

THE WHIG

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Subscription will be received for a shorter period than months, and unless orders are given, at that time, an intention to continue will be implied. No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw whilst in arrears. Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

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

Tracts of Land,

Situate in townships of Maurice River and Weymouth in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, being, by and adjoining the branches called Manamuskin and in Tuckahoe, and bounded in the manner following:

No. 1. Beginning at a white oak, on the northerly side of a hill, and is a corner to Eli Budd's and Hollinshead's land, thence south eighty one degrees and fifteen minutes east, fourteen chains and twenty links to a white oak, thence south fifty four degrees and thirty four minutes east, fifty one chains and sixty links to a pine, thence north seventy degrees east, one hundred and ninety chains and fifty links to a maple tree, standing in M'Neals' branch; thence north fifty three degrees west forty five chains to a pine, thence south seventy three degrees west two hundred chains to the beginning, containing one thousand and eighty six acres, with allowance for highways, which tract was located by Wm Hollinshead.

No. 2. A Tract of Land beginning at a pine, in the edge of the south side of M'Neals' branch, in the Society line, where Eliaathan Davis run it, thence south three degrees east thirty chains, thence north sixty degrees west, thirty eight chains, north seventeen degrees and fifteen minutes east, twenty seven chains, and eighty links, to said branch, thence bounding on said branch, to the beginning, containing one hundred and fifty seven acres and a half of land, with allowances for highways.

No. 3. Beginning at a small pine, corner to Eli Budd's land, standing in the line of the Defence Mill Tract, near the western side of some high land, and on the easterly side of the Cannute branch, and extends north: fifty five degrees and a half west, twenty seven chains and thirty links, thence north seventeen degrees east fifty chains, thence north eighteen degrees east twenty five chains, thence north 66 degrees east thirty six chains, thence north eighteen chains and a half, thence north: sixty one degrees east, thirteen chains, thence south seventy eight degrees east forty seven chains, and thirty links, thence south three degrees east seventy three chains and a half, thence south forty two degrees west one hundred and fifteen chains and forty links, to the place of beginning, containing one thousand one hundred and seventy four acres, with allowances for highways.

No. 4. Beginning at a white oak, corner to a survey to Eli Budd's standing by a small pond south east about half a mile distant from the house, where Daniel Carroll lived, thence west thirty four chains, thence south forty nine degrees east forty three chains, and sixty links; thence north thirty one degrees and a half east twenty one chains, thence east eighteen chains, thence north thirty seven degrees east, fourteen chains and twenty links, thence west, fifteen chains, thence north sixty seven degrees west twenty eight chains and forty links, thence south ten chains to the place of beginning, containing ninety one acres of land, with allowances for highways.

No. 5. Beginning at a pine stump, anciently marked, being a supposed corner of Scott's tract of land, and now a corner of Eli Budd's land, thence along Scott's line, south sixty three degrees west, one hundred and 26 chains to a stake, nearly opposite Defence Mill, thence north, seventy five degrees west, forty nine chains to a corner standing in the right line of the Society's survey, about thirty seven chains from the mill, being a beginning corner of a survey of Eli Budd, thence north thirty seven degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifty four chains to a pine tree, marked for a corner of William Rawson's survey, thence along said Rawson's line, south forty eight degrees east twenty two chains to a pine marked for a corner of Rawson's survey, thence north forty two degrees east, fifty six chains and fifty links, to a corner of Rawson's survey, thence south thirty six degrees east, twenty chains and fifty links to a corner tree, of Rawson's survey thence north forty two degrees east thirty one chains and fifty links to a maple marked four blazes, and twelve notches, standing in the edge of the cedar branch, being a corner of the said Rawson's survey, thence on Rawson's line, north forty eight degrees ten chains and fifty links, to a pine marked for a corner in Rawson's line, thence north sixty three degrees east crossing cedar branch two hundred and 29 chains to a pine tree, marked four blazes twelve notches, standing in the edge of Tuckahoe branch, thence south seventy seven degrees east, sixty chains twenty five links, to a pine, marked for a corner, standing on the east side of the new highway leading from Tuckahoe to Parson's Tavern, and is near unto the grassy pond, thence south sixty three degrees west crossing the main branch of Tuckahoe, near a small Beaver dam, two hundred and seventy seven chains and fifty links to the beginning, containing two thousand three hundred and sixty nine acres, one quarter and one rood, which tract is part of the Society's three thousand acres survey.

No. 6. Beginning at a double red oak standing about seventy five links north west of a small pond, and is within ten degrees east or thereabouts from Joshua Burr-vett's house, the distance being about fifty four chains more or less, and is south five degrees east about ten chains from an old Tar Kiln, and is the south corner of one hundred and fifty acres surveyed to William Bur-vett, and said trees and marked each with twelve notches, and one with the letters E. B. The other W. B. thence running north twenty chains to a post by a pine stump, thence north seventy degrees west, twenty six chains two hundred and seventy five links to two white oaks, from one root, by the south side of the road from Leaming's mill, to the head of the Manamuskin, each marked twelve notches, thence south sixty three degrees west six chains and fifty links to two white oak saplings, by the south side of the road each marked twelve notches near a pond, thence south forty six degrees west, seven chains and fifty links to a white oak, marked

twelve notches, thence south twenty eight degrees east, twenty five chains to a pine corner, thence south thirteen chains to a post set on an old Tar Kiln, thence south twenty eight degrees east fourteen chains and seventy five links, crossing the branch on an old bridge, to a post set in William Bennett's line, thence north, eight degrees east, two chains and seventy five links to a double pine, marked twelve notches, thence north sixty six degrees east, thirty six chains to the beginning, containing one hundred and thirty five acres, with allowances for highways, which tract of land was located by Eli Budd.

No. 7. Beginning at a pine sapling marked four blazes, twelve notches standing on the south east side of Manamuskin creek, and is fifteen chains therefrom to the head of Eli Budd's mill pond, about half a mile above the mill dam, thence first running north, sixty degrees east fifty chains and fifty links, thence north forty one degrees west, forty two chains, thence south forty seven degrees west, sixty nine chains and thirty links, thence south seventy five degrees east thirty six chains and six links, to the place of beginning, containing two hundred acres of land with allowances for highways.

No. 8. Beginning at a red oak sapling marked four blazes, and twelve notches, standing about eight chains from big Cannute branch on the southwest side thereof, in little Cannute's neck, about forty chains north westward of Mattoes road, and from thence running south sixty six degrees and thirty minutes west, eight chains and ten links, thence north, eighty three degrees and thirty minutes east, four chains, thence north fifty four degrees and thirty minutes west, eight chains and twenty five links, thence north thirty six degrees and thirty minutes east, ten chains and sixty five links, thence south seventy seven degrees and fifteen minutes east, fifteen chains and fifty links, thence south fifteen degrees east, twelve chains and twenty five links to the place of beginning, containing twenty eight acres of land with allowances for highways, which tract of land was located by Eli Budd.

