



shall, after the payment of that part of the pension which became due on the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, continue to receive the pension granted by the said act, until he shall have exhibited to some court of record, in the county, city or borough, in which he resides, a schedule, subscribed by him, containing his whole estate and income (his necessary clothing and bedding excepted,) and shall have (before the said court, or some one of the judges thereof) taken and subscribed, and produced to the said court, the following oath or affirmation, to wit: I, A. B. do solemnly swear or affirm (as the case may be) that I was a resident citizen of the United States on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, since that time, by gift, sale, or in any manner whatever, disposed of my property, or any part thereof, with intent thereby to diminish it as to bring myself within the provisions of an act of Congress, entitled "an act to provide for certain persons engaged in the land and naval service of the United States in the revolutionary war," passed on the eighteenth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and that I have not, nor has any person in trust for me, any property, or securities, contracts, or debts, due to me; nor have I any income, other than what is contained in the schedule heretofore annexed and by me subscribed; Nor until such person shall have delivered, or cause to be delivered, to the Secretary of war, a copy of the aforesaid schedule and oath or affirmation, certified by the clerk of the court to which the said schedule was delivered, together with the opinion of the said court, also certified by their clerk, of the value of the property contained in the schedule: **Provided, That, in every case in which the pensioner may be insane, or incapable of taking an oath, the court may receive the said schedule, without the aforesaid oath or affirmation, from the committee or other person authorized to take care of such person.**

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted.** That the original schedule and oath or affirmation shall be filed in the clerk's office, of the court to which the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid shall be exhibited, and any person who shall swear or affirm falsely in the premises, and be thereof convicted, shall suffer as for wilful and corrupt perjury.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** That on the receipt of the copy of the schedule and oath or affirmation aforesaid, it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the War Department, to cause to be struck from the list of pensioners under the said act, the name of such person, in case the said person shall not, in his opinion, be in such indigent circumstances as to be unable to support himself without the assistance of his country: **Provided, That every person, who shall have been placed on the pension list in consequence of disability, from known wounds received in the revolutionary war, and who shall have relinquished such pension in order to avail themselves of the benefit of the provisions of the act, to which this is an amendment, who by virtue of this section, may be stricken from the pension list, shall be forthwith restored to the pension so relinquished.**

May 1, 1820—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

**AN ACT for the relief of certain settlers in the State of Illinois, who reside within the Vincennes Land District.**

**Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,** That every person, who would have been entitled to the right of pre-emption, according to the provisions of the act entitled "An act giving the right of pre-emption in the purchase of lands to certain settlers in the Illinois territory," passed February fifth, one thousand eight hundred and thirteen, provided said act had been so construed as to embrace those who were living within the limits of the Vincennes land district, and who became the purchasers, at public sale, of the said land, to which the right of pre-emption would have so attached, at more than two dollars per acre, shall be entitled to a certificate for the amount so paid, or to be paid, exceeding two dollars per acre, from the register of the land office at Vincennes; which certificate shall be receivable in payment of any debt due to the United States on account of the sale of public land: **Provided, however,** That it shall be the duty of every person claiming the benefit of this act, to prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver of the land office at Vincennes, that they are entitled thereto, according to its true intent and meaning.

**Sec. 2. And be it further enacted,** that every person who would have been entitled to the right of pre-emption in the said Vincennes district, according to the provisions of the said recited act, passed the fifth day of February, eighteen hundred

and thirteen, had it been so construed as to embrace them, and who did not become the purchaser of any tract of land, to which such right of pre-emption would have attached, shall be allowed till the first day of September next, to prove, to the satisfaction of the register and receiver at Vincennes, that they would have been so entitled; and it shall be the duty of the register, when the satisfaction aforesaid shall be made, to grant a certificate to every such person, or their legal representatives, stating therein that such person would have been entitled to such right of pre-emption, and that he did not become the purchaser thereof, neither at public nor private sale. And every such person, or his legal representatives, shall, upon producing such certificate to the register of any land office, in the state of Illinois, be allowed to enter one quarter section of land, each, at the minimum price fixed by the United States, of any land which may be surveyed previous to the first day of September next, whether the same shall have been offered at public sale or not.

May 8, 1820—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

### Legislature of New-Jersey.

#### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

WEDNESDAY, May 17, 1820.

