 1819-ts.

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.

The sale of the above land is further adjourned until Saturday the 18th day of September next. DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. August 23, 1819-ts.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of three writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 24th day of August 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 Deerfield, said to contain one hundred and twenty-seven acres - Also, A LOT OF BUSH LAND, eighteen acres; joins John Johnston, twenty-five acres joins Daniel Riley, twenty-four acres of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, five acres of Bush Land near the Jentry place, four acres joins Dayton Riley, fifteen acres Cedar Swamp on Lebanon Branch, joins Joel Smith, six acres Cedar Swamp joins David Dare, a moiety of 15 acres of Cedar Swamp joins Smith and Wood, Jos. u. Reeve and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. - Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Ebenezer Elmer and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st day of September next.

August 30, 1819.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Meadow Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain fifteen acres, more or less; joins lands of Nathaniel Love, No. 2, eight acres of Beans and joins Nathan Newcomb, No. 3, twenty-one acres of Salt Marsh, on the westerly side of Dividing Creek, joins Nathaniel Love jun. No. 4, thirty acres of marsh in Nantuxet, joins Edward More, No. 5, nine acres of Bush Land, on the easterly side of Narrow Lane road; joins Joshua L. Howell, No. 6, twelve hundred and fifty-two acres of salt Marsh, on the westerly side of O'er & Ocon Creek, joins Jeredial Shaw; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Dickinson Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Deborah Moore and Joseph and Collin Cooper, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. July 19, 1819.

The sale of the above land is adjourned until Tuesday, the 21st day of September next.

August 30, 1819.

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 fourteenth day of September, 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; also a lot situate in the township of Hopewell; also, a house and lot, store house and wharf, situate in the township of Fairfield; a better description will be given at the time of sale. Seized as the property of James Jones, and taken execution at the suit of Powell Garrison; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A House and Lot,

situate in the township of Downe, the lot contains half an acre, more or less; joins lands of Major Henderson and others. Seized as the property of John H. Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph Cooper and Collin Cooper, assignees, &c. and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. August 9, 1819-4t.

Sheriff's Sale

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of August 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 Timber Land,

situate in the township of Downe, said to contain seventy-five acres more or less; joins lands formerly owned by Wesley Budd, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Purkins, and taken in execution at the suit of William Tomlinson, John Budd, and William Davis, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff. July 5, 1819-ts.

The above sale is adjourned until Tuesday, the 7th day of September next.

August 16.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the tenth day of August 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 Downe, said to contain thirty acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell; sixty acres joins lands of Daniel Blizard; sixteen acres of salt marsh, joins the former lot, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of David Shull, and taken in execution at the suit of William D. Barrett, and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

The above sale is adjourned until Tuesday, the 7th day of September next. August 16.

PROPOSALS

For carrying Mails of the United States on the following Post-roads, will be received at the General Post-Office until Saturday, the 2d day of October next inclusive.

IN NEW-JERSEY.