Seized as the property of Wesley Budd and Sophia his Wife, Robert Newell and Ann his Wife, and Benjamin Jones, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of the Executors of William M'Ilvaine, deceased, and to be sold by Wm R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 6th, 1820—2m

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton, all those two several tracts or pieces of

LAND,

situate in the townships of Maurice River, and Millville, in the county of Cumberland, which are described as follows: The first tract beginning at a pine tree being the northeast corner of ten thousand acres of land surveyed to Scott, formerly marked A. J. standing about fourteen perches from and on the south side of a cedar swamp branch that puts out on the east side of Manamuskin, thence west south west, two hundred and twenty three chains, crossing the hill pond to a stone on the west side of Manamuskin (a stone set for a corner of the society land) thence south fifteen degrees east, seventeen chains crossing the creek swamp to a stake on the edge of upland on the east side of Manamuskin as aforesaid, thence bending on the edge of the fast land, down the creek swamp, to a leaning pine tree, marked J. S. and notches, standing on the edge of the hill and near the crippe, thence south, fifty two and a half degrees east two hundred and four chains to a white oak tree standing on the east side of Hixon's branch and near the cedars in Scott's line, marked S. S. and blazes, thence bounding on Scott's line north thirteen degrees east, two hundred and eighty chains to the corner first named, containing three thousand and fifty acres of land and swamp (excepting out of the said bound one thousand and six hundred acres) there will remain one thousand nine hundred and ninety acres; the exceptions are to William Veneman, John Veneman, Samuel Veneman, Thomas Veneman, Luke Veneman, John Hess, David Hess, Richard Shaw, Benjamin Akeley, and Charles Worrell. The within described tract of land was purchased of Daniel Maskill high sheriff of Cumberland county, at public sale, as by reference to a deed from said Daniel Maskill, dated the thirteenth day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, may more fully appear: The second tract or piece of land, situate in the township of Millville, beginning at the 4th corner of survey made to Eli Budd the 15th day of March 1793, eighty acres of land, and is in the closing line of a survey, made to Joseph Jones and Robert Wallace, from thence running south thirty seven degrees and fifteen minutes west sixty chains, thence south, seventy five degrees east fifteen chains and twelve links and a half, thence south thirty seven degrees and fifteen minutes west twenty two chains, thence south 64 degrees west thirty five chains, thence north sixty three degrees and thirty minutes west thirty chains, thence north twenty six degrees and fifteen minutes east twenty five chains, thence south sixty three degrees and forty five minutes east twenty seven chains, thence north twenty six degrees and fifteen minutes west, twenty seven chains and a half, thence north twenty six degrees and fifteen minutes east sixty six chains, thence north fifty two degrees east eight chains and fifty links, thence south seventy three degrees east eighteen chains, thence north nine degrees east 52 chains, thence south fifty six degrees east, fifty chains, thence south forty seven degrees west fifty seven chains, thence south seventy five degrees east, nine chains and ten links to the place of beginning, containing five hundred and ninety nine acres with the usual allowance for highways; the last tract described was located by said Eli Budd, and recorded in the Surveyor General's office at Burlington, on, in lib. W. folio 251.

Seized as the property of Eli Budd, Wesley Budd, John Hess, William Elmer, and Benjamin Jones, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of the Executors of James Sterling, complainant, and to be sold by Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 6, 1820.—2m.

Notice to Country Merchants.

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

George Helmbold, Paper maker.

April 3—4f

C. & P. BROOKS, RESPECTFULLY inform their friends and the public, that they have removed from their late residence on the west side of the creek, to the house adjoining Mr. Thomas Woodruff, where they have constantly for sale a variety of plain and silk bonnets, straw and Leghorn hats ribbons, fancy articles, &c. &c. Bridgeton, April 10, 1820.

In Chancery, New-Jersey. Between NATHANIEL POTTS, & SAMUEL CLEMENT, Complainants, and WILLIAM TOMLINSON, WILLIAM DAVIS, and others, Defendants. April 4, 1820. April Term, 1820. On Bill to foreclose, and for sale of mortgaged premises.

UPON opening the matter this day to this Court, counsel with the Complainants, and it appearing that process of subpoena to appear &c. hath issued, but that William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman and William Newbold, four of the Defendants in the Bill of Complaint in this cause named have not caused their appearance to be entered as according to the rules of this court the same ought to have been entered in case such process had been duly served, and it also appearing by affidavit to the satisfaction of the Chancellor, that the said William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman, and William Newbold reside out of this State, to wit: in the State of Pennsylvania, the Chancellor doth order and direct that the said William Davis, John Hinchman, Benjamin W. Hinchman and William Newbold appear, lead, answer or demur to the Bill of Complaint in this cause, on or before the eleventh day of July next, and in case they shall fail so to do, the said Bill shall be taken as confessed against them, or either of them, so failing to appear, plead, answer or demur; and such decrees shall hereupon be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the "Washington Whig," a public Newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, Cumberland county, in this State, and be continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week, and so in a newspaper printed and published in the city of Philadelphia, and continued therein for the space of four weeks successively, once at least in each week.

A true Copy.—Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff, April 10.—6w

In Chancery of New-Jersey. Between Robert M'Clanahan, Complainant, and James Elliott, Jr. Of the Term of April, 1820. Bill for sale, &c. April 6, 1820.

UPON opening the matter this day to the Court, on motion in behalf of L. Q. C. Elmer Solicitor and of Counsel with the complainant; and it appearing to the Court, that process of subpoena to appear, &c. hath issued against the above defendant, but that the said James Elliott, hath not caused his appearance to be entered as according to the rules and practice of this court the same ought to have been entered, in case such process had been duly served; And it also appearing to the satisfaction of the Chancellor that the said defendant James Elliott, Jr. out of this state, to wit: in the state of Pennsylvania, the Chancellor doth order and direct that the said James Elliott, Jr. appear, plead, answer or demur, to the bill of complaint, in this cause, on or before the second Tuesday of July next, in case he shall fail so to do, the said bill of complaint shall be taken as confessed; and such decrees shall thereupon be made as the Chancellor shall think equitable and just. And it is further ordered, that a copy of this order, be published within twenty days from the date hereof in the "Washington Whig," a public newspaper printed and published at Bridgeton, in this state, and it be continued therein for the space of six weeks successively once at least in each week; and that a copy of this order be posted up within the said twenty days at the Court-house, of the County of Cumberland.

Isaac H. Williamson, C. true Copy.—Wm. R. FITHIAN, Clerk. April 17, 1820.—6w

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 or 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. Subscriptions will be received at this office.

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—4f

Bank Note Exchange. Corrected Weekly from the American Centinel. Philadelphia, May 12, 1820.

Table with columns for Bank Name, Location, and Exchange Rate. Includes entries for United States Branch, NEW-HAMPSHIRE, NEW-Hampshire Banks, VERMONT, MASSACHUSETTS, RHODE ISLAND, NEW-YORK, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, PENNSYLVANIA, VIRGINIA, NORTH CAROLINA, SOUTH CAROLINA, GEORGIA, KENTUCKY, and various regional banks.

Cumberland Orphan's Court. Special Term—April 11th, 1820.

GEORGE C. SCHIRELY and Daniel Parvin, Esq. of Philadelphia, being duly attested an account certified under the hand and seal of the Register of the city and county of Philadelphia, by which account it appears that the estate of said decedent, both real and personal, in the city and county of Philadelphia aforesaid, has been disposed of agreeably to law; and the proceeds thereof insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses due from the estate of said decedent, and the said executors setting forth that said

and praying the aid of the court in the premises. It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real estate of said decedent do appear before the judges of this court at Bridgeton on Monday, the 12th day of June next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estate of said decedent, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid which remain unpaid. By the Court. T. ELMER, Clerk. Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.—2m

Bottled Porter & Ale, FOR SALE

BY the Subscriber, at the White Store House, at the corner opposite the Hotel. Likewise, AN Assortment of DRUGS, MEDICINES, PAIN OILS, DYE-STUFFS, &c. &c. Joel Fithian, jr. Bridgeton, April 24, 1820.

ONE hundred and twenty acres of SA MARSH of an excellent quality in Lots to purchasers, on Cohansy Creek, joining D Sheppard and others Good Oak Wood, at Fairview, March 27, 1820. Likewise, Three good Horses, farm Waggon, and GEORGE SAMUEL SEELEY

Vertical text on the left margin containing various notices and advertisements, including mentions of 'Prizes', 'Manager', and 'Hand, John'.



[BY AUTHORITY].

AN ACT for the relief of Elizabeth Braden.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Department of War be, and he is hereby, directed to issue, in the name of Elizabeth Braden, a land warrant for the bounty land to which her son, George Braden, a soldier who died of wounds received in the late war, would have been entitled had he lived.

April 24, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to authorize the Secretary of State to cause the Laws of the Michigan Territory, to be printed and distributed, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Laws of the Michigan Territory in force, shall be printed, under the direction of the Secretary of State; and that a competent number of copies thereof shall be distributed among the people of said Territory, as the Governor and Judges thereof shall direct: Provided, That the expense of such printing shall not exceed twelve hundred and fifty dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That fifteen sets of the Laws of the United States, which were compiled by order of Congress, and published by Buren and Duane, in one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, shall be transmitted by the Secretary of State, to said Territory, to be distributed therein, as the local government thereof may direct.

April 24, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making further provision for the sale of the Public Lands.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of July next, all the public lands of the United States, the sale of which is, or may be, authorized by law, shall, when offered at public sale to the highest bidder, be offered in half quarter sections; and, when offered at private sale, may be purchased, at the option of the purchaser, either in entire sections, half sections, quarter sections, or half quarter sections; and in every case, of the division of a quarter section, the line for the division thereof shall run north and south, and the corner; and contents of half quarter sections, which may thereafter be sold, shall be ascertained in the manner, and on the principles, directed and prescribed by the second section of an act, entitled "An act concerning the mode of surveying the public lands of the United States," passed on the eleventh day of February, eighteen hundred and five; and fractional sections, containing one hundred and sixty acres, or upwards, shall, in like manner, as nearly as practicable, be subdivided into half quarter sections, under such rules and regulations as may be prescribed by the Secretary of the Treasury; but fractional sections, containing less than one hundred and sixty acres, shall not be divided, but shall be sold entire: Provided, That this section shall not be construed to alter any special provision made by law for the sale of land in town lots.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That credit shall not be allowed for the purchase money of the sale of any of the public lands which shall be sold after the first day of July next, but every purchaser of land sold at public sale thereafter, shall, on the day of purchase, make complete payment therefor; and the purchaser at private sale shall produce to file register of the land office, a receipt from the Treasurer of the United States, or from the receiver of public moneys of the district, for the amount of the purchase money or any tract; before he shall enter the same at the land office; and if any person, being the highest bidder, at public sale, for a tract of land, shall fail to make payment therefor, on the day on which the same was purchased, the tract shall be again offered at public sale on the next day of sale, and such person shall not become capable of becoming the purchaser of that or any other tract offered at such public sales.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, from and after the first day of July next, the price at which the public lands shall be offered for sale, shall be one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre; and at every public sale, the highest bidder, who shall make payment as aforesaid, shall be the purchaser; but no lands shall be sold, either at public or private sale, for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, and all the public lands which shall have been offered at public sale before the first day of July next, and which shall then remain unsold, as well as the lands that shall thereafter be offered at public sale, according to law, and remain unsold at the close of such public sale, shall be subject to be sold at private sale, by entry at the land office, at one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, to be paid at the time of making such entry as aforesaid, with the exception, however, of the lands which may have reverted to the United States, for failure in payment; and of the reserved sections for the future disposal of Congress, in the states of Ohio and Indiana, which shall be offered at public sale, as hereafter directed.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That on lands which have reverted, or which shall hereafter revert and become forfeited to the United States for failure in any manner to make payment, shall, after the first day of July next, be subject to entry at private sale, nor until they shall have been first offered to the highest bidder at public sale; and all such lands which have reverted before the said first day of July next, and which shall then belong to the United States, together with sections, and parts of sections, heretofore reserved for the future disposal of Congress, which shall, at the time said lands remain unsold, shall be offered at public sale to the highest bidder, who shall make payment therefor, in half quarter sections, at the land office for the respective districts, on such

day or days as shall, by proclamation of the President of the United States, be designated for that purpose; and all lands which shall revert, and become forfeited for failure of payment after the said first day of July next, shall be offered in like manner, at public sale, at such time or times as the President shall, by his proclamation, designate for the purpose: Provided, That no such lands shall be sold at any public sale hereby authorized for a less price than one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre, nor on any other terms than that of cash payment; and all the lands offered at such public sales, and which shall remain unsold at the close thereof, shall be subject to entry at private sale, in the same manner, and at the same price, with the other lands sold at private sale at the respective land offices.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That the several public sales authorized by this act, shall, respectively, be kept open for two weeks, and no longer; and the Registers of the Land Office, and the Receivers of public money, shall each, respectively, be entitled to five dollars for each day's attendance thereon.

Sec. 6. And be it further enacted, That, in every case hereafter, where two or more persons shall apply for the purchase, at private sale, of the same tract, at the same time, the Register shall determine the preference, by forthwith offering the tract to the highest bidder.

April 24, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT confirming the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois in laying out a town on the commons of said village.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proceedings of the inhabitants of the village of Cahokia, in the state of Illinois, by their agents, Jesse B. Thomas, John Clay, John Hays, Nicola Jarrot, and Francis Turcotte, in laying out a town called Illinois City, in one of the tracts of land confirmed to them as a common, by an act of Congress, passed on the twentieth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twelve, and the distribution made by the said agents, of the lots amongst the inhabitants of said village of Cahokia, be, and the same are hereby confirmed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the said Jesse B. Thomas, John Hay, John Hays, Nicholas Jarrot, and Francis Turcotte, or any three of them, be, and they are hereby, authorized to convey, by deed, in fee simple, the lots that have heretofore been distributed as aforesaid, to those persons, or their legal representatives, to whom distribution as aforesaid was made.

May 1, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of John B. Regnier.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That John B. Regnier, of Ohio, be, and he is hereby, authorized to locate in the Marietta district, any unappropriated quarter section of land which has been offered for sale by the United States; and, whenever the said Regnier shall have entered such quarter section with the register of the land office of the district, it shall be the duty of the said register to give to him a certificate, describing the quarter section so entered; on the presentation of which to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, a patent shall issue to the said Regnier, for the aforesaid quarter section of land.

May 2, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Fielding Jones.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Fielding Jones out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated, eighty dollars, in full compensation for a horse impressed into the public service in the late war with Great Britain.

May 2, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Captain Stanton Sholes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers of the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized and required to audit and settle, on the principles of equity, the account of Captain Stanton Sholes, late of the army of the United States, for any moneys disbursed by him whilst in the service of the United States, for public purposes.

May 2, 1820—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT making appropriations for the Military Service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

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

For the pay of the army of the United States, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dollars one million thirty six thousand seven hundred and eighty-four dollars.

For subsistence, in addition to the sum of two hundred and twenty thousand dollars already appropriated, six hundred and two thousand and forty eight dollars.

For bounties and premiums for fifteen hundred recruits, twenty-one thousand dollars.

For quarters; fuel, straw, and all other expenses for recruits, until organized to join the regiments and corps, thirty-four thousand one hundred and twenty-five dollars.