- 128. From Philadelphia by Frankfort, Holmesburg, Bristol and Morrisville, in Pa. Trenton, Princeton, New Brunswick, Bridgetown, Elizabethtown, Newark, and Jersey City to New York, every day, 91 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every day at 3 p m and arrive at Trenton, at 9 p m and at New York the next morning by 7 a m in 16 hours.
Leave New York every day at 2 p m arrive at Trenton by midnight, and at Philadelphia the next day by 6 a m in 19 hours.
129. From Philadelphia by Jenkintown, Hahoro, Warminster, New Hope, Ringoes, Somerville, Boundbrook, New Market, Haydens, Plainfield, Scotch Plains, Springfield and Newark to New York, three times a week, 99 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday, at 7 a m and arrive at New York the next days by 7 a m.
Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evening, and arrive at Philadelphia the next days by 7 p m.
130. From New Brunswick by Woodbridge, and Richmond to New York, 29 miles, three times a week.
Leave New Brunswick every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at New York by 11 a m.
Leave New York every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at New Brunswick by 7 p m.
131. From Philadelphia by Gloucester, Woodbury, Sandtown or Swedesboro, Woodstown, Salem, Hancock's Bridge and New Canton to Greenwich, three times a week to Salem, and once from thence to Greenwich pass by Sharpstown every Wednesday and Thursday and omit Woodstown—50 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every Monday, Wednesday and Friday at 6 a m arrive at Salem by 8 p m and arrive at Greenwich on Thursday by 10 a m leave Greenwich at 2 p m and arrive at Salem by 6 p m.
Leave Salem every Monday Wednesday, and Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Philadelphia by 6 p m.
132. From Philadelphia by Camden, Gloucester, Woodbury, Mullica Hill, Pole Tavern, Deerfield, Bridgetown, Millville, Port Elizabeth, Dennis's Creek, Caye May c. h. and Cold Spring to Cape Island.
Leave Philadelphia every day (except Saturday) at 7 p m and arrive at Bridgetown the next clays by 6 p m.
Leave Cape Island every Monday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at Bridgetown, by 7 p m.
Leave Bridgetown every day (except Sundays) at 6 a m and arrive at Philadelphia by 6 p m.
133. From Bridgetown by Cedarville to Dividing Creek, three times a week.
Leave Bridgetown every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 63 p m and arrive at Dividing Creek by 9 p m.
Leave Dividing Creek every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 8 a m and arrive at Bridgetown by 2 p m.
134. From Philadelphia by Camden, Haddonfield, Long Coming, Blue Anchor, Bennypot, Weymouth Furnace, River Bridge, Bargaintown and Somers's Point to Absecon, once a week, 72 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 4 p m and arrive at Absecon the next Friday by 9 p m.
Leave Absecon every Monday at 4 a m and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 8 a m.
135. From Philadelphia by Camden, Haddonfield, Evesham and Atsion to Tuckerton, once a week, 56 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 5 p m and arrive at Tuckerton on Friday by 7 p m.
Leave Tuckerton every Monday at 10 a m and arrive at Philadelphia, on Tuesday by 6 p m.
136. From Philadelphia by Haddonfield, Moorestown, Mount Holly, New Mills, Black Horse, Bordentown, Trenton, Birmingham, Lihmhertsville, Pratts-ville, Frenchtown, Milford and Hughes' Forge to Easton, Pa. once a week, 90 miles.
Leave Philadelphia every Wednesday at 2 p m and arrive at Trenton, on Thursday by 6 p m and at Easton on Saturday, by 1 p m.
Leave Easton every Saturday at 3 p m and arrive at Philadelphia on Wednesday by 10 a m.
137. From Black Horse by New Egypt to Jobstown.
Leave Black Horse every Thursday at 8 a m and arrive at Jobstown by noon.
Leave Jobstown every Thursday at 1 p m arrive at Black Horse by 5 p m.
138. From Trenton by Pennington, Ringoes, Flemington, Pittston, Asbury, New Hampton, Still Valley and Belvidere to Easton, Pa. once a week, 59 miles.
Leave Trenton every Monday at 10 a m and arrive at Asbury, by 8 p m and arrive at Easton on Tuesday by 6 p m.
Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Trenton, on Thursday by 2 p m.
139. From Asbury by Hacketstown, Greenville, Newton and Frankfort to Deckertown, 41 miles.
Leave Asbury every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Deckertown by 6 p m.
Leave Deckertown every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Asbury by 6 p m.
140. From Bristol to Burlington six times a week.
Leave Bristol every day (except Sunday) at 5 p m arrive at Burlington by 6, wait one hour, and return to Bristol.