For clothing; three hundred thousand dollars.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, forty-two thousand one hundred and forty five dollars.

For the Quarter Master's Department, four hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, forty thousand dollars.

For forage for officers, in addition to an unex-

ended balance of twenty thousand dollars, six thousand four hundred and ninety-six dollars.

For fortifications, eight hundred thousand dollars.

For the Military Academy at West Point, for fuel, maps, plans, books, and apparatus, and contingent expenses, eighteen thousand, three hundred and twenty-two dollars.

For completing the buildings, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For arrearages, prior to the year one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, twenty-one thousand four hundred and twenty-eight dollars and fifty-seven cents.

For cannon and shot, to fulfil existing contracts, and for the purchase of flints, and timber for travelling carriages, fifty-three thousand dollars.

For the national armories, in addition to the sum of fifty-six thousand dollars, already appropriated, three hundred and nineteen thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Ordnance Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the completion of arsenals, to wit: for completing the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia twenty-seven thousand dollars.

For completing the arsenal at Baton Rouge, twenty-five thousand dollars; and at Watertown, near Boston, eight thousand six hundred and fifty dollars.

For balance due to certain states, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and fifty three thousand one hundred and seventy-two dollars, three hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages, in addition to fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, in addition to an unexpended balance of eighty-four thousand nine hundred and eighty-two dollars twenty-nine cents, three hundred and forty one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two dollars and seventy-one cents.

For the annual allowance to the revolutionary pensioners, under the act of the eighteenth of March one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, two millions seven hundred and sixty-six thousand four hundred and forty dollars.

For the half pay of widows and orphans, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the Indian Department during the present year, two hundred thousand dollars.

For surveying and marking boundary lines of Indian cessions, fifteen thousand dollars.

For making a survey of the water courses, tributary to and west of the Mississippi, also those tributary to the same river and north-west of the Ohio, four thousand five hundred dollars.

For making a survey, maps and charts, of the Ohio and Mississippi, from the rapids of the Ohio at Louisville, to the Balize, for the purpose of facilitating and ascertaining the most practicable mode of improving the navigation of those rivers, five thousand dollars.

For completing the public road through the Creek Nation, between the States of Georgia and Alabama, three thousand three hundred dollars.

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

April 14, 1820.—Approved.

JAMES MONROE.

Latest from South America.

CHARLESTON, May 1.

To our esteemed friend and correspondent at St. Thomas, we are again indebted for interesting intelligence from South America. The contents of the following letter, received from him, are of a peculiarly important character. The royal army, of 5000 men, under Morales, entirely destroyed in Caracas, which must, as a consequence, give the full possession of that province to the Patriots—the People of all the towns and provinces under the government of Buenos Ayres, universally joining the standard of Generals Carrera and Ramirez, who with their Patriot Mountaineers, threatened that place, which was expected to fall—are animating incidents in the history of the South American struggle; which presage a speedy and decisive emancipation of heroic millions from the thralldom of Spanish tyranny.—City Gazette.

St. Thomas, April 18, 1820.

"Dear sir,—I wrote you under date of the 28th of March, which I hope you have duly received. I then communicated to you all the news we were in possession of at that time.

"Since I wrote you last, the U. S. frigate Constellation, commodore Morris, and the John Adams, captain Wadsworth, arrived here on the 9th inst. in 40 days passage from the Rive Plate. I conversed with several officers on board relative to the news from Buenos Ayres.

"Horrid as civil war is, I conceive that the brave and true patriot, General Artigas, has been perfectly justified in his proceeding against the government of Buenos Ayres, which hitherto has been but a burlesque upon the people's rights. Arbitrary Dictators have led on the inhabitants of that country to that unfortunate state which terminated in civil war.—In justice to Artigas, I will observe, that it must be recollected the government of Buenos Ayres sent two commissioners to Spain to consult with the King; soliciting of him to be permitted to elect from among themselves, a Supreme Chief, or Vice-Roy, acknowledging (upon these conditions) the authority of Ferdinand. This conduct, on behalf of that government, highly offended Gen. Artigas, and he solemnly declared himself the open enemy of such a detestable step.—He, with much propriety, said 'My sword is drawn in defence of those rights which the people of this country are entitled to, and it never shall be returned to its scabbard, until those rights are acquired and acknowledged. I fight not for Creole or Peninsular Despots: I fight for the liberties of my countrymen.' Such has been the invariable conduct of this virtuous chieftain, who has at last destroyed a faction that sought only their own aggrandisement. An action was fought near St. Nicholas, on the 1st of February, be-

tween the troops of Buenos Ayres, commanded by Artigas, and those of Artigas, commanded in person by Gen. Ramirez, and the famous general Jose M. Carrera, who directed the whole plan of operations, when the former were entirely dispersed. Rondeau returned to Buenos Ayres, and immediately resigned, not wishing to go greater lengths, and he is generally beloved by both parties.

The army of Ramirez consequently marched upon the city; and, having refused to treat with the then-existing authorities and congress of Buenos Ayres, the inhabitants of that city deposed all of them, and elected a new Cabinet, which appointed Gen. Soler to take command of the army, and to send commissioners to confer with Generals Ramirez and Carrera, who must result in the entrance of the Mountaineers of those Generals into the capital of the country.

All the provinces and towns were highly dissatisfied with the government of Buenos Ayres, and had universally joined the standard of Carrera and Ramirez. All must eventually result in the final tranquillity of that vast country.

The people will be the supreme law of the land, and all will join heart and hand to consolidate that independence which they have long and so constantly fought to establish.

It was supposed that Monte Video would be the only place shortly that the Portuguese could retain, as they were hard pressed by Artigas. Prohibitions of all kinds of bread stuffs from being exported at Monte Video had already taken place, a certain oven of defeat to those traders upon the Banda Oriental. Gen. San Martin had passed the Andes, without troops for Chili, having refused to aid the supreme director of Buenos Ayres, although ordered several times to march to his assistance.

We may now soon expect to see the important kingdom of Peru invaded with an overwhelming army from Buenos Ayres and Chili, as the civil war must now cease, in consequence of the successes of the true friends of the people's rights.

POSTSCRIPT.

The schooner Ann & Eliza, Captain G. M. Carter arrived here the night before last from St. Vincent, and only 14 days from Augustura; but as Capt. M. C. did not intend coming to this island when he left Augustura, he brings neither letters nor papers. But he brings very interesting verbal accounts of a very great and bloody action which has been fought between General Paez and the Royalist army 300 miles from that place—in which, he informs me, the Spaniards lost every man, amounting to 5000, in killed, wounded and prisoners. Great rejoicings were the order of the day when he left Guayana, such as ringing of bells, cannonading, &c.

There was an American schooner there, which ought to have sailed the day after this vessel for St. Thomas, by which we impatiently wait to receive the important official account, which, so soon as I receive, I will forward to you without delay. This action must have been fought near Calabozo with the royalist army of General Morales, who, with the whole of his forces, must have been annihilated. The evacuation of Caracas is a necessary consequence, and the entrance of the Patriot army. Strange as it may appear, we have not heard a word of the expedition that sailed from Margaritta on the 8th of last month. True it is that no vessels have arrived from any quarter that could give us intelligence of its success."

LONDON, March 25.

The Queen.—A morning paper says—"Letters have been received in town from the Queen, dated Rome, the 28th of February, and 6th of March, in which her majesty speaks positively of her intention of returning to England, and of having ordered persons to meet her at Calais. Her majesty expresses much indignation at the omission of her name in the Liturgy of the Church of England, and mentions those persons whom she supposes to have been the instigators of so gross an insult. Notwithstanding this interdiction, her Majesty expresses her hopes that the people of England will still pray for her in their hearts; and she assures them she is, well, and sensibly alive to the machinations and plots of her enemies." Upon this intelligence a Ministerial evening paper remarks—"As to her Majesty's having expressed much indignation at the omission of her name in the Liturgy, we consider the assertion to be a mere invention. The Queen must be well acquainted with the charges brought against her, and that, whether true or false, it would be grossly improper to present to tender her the object of national prayers to the Throne of Grace." We should, on the contrary, suppose that if the omission of her name in the Liturgy be at all justifiable, while she remains the King's Consort, it should, at least have been delayed until the truth or falsehood of the charges alluded to, had been ascertained. We shall say nothing as to the impiety of the sentiment which considers it as improper to petition the Throne of Grace for her, at the very time that she appears to stand most in need of our prayers.

The Liverpool Mercury of March 17th says—On Sunday last, a most impressive and novel sight was witnessed at Brunswick Chapel by the introduction of two learned heathens, high priests of the Budhu religion from the island of Ceylon, to the rights and privileges of the Christian church. They were baptized, agreeably to the form of the established church.

"She loved him for the dangers he had passed, And he loved her because she did pity them."

The Spanish Ambassador at Paris, to obtain constant intelligence of the movements of the celebrated chief Mina, employed a woman to watch his movements, and sent her to board in the same hotel. An attachment was formed between this lady and Gen. Mina, who instead of being a spy over his movements, accompanied him in his flight to Spain, leaving the Spanish Minister another proof of the wisdom of the maxim—"put not thy trust in woman."

Another instance of spontaneous combustion happened lately in the department of the Meuse



TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The communication of W. was mislaid; it has since been found, but not in time to appear in this week's paper.

The Legislature of this state commence their May sitting on Wednesday next, the object of which is to act exclusively on the Public Acts reported by Judge Pennington.

Petitions are in circulation in this and the adjoining counties praying for a law staying executions for a limited time and preventing sacrifices at Sheriff's and Coroner's sales. There appears to be but one opinion of the subject, among the reflecting part of the community; the necessity of some measure of the kind is so obvious, that there are but few, if any objecting to it.

The ship Richard, Captain Norman, of Liverpool, 32 days from Londonderry, with a full cargo of salt, potatoes, coal, crates, and 48 passengers, went ashore in a thick fog on the night of Sunday, the 7th inst. about 3 miles N. E. of Great Egg Harbor. The captain represents the ship in such a situation as leaves but little hope of saving any great part of the cargo.

Murder

The Woodbury Herald of the 3d inst. contains an account of a deliberate murder committed near Barnsborough in Gloucester county, on the 25th ult. The following are some of the particulars.—John Gooby and George Tiller, the deceased, (both colored men) lived adjoining each other. The quarrel originated about a hog belonging to Tiller, which trespassed frequently on Gooby's ground, and led to frequent quarrels between them. Gooby challenged Tiller, which led to a high dispute, in the course of which Tiller called Gooby a d— liar when the latter immediately levelled a musket which he had in his hand, loaded with buck shot and killed him instantly. Gooby has been committed to prison.

Tariff Bill.—Since our last the Tariff Bill has been lost in the Senate of the United States by indefinite postponement. Great advantages were expected to result to the state of New Jersey by the passage of this bill. It was lately advocated by Mr. Dickerson, a senator from this state.

Counterfeits.—Several counterfeit notes of 500 dollars, on the Bank of the United States, have lately been received by different banks in Philadelphia.

The following bill was presented to the Legislature of this state at their last sitting, by a member from this county, and after considerable discussion in committee of the whole, was lost in engrossing.

AN ACT for the encouragement of tile uniform companies of militia within this state, supplementary to the act entitled An act establishing a militia system.

1. Be it enacted by the Council and General Assembly of this state, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same. That the uniform companies of militia in the different counties of this state, at present formed, or which may hereafter be formed, shall be permitted to act as independent corps, and in concert may form independent battalions, squadrons, &c. for the purpose of parade and improvement in discipline, and may meet for training at such times and places as may be agreed upon by a majority of the members thereof.

2. And be it enacted, That the arms and equipments belonging to this state shall be distributed to the uniform companies under the direction of the quarter-master general, in the following manner: arm chests shall be provided capable of containing complete stands of arms for a company, well painted and covered with oil cloth, in which the arms designed for a company shall be deposited, and at all times kept while in possession of the company, except when used for training, for cleaning or repairing; or for actual service, which arm chest so prepared and furnished with arms, shall in no case be removed from the arsenal till good and sufficient bonds and security are given by the commanding officer of the company drawing them, for the full value of the arms and chest, obligating to keep them as above directed in good and complete order for service, and to be so returned to the arsenal when legally called for: Provided, nothing herein contained shall prevent the arms so distributed from being kept in a suitable room prepared with racks for that purpose.

3. And be it enacted, That no company shall be permitted to draw arms except it be full, and every member in complete uniform—when thus appointed, upon giving notice to the brigade inspector, it shall be his duty to inspect them, without unnecessary delay, for which service he shall receive the sum of two dollars for inspecting and 20 cents per mile for the distance necessary for him to travel from the place of his residence, upon finding the company complete as above it shall be his duty to give a certificate to that effect, which certificate, with necessary security from the commanding officer of the company, being presented to the quarter-master general, shall be his sufficient evidence and security for delivering to them their arms.

4. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the companies thus appointed, to parade for inspection and review once a year, forming together either within the bounds of the regiment to which they belong, in which case the colonel commanding the regiment, or the next in rank attending; shall be entitled to the command; or within the bounds of the brigade, when the brigadier general, or the next in rank attending shall be entitled to the command, the days of the review, if by battalion, shall be the same as at present required for the respective regiments, and if by brigade, upon the day required for the review of the first regiment thereof; the troops of horse shall meet for review and inspection by squadron, or if their situation be too remote, with the regiment within whose bounds the majority may reside.

5. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the assessors in the different townships throughout this state, to make out annually a correct list of the persons liable to military duty in their respective townships, under the law of this state, and for every person so named, it shall be their duty to assess the sum of fifty cents, upon

the property of the inhabitants thereof, to be assessed and collected in the same manner as other taxes are assessed and collected, which money shall be paid to the county collector and be received for by him, and it shall be the further duty of said assessor to furnish a correct list of all persons so liable to military service, and transmit the same to the brigade inspector on or before the day appointed for inspection.

6. And be it enacted, That it shall be the duty of the brigade paymaster, not more than five days previous to the day of inspection, to draw from the county collector who is hereby directed to pay the same, from the best information he can procure in the first instance, and ever after from the returns of the preceding year, as near as may be the probable amount required for the payment of military service, within the brigade for that year; it shall be his duty to attend the inspection, and previous to the troops being dismissed, pay to each person to the commander of each company, the majority thereof publicly assenting thereto, the sums they may respectively be entitled by law to receive, taking the necessary vouchers therefor, which shall be deemed sufficient, if signed in behalf of the company by the commissioned officers thereof, the balance remaining in his hands it shall be his duty within five days thereafter to return to the county collector, the amount paid, the receipts for the same, and the receipt from the county collector, it shall be his duty annually to lay before the board of chosen freeholders, of the county for settlement and discharge. The brigade paymaster shall be entitled to receive annually for the above services the sum of thirty dollars, to be paid by the county collector, and on failure of the due performance thereof shall be liable to a fine of one hundred dollars to be sued for and recovered for the use of the county, by the board of chosen freeholders.