- 141. From Trenton by Allentown, Cranberry, Freehold and Shrewsbury to Middletown Point, once a week, 69 miles.
Leave Trenton every Tuesday at 6 a m and arrive at Middletown Point on Wednesday by 11 a m.
Leave Middletown Point every Sunday at 1 p m and arrive in Trenton, on Monday by 6 p m.
142. From Freehold by Squancum Manasquan, Tom's River, Cedar Creek to Tuckerton, once a week, 65 miles.
Leave Freehold every Thursday at 9 a m and arrive at Tuckerton on Friday by 6 p m.
Leave Tuckerton every Saturday by 6 a m and arrive at Freehold on Sunday by 4 p m.
143. From Middletown Point by Spotswood, New Brunswick, Somerville, Pluckamin, New Germantown, Pittston and Erwinna, Pa. to Plumstead, Pa. once a week.
Leave Middletown Point every Wednesday at 1 p m and arrive at Plumstead on Friday by 11 a m.
Leave Plumstead every Friday at 1 p m and arrive at Middletown Point on Sunday by 11 a m.
144. From N. Brunswick by Boundbrook, Somerville, white Horse, Huntsville, and Bloomsbury to Easton, Pa.
Leave New Brunswick every Tuesday at 5 a m and arrive at Easton by 6 p m.
Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at New Brunswick by 7 p m.
145. From Pittston by Bloomsbury and Stewartville to Harmony.
Leave Pittston every Friday at 8 a m and arrive at Harmony by 6 p m.
Leave Harmony every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Pittston by 2 p m.
146. From Scotch plain's to New Providence, once a week.
Leave Scotch Plains every Wednesday at 9 a m and arrive at New Providence by 10 a m.
Leave New Providence at 11 a m and arrive at Scotch Plains by noon.
147. From Rahway by Woodbridge to Amboy, three times a week.
Leave Rahway every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 63 p m and arrive at Amboy by 8 p m.
Leave Amboy every Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday at 4 p m and arrive at Rahway by 6 p m.
148. From New York by Newark, Springfield, Chatham, Bottle Hill, Morristown, Mendham, Chester, Shooley's Mountain, Hackensack and Mansfield to Easton, Pa. once a week, 64 miles.
Leave Easton every Monday at 6 a m and arrive at New York on Tuesday by 4 p m.
Leave New York every Wednesday at 6 a m and arrive at Easton on Thursday by 6 p m.
149. From New York by Newark, Orange and Hannover to Morristown, twice a week, 28 miles.
Leave Morristown every Wednesday and Friday at 5 a m and arrive at New York by 3 p m.
Leave New York every Thursday and Saturday at 9 a m arrive at Morristown by 6 p m.
150. From Morristown by Suckasunny, Stanhope and Lockwood to Newton, once a week, 27 miles.
Leave Morristown every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Newton by 3 p m.
Leave Newton every Tuesday at 9 a m and arrive at Morristown by 5 p m.
151. From Newton by Augusta and Montague, to Milford, Pa. once a week, 18 miles.
Leave Newton every Saturday at 6 a m and arrive at Milford, by 11 a m.
Leave Milford at 1 p m and arrive at Newton by 7 p m.
152. From Morristown by New Vernon, Baskenridge, Doughty's Mills, Liberty Corney and New Providence to Springfield, once a week.
Leave Springfield every Thursday at noon and arrive at Morristown by 4 p m.
Leave Morristown every Thursday at 43 p m and arrive at Springfield by 82 p m.
153. From Marrisstown by Sparta, Caldwell, Persippony, Booneton, Rockaway, Newton, Stillwater, Marksboro' and Putt's bridge to Columbia Glass Works, once a week.
Leave Morristown every Wednesday at 4 a m and arrive at Columbia by 6 p m.
Leave Columbia every Thursday at 6 a m arrive at Morristown by 6 p m.
154. From Easton by Hope, Johnsonburg, Newtown, Hamburg, Vernon, Warwick, N. Y. Florida, Goshen, Little Britain and New Windsor to Newburg, once a week, 86 miles.
Leave Easton every Wednesday at 6 a m arrive at Newtown by 5 p m and arrive at Newburg on Friday by 3 p m.
Leave Newburg every Saturday at 8 a m and arrive at Easton on Tuesday by 6 p m.
155. From Jersey City by Belleville, Acquannuck, Paterson, Popton, Stockholm, Hamburg and Deckertown to Middletown, Pa. 71 miles.
Leave Jersey City every Friday at 6 a m and arrive at Milford on Saturday by 10 a m.
Leave Milford every Saturday at 2 p m and arrive at Jersey City on Saturday by 6 p m.

NOTES.

- 1. The Post-Master General may expedite the mails and alter the times for arrival and departure at any time during the continuance of the contract, he stipulating an adequate compensation for any extra expense that may be occasioned thereby.
2. Fifteen minutes shall be allowed for opening and closing the mail at all offices where no particular time is specified.
3. For every 30 minutes delay (unavoidable accidents excepted) in arrivin