7. And be it enacted, That every officer, soldier and musician shall be entitled to receive upon the day of inspection the sum of seventy-five cents, every company or the commanding officer thereof shall be entitled to receive as an extra compensation for musicians, the purchase of musical instruments, and for cleaning and repairing arms, the sum of thirty dollars, to be accounted for and exhibited for settlement to the brigade paymaster; the assessors and collectors of townships shall receive the same compensation per name as is allowed them for assessing and collecting other taxes, the county collectors shall be allowed the same per centum as for other public monies, and it shall be their duty to exhibit a statement of the same, in the annual settlement of their accounts before the board of chosen freeholders, the balance remaining in their hands, it shall be their duty to transmit to the state treasury, for the public service, accompanied with a certificate of the amount upon settlement, signed by the director & clerk of the board of chosen freeholders on their behalf.

8. And be it enacted, That whenever a requisition shall be made by the executive of the United States, for a portion of the militia of this state, the commander in chief is hereby authorized to accept the services of the uniform companies, who shall be first entitled to the honor of volunteering in the cause of their country;—in case a draft shall become necessary, it shall be drawn from such brigades as fail in furnishing their quota of volunteers in their just proportion agreeably to the last returns, orders to that effect shall be transmitted by the commander in chief to the different brigades, specifying the number of men required from each, and it shall be the duty of the brigadier general, assisted by the brigade inspector further to apportion in just ratio to each township, directing the requisition to the township committee thereof, naming the time when, not less than twenty days, and place where the drafts are to be inspected, in failure whereof, in whole or in part, it shall be the duty of said brigadier to procure suitable persons, in their stead, and he is hereby authorized to offer such bounty per man not exceeding fifty dollars each, which sum shall within thirty days be assessed and collected from the inhabitants of the township, so as above delinquent, in the same manner that other taxes for the public service are collected.

9. And be it enacted; That hereafter when a vacancy occurs in the office of brigade paymaster, it shall be filled by the Council and General Assembly at their joint meeting and the brigade inspector and judge advocate shall be appointed by the general and field officers.

10. And be it enacted, That so much of an act to establish a militia system, as imposes fines for non-attendance on days of exercise, so much as requires certain duties of the brigade board, and all part or parts of said act, coming within the purview of this supplemental act, and the various supplements and additional supplements thereto be, and the same are hereby repealed: Provided, That the collection of fines and forfeitures under said act, or its supplements, incurred, shall not in any wise be affected by this repeal, nor the settlement of the accounts of the several brigades.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editor, dated Washington, May 6, 1819.

THE TARIFF—CONT.

"The Tariff bill was on Monday last in the Senate referred to their Committee of Manufactures. On Wednesday it was reported to the Senate with sundry amendments: the following (Thursday) it was taken up, but instead of going into the consideration of the amendments and of the provisions of the bill, Mr. Barbour moved to postpone it to next session (that is in effect to reject it, as they will not then by their rules have any power over it.) This motion was advocated by Barbour and Otis, and strenuously opposed by Messrs. Dickerson and Burrill, but without effect, was postponed by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Barbour, Brown, Elliot, Gaillard, Johnson of Lou. King of Alab. Lenke, Lloyd, Macon, Mellen, Morel, Otis, Palmer, Pleasants, Smith, Stokes, Taylor, Thomas, Walker of Alab. Walker of Geo. Williams of Miss. Williams of Tenn.—22.

NAYS—Messrs. Burrill, Dana, Dickerson, Eaton, Edwards, Horsey, Hunter, Johnson of Ken. King N. Y. Lan-

man, Logan, Lowrie, Noble, Parrott, Roberts, Ruggie, Sanford, Tiechener, Trimble, Van Dyke, Wilson—21.

Thus, without the privilege of a hearing on its merits, has this bill, the result of much labor, and the object on which the deferred hope of the sinking and unemployed manufacturers, been consigned to the tomb. It met with about the same proportion of Eastern opposition as in the House, leaving the middle states in the minority.

AUCTION SALES.

The course of proceeding on this bill has been somewhat singular. I stated in my last, that the bill was rejected in the House by a majority of five votes, but that a motion to reconsider had been submitted. The following day this motion prevailed; the duty on auction sales was reduced and the bill passed,

Yeas Noes 89 61

Yesterday, however, after learning the fate of the Tariff bill in the Senate, Mr. Ford moved to reconsider the vote which passed the bill; it succeeded—the bill was again brought before the House and on motion of Mr. Baldwin postponed to the first day of next session by the following vote:

YEAS—Messrs. Alexander, Allen of N. Y. Anderson, Archer Va. Baker, Baldwin, Ball, Barbour, Bayly, Brevard, Bryan, Buffum, Burton, Burwell, Butler, Lou. Cannon, Clark, Cook, Culpepper, Darlington, Dennison, Dewitt, Dickinson, Dowse, Eddy, Edwards Conn. Edwards N. C. Fisher, Floyd, Fullerton, Garnet, Gross N. Y. Gross Penn. Hackley, Hall N. Y. Hall N. C. Hazard, Harding, Hendricks, Herrick, Hibsham, Hiester, Holmes, Hooks, Hostetter, Johnson, Jones, Va. Kendall, Kent, Livermore, Lowndes, Lyman, Maclay, McCoy, Marchand, Mason, Mercer, R. Moore, S. Moore, Neale, Nelson Mass. Nelson Va. Overstreet, Parker Va. Patterson, Philson, Pinkney, Pindall, Pitcher, Richmond, Rogers, Settle, Shaw, Silsbee, Sloan, Smith N. C. Stevens, Strong N. Y. Swearingen, Tarr, Taylor, Tracy, Tucker S. C. Walker, Warfield, Williams N. C.—88.

NAYS—Messrs. Adams, Allen of Ten. Archer Md. Bateman, Bloomfield, Brown, Brush, Butler, of N. H. Campbell, Case, Claggett, Cocke, Crafts, Crawford, Culbreth, Cushman, Earle, Edwards Penn. Folger, Foot, Fuller, Guyon, Hill, Jones Ten. Kinsley, Little, Linn, McCreary, McLane Del. McLane, Ky. Mallary, Meigs, Metcalf, Morton, Murray, Newton, Parker Mass. Rankin, Rhea, Rich, Ringgold, Robertson, Ross, Russ, Sampson, Sawyer, Smith N. J. Smith Md. Southard, Storrs, Street, Strong of Vt. Terrill, Tomlinson, Tompkins, Trimble, Tucker Va. Wendover, Whitman, Williams Va. Wood.—62.

The ground taken by those who changed their votes on this occasion, and who were principally members from Pennsylvania and New-York, were, that in their estimation it was only an appendage to the general system which they had advocated, of which the Tariff was the main and efficient feature, as that was gone, they could not consent to continue part of a system by itself, partial in its operation, and going to deprive those states of an important source of revenue—a sacrifice which they were prepared to make if the general scheme could be put in operation.

THE LOAN BILL.

This bill has been passed through a committee of the whole on the state of the Union, and been reported to the House. As fashioned by the committee, it authorizes a loan of three millions of dollars, irredeemable for twelve years, and restricts the rate of interest to be given, to five per cent.

The annual bill to alter and establish post roads, has been ordered to-day to be engrossed for a third reading.

Washington, May 9.

COLONIZATION SOCIETY—SLAVE TRADE.

Mr. Mercer from the select committee on the subject of the slave trade, &c. has reported a bill to Incorporate the American Society for Colonizing the Free People of Color in the United States.

Mr. M. has also reported the following resolutions: Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the President be requested to consult and negotiate with all the governments, where ministers of the United States are or shall be accredited, on the means of effecting an entire and immediate abolition of the African Slave trade.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested, to enter into a stipulation or formal declaration, with the several maritime powers, recognizing the independence and permanent neutrality of any colony of the free people of Colour of the United States, which shall be established on the western coast of Africa.

Resolved, &c. That the President be requested, in such use as he may deem it expedient to make of the public ships of the United States, to afford every aid, not inconsistent with the public welfare, to the efforts of the American society for colonizing the free people of Colour of the United States, upon the western coast of Africa.

The bill and resolutions were referred to a committee of the whole.

REVOLUTIONARY PENSIONS.

A joint resolution was introduced to-day by Mr. Pindall, read a first and second time and ordered 'till 6 o'clock' to be engrossed for a third reading to-morrow, the object and provision of which is to suspend, until after September next, the supplementary law lately passed on that subject. The effect of which will be to give those pensioners now on the list under the act of 1813, (with the exception of those who the secretary at war shall for satisfactory reasons cause to be stricken off) the half yearly payment which falls due at that time.

PUBLICATION OF THE LAWS.

The Senate have amended the bill on this subject which went from the House, so as to retain the present number of printers of the laws, but to dispense with the publication of those of a private nature. The House after considerable discussion have agreed to the amendment.

SPANISH RELATIONS.

The long looked for message on the subject of the Spanish negotiation, &c. was to-day sent to both Houses. Gen. Vivas, it appears, had no power to consummate the Treaty unless certain concessions were made on the part of our Government, (and among the number, an engagement not to acknowledge the independence of any of the South American Provinces. These propositions will not occur be received, and the treaty is declared nugatory and void. The President in consequence of the recent changes that have taken place in Spain, suggests the propriety of postponing till the next session of congress any definitive measures in relation to this controversy.

The suggestion will no doubt be followed. Mr. Parker of Va. after the disposition of the Message and accompanying documents, offered a joint resolution to rescind the one already past fixing the time of adjournment for the 15th, and authorizing the President of the Senate and Speaker of the House to adjourn their respective Houses on Friday the 12th. A co-sideration of the resolution was refused, so that the adjournment may be considered as determined for Monday next.

Ayres, who was burnt in her apartment on the 31st of January. She was found lying on her left side, with her knees bent in the attitude of a person sitting; light flames were flitting above the body. Her clothes were entirely burnt, except a portion round her waist; the fragments of her stockings and one of her shoes. A handkerchief which she wore on her head was but little damaged. Her head was only partially scorched, the rest generally, but unequally burnt.—The stomach was entirely carbonized.

Died, lately at the hospital at Bourges, aged 106 years and 13 days, Etienne Delametaire, he was born blind, and employed for upwards of sixty years in turning a grind stone.

We find no additional information from France. The Morning Chronicle, however, an opposition paper, states that the situation of France at this moment, is truly alarming; and that numerous arrests have taken place at Paris. The Minerve, edited by Evereste de Moulin, concludes a paragraph as follows: "Let us be on our guard! The Censure is preparing its scissars; the gaolers are opening their dungeons; let us hasten—but not despair! It is not yet twenty days, since in a neighboring country, the Inquisition, the Jesuits, despotism, torture, and scaffolds were in permanent force. They are destroyed. Liberty has recovered its empire beyond the Pyrenees, it has gone to sleep in France; but its sacred fire is not extinct. It will be rekindled."

Since the assassination of the Duke de Berri, party spirit runs high in Paris: No conversation unconnected with politics is listened to. The slightest difference suffices to interrupt friendship of ancient date. In the Departments, the fermentation is said to be pet more alarming. Much prudence and energy have been requisite to prevent an explosion.

The stories of the death of Sandt, and of his being conveyed from Manheim to Mayence, are equally void of foundation.

In the French Chamber of Peers, the discussion was continued on the project respecting Individual Liberty. Three Peers were heard against the project, and six, including the minister of the interior, and Marshal, the prince of Eckmuhl, (Davoust) in favor of it. The Chamber divided on a motion for closing the debate, which was negatived, 79 to 77. In the Chamber of Deputies the discussion of the project respecting the Journals, was at length closed with the exception only of the summoning up of the Recorder of the Committee, which was deferred till Saturday.

Spain.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By the Edward Foster, we learn that the ministry in Spain had been entirely changed, and constitutionalists appointed; and the officers, civil and military, throughout the kingdom, with exceptions, had been removed & constitutionalists appointed in their places; also that all the ambassadors to foreign countries, except one to the United States, had been displaced, and constitutionalists appointed.

The members of the Cortes of 1812, were collecting in Spain, and expressed had been sent to those at a distance, requiring their attendance at a general assembly to be held at Madrid as soon as possible.

On the 9th and 10th of March, a massacre of a considerable number of the inhabitants of Cadiz took place. It is said that Gen. Freyre visited Cadiz on the 8th, when he called for the constitution. He promised it should be proclaimed on the following day. According to the inhabitants assembled in a large public square the purpose of hearing it, when the troops of the prison (who had been joined by a number of deserters from the Isla) fired upon them, and between 700 and 1000 were killed and from 1100 to 1200 wounded. This great commotion in Spain; but at the time the news reached, all was quiet. The constitution was finally proclaimed in Cadiz on the 21st March, in the evening.

From a London Paper.

Petrified City.

The following statement was given by Cassern, the Tripolitan ambassador at the court of Great Britain, about the year 1747, relative to a petrified city in the interior of Africa. It strongly brings to mind the awful circumstance related in the 19th chapter of Genesis, v. 26, and is interesting to some of our readers. Its truth may be confirmed through the researches of an enterprising traveller, Mr. Ritchie, who visited some time since, with an expedition to Tripoli, for the purpose of exploring the interior of that vast continent.

As one of my friends desired me to give him an account of what I knew touching petrified city, situated seventeen days journey from Tripoli, by caravan, to the south east; two days journey south from Fugueda, I told that I had heard from different persons and particularly from the mouth of one man of credit, who had been on the spot; that is to say—that it is a spacious city, of a round form, having great small streets therein, furnished with shops, a large castle magnificently built; that he had seen several sorts of trees, the most olives and palms, all of stone, and of blue color.

That he saw also figures of Men, in posture resembling their different employments, some in their hands stuffs, others bread; every thing something—even women sucking their children, all of stone.

That he went into the castle by three different gates, though there were many more; that there were guards at these gates, with pikes and muskets in their hands.

That he saw in this wonderful city, several sorts of animals, as camels, oxen, horses, and sheep, and various birds all of stone, the color above mentioned."

In the Parish of Aiglish, in the vicinity of Arney, at the very advanced age of one hundred and fifteen years, Theodore O'Sullivan, a celebrated Irish Bard. This extraordinary man was a great composer of his native language, and expired suddenly on Wednesday last, leaving a large family in the field of one of his great children, and retaining his faculties to the moment. He is said to have sung to the accompaniment of his favorite lyrics, and actually died, his last at the final stanza of his national song.

On the 17th says—A new and novel Chapel by the pathens, high on the island of the Christ-agreeably to the plan of the architect, and the color above mentioned."

On the 17th says—A new and novel Chapel by the pathens, high on the island of the Christ-agreeably to the plan of the architect, and the color above mentioned."