after the times prescribed in any contract, the contractor shall forfeit one dollar; and if the delay continue until the departure of any depending mail, whereby the mails destined for such depending mail lose a trip, a forfeiture of double the amount allowed for carrying the mail one trip, shall be incurred, unless it shall be made to appear that the delay was occasioned by unavoidable accident; in which case the amount of pay for the trip, will, in all cases, be forfeited and retained.
4. Persons making proposals are desired to state their prices by the year. Those who contract will receive their pay quarterly—in the months of May, August, November and February, one month after the expiration of each quarter.
5. No other than a free white person shall be employed to convey the mail.
6. Where the proposer intends to carry the mail in the body of a stage carriage, he is desired to state it in his proposals.
7. The Post-Master General reserves to himself the right of declaring any contractor at an end whenever one failure happens; which amounts to the loss of a trip.
8. The distance stated are such as have been communicated to this office, and some of them are doubtless incorrect; on this subject the contractor must inform himself; no alteration will be made in the pay on account of any error in this respect.
9. The contracts are to be in operation on the first day of January next; and are to end December 31, 1823.
10. The contracts for the new routes are to commence on the 16th day of November next.

RETURN J. MEIGS, Jr. Post-Master General. Washington City, May 26, 1819.

From the Masonic Magazine. Debt, A Crime by Law.

The present alarming condition of the mercantile interests of our country, demands some prospective consideration by those whom this state is calculated to affect. There is no security in trade, rendered morbid as it now is by obstructions arising out of the circumstances of the times. To day the merchant may exult in the solidity of his foundation, the respectability of his establishment, the extent of his credit—to-morrow he may deplore his insolvency, and weep over the ruins of his reputation. It is at such a time that he begins to look abroad, and to view the beings and the things around him through the dense medium of misfortune. What are the objects first presented to his vision at the instant he becomes bankrupt, and his falling fortunes sink below the grasp even of his creditors? After the struggle of exaction is stilled, and the iron hand of rapacity quivers only with its own agitating clutch, how portentous of continued gloom is the horizon which encircles a benighted insolvent! If, amid the wreck of his affairs, some little spar may for a short time enable him to float on the surface, he will perceive his exasperated friends pointing at him the finger of suspicion, and hear their Coarse accusations mingling with the blasts of destruction! What a picture for man, in this age of civilized society to dwell upon truth! But can the picture be enlarged—is it capable of extension?—Let the times answer. When a man finds himself unable to fulfil his engagements in other words, to pay his debts; he ordinarily endeavours to compromise with those to whom he is indebted. This is the first painful duty which his new condition imposes: in the performance of which, he submits often with unwearied obsequiousness, to the rudest scrutiny, suffers the homeliest taunts, and begs for lenity with a humility so self-depressing, as to leave his creditor comparatively seated on the throne of a demi-god. After dancing attendance for some months upon some dozens of gentlemen, whose dispositions are as omnigenous as their claims are mutually discordant some of whom are flexible, but the majority more rigid than the gnarled oak, the supplicating debtor finds his labours baffled, and the small substance with which he hoped to purchase pardon and remission of trespass gradually evaporating from his possession. He next is threatened with imprisonment. In vain does he represent his inability—his earnest attempts—the necessities of a family which cannot await the result of his negotiation for their next meal; he is told that the law sanctions it, and a writ is served on him. Having arrived at this stage of civil guilt, let us pause—and place ourselves, and all that is dear to us, upon its awful front. We here inquire in what light does the law consider the character of a poor debtor? Every man who investigates the business must reply—"in the light of a criminal," for the process against a thief differs but little in degree, and still less in kind, from that against a debtor. Look at it—pursue its course from the commencement to the catastrophe—and let your writers on jurisprudence, your commentators on common law excuse it as they will, the fact remains unchanged. Is not a debtor arrested by virtue of a precept in the hands of a civil officer? And can a thief be served otherwise? Is not a debtor admitted to bail; and is not a suspected thief allowed the same privilege? For want of bail is not a debtor's personal liberty as much restrained as that of a thief until emancipated "by due course of law"? Are not trials held and sentences awarded in both cases? After trial (wherein the debtor is oftener found guilty than the thief) is not punishment inflicted? Alternatives are allowed, it may be said, to the

former—true—and are they are they, not also allowed the latter?—Pay a fine (i. e. the debt and costs) say the court to the debtor, or stand committed an indefinite number of days. 'Pay a fine,' says the judge to the felon, 'or stand committed a definite number of days.' In several other particulars the thief has the advantage; for the executor of the law in his case is an officer possessing no personal grudge, who immediately imprisons the criminal if he cannot pay, and liberates him at the expiration of his sentence without additional trouble: But the executor of the law upon the other criminal is the creditor, clothed with power over the body of his beggared captive; filled with enraged feelings, and seeking to inflict the barbarous penalty at a period when sickness, domestic affliction, or an inclement season may render it doubly agonizing. Immured among the rocks and bars of a prison, he is subjected to still further rigours.—Never can he come out thence, until he has notified his creditor of his intention. Many are so poor that they cannot pay the expense necessarily attending this form: these are therefore to remain in duration until some act of generosity or of fortune shall discharge the body, or some kind disorder shall release the soul from its two fold prison. Nine tenths of those who are imprisoned for owing a sum of money; pay no portion of that sum. Nor is a convicted debtor admitted to take that oath which is temporarily to unfetter him, until he becomes duly qualified by at least thirty days residence within a certain circumference. This demonstrates the utility of the system. Who can say then; that it is not a crime to be poor, when the usages of society, and the operations of law go to prove and to punish the impoverished debtor as a criminal! In vain may you boast, ye legislators, of your civil privileges, of your free constitution, which is said to guarantee the enjoyment of liberty as an unalienable right to every innocent citizen. That liberty is become alien to the man who is in debt and cannot pay. Those who maintain this system of legal justice, and are at present exempt from its practical inconveniences, will remain insensible to the same; so long as their own comforts are secure. When unforeseen events happen to demolish their pecuniary prospects, they may lift up their voices as sensibly, and as feebly, as my own. Lawgivers may forget, and creditors may refuse to weigh this subject; but a time will arrive, when the absurdity of punishing poverty by physical confinement, will be opposed—and when the injustice of involving thousands of guiltless connections in its consequent miseries, will be required. Yet that time may not arrive until the day of eternal retribution. QUIDAM. FROM THE ORLEANS GAZETTE. "Money is the principal thing—therefore get money." There is nothing in this world which gives a man so much importance—nothing which hides so many faults and many virtues as MONEY. Without money an honest man is despised; and with it, the greatest rascal or the meanest scoundrel is respected. You shall see a being, without a single pretension to humanity; a mere walking lump of grossness and depravity; one of the vilest of the vile, provided it possesses the one thing needful—accompanied and almost worshipped by half a score of lickspittles and sycophants, howling and grinning applause at every thing it utters: while a poor man of talents, of feeling sensibility, and an independent soul, shall wander alone and unfriended, through a world which cares not for his sorrows. To be poor is the lot of many, from the commencement of their existence; but misfortune is apparently considered as a crime, and there is nothing more galling to a poor man of liberal mind, than that kind of hauteur and arrogance which the rich and affluent assume toward him: more especially, if he has once been in better circumstances; he feels it keenly—it sinks deep. But to be reduced from affluence to misery and want; not by any faults of our own, but by a concurrence of unfortunate events not in the power of man to foresee or prevent, and in consequence of being poor to be treated with coolness and contempt; by those with whom, in days of prosperity we have been intimate, and called friends, embitters a man's feeling, makes him miserable and misanthropic; and causes him to despise human nature. There is nothing which produces so much hatred to a former friend, as the belief that he avoids you; because you have been unfortunate in business, and yet if a man has failed, no matter what may have been the cause, friendship soon changes into pity, and sorrow for misfortunes quickly regenerate into contempt—and the poor bankrupt generally not only loses his friends and credit, but also becomes, at least for a time, "an object for scorn to point his slow unmoving finger at." There are, it is true, a certain class in society, whose opinions, whose good or ill will, has no more effect on an honest man than the idle wind—I mean those flat, lazy and stupid beings whom you find in all places, and meet at every corner of the street, whose money is respected, but who have no personal character. Yet this class of things—these purse proud puppies—these substitutes for men, who have neither capacity to conceive, ambition to attempt, nor ability to execute, any thing either good or bad—tens of thousands of whose little souls might inhabit the shell of a tobacco seed, and yet have rooms to let, are suffered by common consent of society in a manner to look down upon, and tyrannize over, honest industrious men,