POETRY.

FROM THE NORTHERN WHIG.

TO

WHEN the bloom of thy cheek shall have faded away, And death's gloomy impress shall darken my brow—

Oh think not that when thou art pillowed in earth, And the soul to the bowers of bliss shall have fled:

There is a dark pall which affection must spread; O'er the young and the lovely, reclined on the bier—

Yet believe not—believe not this heart can forget, The smile and the form it no longer can see;

Then, whilst others the monument vainly may rear, Adorning thy tomb with the trophies of art—

Let others with flowers embellish thy grave— They pine and they wither away on the stem,

I'll cherish thy name with no splendor of wo, No flowers on thy grave shall be planted by me;

Maternity.

The following beautiful and feeling reflections are extracted from a series of essays published in an English periodical work, entitled "The Hermit in London."

Woman's charms are certainly many and powerful. The expanding rose just bursting into beauty has an irresistible bewitchingness;—

These are objects which neither the pencil nor the chissel can touch, which poetry fails to exalt, which the most eloquent tongue in vain would eulogize, and on which all description become ineffective.

Maternity, ecstatic sound! so twined round our heart, that it must cease to throb ere we forget it! 'Tis our first love—the part of our religion: Nature has set the mother upon such a pinnacle, that our infant eyes and arms are first applied to it.

It appears that Judge Baird, of Washington Pa has charged the grand jury in favor of Rye Coffee. There is certainly some novelty in this kind of charge—and we hope that every man who drinks imported coffee will be presented.

Singular Circumstance.

On Saturday morning, a man, who was tolerably well dressed of sober appearance, called at the Police Office in New York, and requested the Magistrate to grant him a permit to go to the Penitentiary, stating that he was a shoemaker by trade, and that he could obtain no work, and wanted the means of support.

Adjourned Sale.

The sale of the Lands of John Budd, William Tomlinson and William Davis, is further adjourned until Thursday the 8th day of June next.

Dan Simkins, Sheriff.

May 8th—ts

25,000 Cedar three feet SHINGLES,

of a good quality, for sale by

Mark M. Sheppard, & Co.

Greenwich, 5mo. 1, 1820.—4t

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 15 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 15 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 16 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 17

October Sale. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9 10 1, 2, 3 and 4 9 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 11 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 12 1, 2, 3, c and 5 13

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.

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

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

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 63 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, & 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 townships and fractional townships.

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

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 13 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.

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.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March 1820, entitled "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of preemption 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.

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.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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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.

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.

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 sixteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, 100 acres of

Woodland & Cedar Swamp, near the Beaver Dams, 16 acres of land and cedar swamp, on Lebanon, 1 1/2 acres of meadow, in Lower Jewels Company, 5 acres of woodland near Bridgeton, one half acre lot in Bridgeton, joins James Giles, esq. 10 acres of woodland, joins Samuel Tomlinson and others; a Brick House and Lot, in the vicinity of Bridgeton, now in the tenure of Levi Lovering.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah Buck, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, and William Potter and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A Tract of Land, situate in the township of Millville, joins land of Daniel Brandiff and others, said to contain one hundred and three acres more or less, a House and Lot in the village of Millville, the following in the township of Deerfield, a farm said to contain sixty-five acres, joins lands belonging to the heirs of William Garrison, deceased; forty-three acres joins lands of Peter Griner and others, sixty-four acres joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, one hundred acres joins lands of Charles Griner, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Mark Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Fithian, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, Two Tracts of Land, situate in the township of Downs, a farm joins lands of Norton O. Lawrence and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, a tract joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell and others, said to contain thirty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Richard Whitecar, Jr. and taken in execution, at the suit of Abigail Lore, Administratrix, and Josiah Seeley, assignee, &c. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, Different Tracts and Lots, situate in the township of Maurice River; one hundred and twenty acres of land more or less;—a tract of land and Marsh, at the mouth of Maurice River, twelve building lots in Port Elizabeth, together with all the lands of the defendant.—A better description at the sale.—Seized as the property of James Lee, and taken in execution at the suit of Joseph & Collin Cooper, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, Banked Meadow. For Sale, 500 acres of Banked Meadow, SITUATE about seven miles from Port-Elizabeth. It is first rate land for grain or grass, and will be divided into farms of any size to suit purchasers. A liberal credit will be given for a great portion of the purchase money, if desired. This meadow lies high, being above the level of any common tide. The bank tax is small. To the farmer and grazer it is a desirable property, and it will be made worthy their attention.

Apply to Joshua Brick, Port Elizabeth. March 13th, 1820.—6t

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 and make known, that public sales, for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held at Detroit, in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in July next, viz:

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

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

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

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Comm'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

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

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Comm'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

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

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Comm'r. of the Gen. Land Office.

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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.

Without Deduction.

Grav's Scheme, Suited to the Times.

New-Jersey Navigation Lottery, Second and Last Class.

SCHEME.

Table with 3 columns: Prize amount, Quantity, Total value. Includes prizes of \$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5.

12,012 00 prizes; 22,287 blanks;—35,0 Tickets at Five Dollars.

Not Two Blanks to a Prize.

CAPITALS.

Table with 3 columns: Capital amount, Quantity, Total value. Includes prizes of \$20,000, 10,000, 5,000, 2,000, 1,000, 500, 200, 100, 50, 25, 10, 5.

STATIONARY PRIZES.

Table with 3 columns: Prize description, Quantity, Total value. Includes prizes of 1000 dollars, 500 dollars, 250 dollars, 100 dollars, 50 dollars, 25 dollars, 10 dollars, 5 dollars.

And nearly Twelve Thousand other Prizes, not two blanks to a prize.

Tickets only, Five Dollars.

The Manager offers to his friends and the public sincere thanks for their generous support afforded to former Class, and he flatters himself the above Scheme, wherein the same grand prizes may be obtained for the small sum of five dollars as for ten in the former Class, will be generally approved and spiritedly supported. Prizes payable without Deduction, in sixty days after the drawing is finished.

Josiah Harrison, Manager.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Joshua Brick, John Trenchard, Jr., Elias P. Seeley, Jr. Esqs. Those who wish a chance in the Splendid Scheme, better apply immediately as Tickets will soon sell in price.

All letters addressed to the Manager on Lottery business, must be post paid.

J. Jones, & Co. Camden, N. J.

April 10.—tf

Will be Sold, at Public Vendue, ON TUESDAY,

THE sixth day of June, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the inn of J. Souder in Bridgeton, by virtue of the last will and testament of Joel Sheppard, deceased, all the lands and tenements he possessed when living, consisting of the Tract of Land where he deceased in Hopewell township, on the road leading from Roadstown to Bridgeton, adjoining lands of Benjamin Dare and James Sheppard, the improvements are a new frame house one story and a half high, wagon house and stable—containing eight acres of land,—another lot bounding on the leading from Roadstown to Bridgeton, adjoining lands of Abner Sheppard, and formerly lands of Daniel Tindall, containing thirty acres. Also salt marsh lying on Tindall's island, adjoining marsh of James Sheppard, Lucy Wheaton, and bounding on Fishing Creek—containing more or less. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by Joseph Sheppard, Executor.

May 8th, 1820.—

Sheriff's Sale.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

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

LOT OF LAND,

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

Seized as the property of Lawrence Van Hook Elizabeth his wife, Timothy Brandiff, and Benjamin Cooper, Defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Reeve, Complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 8th, 1820.—2m