whose talents ought to entitle them to the first rank. It therefore becomes necessary for every man, whether knavish or honest, whether stupid or eminent, to get money—to get it honestly if he can, but, by all means to get it. For if he is as wise as Solomon, as strong as Sampson, and as brave and eloquent as Cæsar, unless he possess the wealth of Cæsar, he will be disregarded and despised. Description of Gibraltar. We have been favoured with the perusal of two or three letters from a young American gentleman, now in Europe, to his friend in this town, with the permission to copy such parts of them as we may think proper. He appears to be well qualified to derive instruction from the contemplation of "men, cities and manners;" and in his observations evince a penetrating and enlightened mind. We commence with his description of Gibraltar.—[R. I. American. I found much to amuse me at the Rock. Its natural position and form, rising about 1400 feet, almost perpendicularly from the sea; its strength as a fortress, rendered by art one of the strongest in the world; the motly mixture of its inhabitants, comprising the natives of almost every country, Greeks, Moors, Turks, Jews and Europeans of every name; all attract the attention and curiosity of the stranger. St. Michael's cave is a work of nature, whose distant recesses have not yet been explored. Vulgar report states it to reach to the opposite coast of Africa. But, as no means have or can be used to ascertain the fact, a Yankee, at least, may be allowed to guess the contrary. The continual filtration of water through the limestone (of which the rock is chiefly composed) have, in the course of ages, deposited huge columns, many of which reach from the ceiling to the floor, and seem as if formed by art, for the support of the roof. Others have the appearance of statues, and the like. This place is well worth a visit; but whoever goes depending upon the usual over-wrought accounts of it, will find himself greatly disappointed. There are two places of worship for Protestants, one belonging to the Methodists and the other the Chapel of the garrison. There are in addition to these a Roman Catholic Church, and several Synagogues for the Jews. I thought I could discover those characteristics of the Jewish features in those that I saw of these wretched, outcast people, here, more plainly than in any I had met with before. It might, however, be owing to their peculiarities of dress. They have their heads shaved, and for the most part, have their legs below the knee, bare. They are chiefly from the coast of Barbary; and with the exception of a few are in general very poor; acting as porters and day-labourers. On approaching Gibraltar from the sea, it has the appearance of a stupendous rock, entirely barren, and scarcely affording a spot for a habitation.—From this circumstance, the stranger is agreeably surprised, in finding a neat, cleanly, and well paved town, with about 10,000 inhabitants; a number of places; delightful for their rural beauty, and where Mora seems to have arrayed herself in all her charms. The Alameda or public walk, surpasses in beauty any thing of the kind I have ever seen. The ground is laid out with much taste, forming hills and vales, adorned with a rich profusion of flowers, and separated into divisions by hedges of luxuriant geranium. This was the month of December, and while you were probably, shivering over a fire, I here enjoyed the balmy mildness of an air, equal to the finest we experience in June, and viewing nature in all her vigour and loveliness. This, however, I must acknowledge, was not the case the whole time. About a week of the time, the weather was as cold as some of our shortest days in the fall; but this was generally said to be one of the coldest intervals ever known there. In the summer, all vegetation becomes parched and withered, by the ardent heat of the sun. The excavations in the rock, formed by the British within the last thirty years, are a wonderful monument of human industry. They are extensive vaulted passages, cut through the solid rock, at least ten or twelve feet wide, and as many high, and occasionally opening into huge halls. At proper intervals, port-holes are cut through the sides of the rock; so that there is not a spot in the neighbourhood that is not commanded by a powerful battery. Such are the pains men take; such the means they are obliged to resort to, for protection against each other. "Sævis inter se contentis ursoris; homo homini lupus." Gibraltar, as you are probably aware, is wholly a military garrison and you have every thing around you to remind you that it is so. Wherever you turn a battery faces you.—Sentinels are stationed throughout all the streets, and officers and soldiers are seen in every direction. The merchants who reside there, do so only by favour, and may be removed by command of the Governor, at a moment's warning. Every one is obliged to have his passport, which must be renewed annually. After 10 at night, no one is allowed to go through the streets without a light, and after 11 not without a light and a pass.—The present Governor is an aged man the natural son of George II, and bears much resemblance to the best portraits I have seen of his present Majesty. A most singular suicide lately took place at Vienna. A student from Halle, and his travelling companion, having quarrelled respecting some amorous intrigue, agreed to decide their difference by a duel, but as each of the rival friends was equally repugnant from shedding the blood of the other, it was resolved to leave the issue to a party of piquet, at the end of which whoever lost was to blow out his brains. The game was played, and the loser very honourably performed his promise.—Columbian.