**Ten o'clock.**—This being the time to which the House stood adjourned, a number of Members appeared and the Speaker took the chair; but there not being a quorum present, adjourned to three o'clock.

At three o'clock, all the Members appeared, except Messrs. Bogert, Griffith, Mackey, Stout, and Ten Eycke.

William Gould appeared and was sworn as a Representative from the county of Essex in the place of Charles Kinsey resigned.

A message was sent to Council to inform them that the House had met, and proceeded to business. A like message was received from the Council.

Mr. Evans offered the following Resolution.

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the expediency of an alteration in the law respecting the settlement and relief of the poor, with leave to report by bill or otherwise.—Agreed to, and Messrs. Evans, Taylor, and Carson: appointed.—Adjourned.

THURSDAY, May 18.

**Nine o'clock.**—Mr. Stout appeared. Ordered, that Messrs. Miller, S. Cook and Yarrow, be a committee to examine and report the unfinished business of last sitting.

The compiled bills numbered as follows were taken up.

**No. 1.** to regulate the fisheries in the river Delaware, was read, and committed to Messrs. Elmer, Kille, and Stout.

**No. 2.** An act respecting pedlars, was read, and ordered a 2d reading.

**No. 3.** Supplementary to the act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, &c. was read, and committed to Messrs. Ewing, Willits, and Garwood.

**No. 4.** A supplement to the act to register Mortgages, was read and ordered a 2d reading.

**No. 5.** An act relative to statutes, was read, and ordered a 2d reading.

**No. 6.** An act for the preservation of Sheep, was read and committed to Messrs. Pearson, Britton and Schenck.

**No. 7.** A supplement to the act to regulate the election of Members of the Legislative Council, and General Assembly, &c. was read and committed to Messrs. Elmer, Gould, and Evans.

**No. 8.** A supplement to an act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors, was read and ordered a second reading.

**No. 9.** An act for securing the laws, and relative to the office of the Prerogative Court, was read, and committed to Messrs. Evans, Parker and Teasdale.

**No. 10.** An act directing the printing an edition of the laws of the state.

**No. 11.** A supplement to the act concerning wills.

**No. 12.** An act to repeal certain acts therein named, and

**No. 13.** An act relative to the reports of Foreign Adjudications.

Were severally read, ordered second readings, and meantime to be printed.—Adjourned.

**Three o'clock.**—Mr. Bogert appeared.

Mr. Evans reported the bill for securing the laws, &c. without amendment.—Read, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Miller reported a list of the unfinished business—which was read, and ordered to lie on the table.

The bill to authorize the erection of an independent battalion in the city and township of Trenton, was read and postponed.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent mark

ing of sheep, was committed to Messrs. Condit, Maxwell and Beardlee.

The compiled bill concerning inns and taverns, was read, and committed to Messrs. Elmer, Kinney and Annin.

The compiled bill relative to statutes, was read a second time, and committed to Messrs. Squier, Hopkinson and Taylor.

The compiled bill supplementary to the act incorporating the inhabitants of townships, &c. was called up, and referred to the committee on that subject.—Adjourned.

FRIDAY, May 19.

**The House met.**—Mr. Squier presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Essex, praying for an act to set off a new township in said county. Read, and committed to Messrs. Squier, Condit and J. Cook.

Mr. Brinkerhoff presented a petition from a number of the inhabitants of the county of Bergen, complaining of the official conduct of Peter Merseilles, a Justice of the Peace of said county, and praying for his removal from office. Read, and committed to Messrs. Brinkerhoff, Kinney and Foster.

Mr. Elmer reported the bill to regulate the fisheries in the river Delaware, without amendment. Read, considered, and postponed.

The engrossed compiled bill for securing the laws, &c. was passed and sent to Council.

Mr. Kinney reported the bill supplementary to an act incorporating Societies for the promotion of learning, with amendments—which were agreed to, and the bill ordered a 2d reading.

Mr. Ewing reported the two bills providing for the incorporation of the inhabitants of townships, &c. digested into one bill.—Read, considered, and ordered to be engrossed.—Adjourned.

**Three o'clock.**—Mr. Kinney offered the following resolution:

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed to consider and report upon the expediency of altering or repealing the act supplementary to the Insolvent Laws of this state passed on the third day of March last.

Which resolution being read,

Mr. Speaker Thompson presented a petition from a number of inhabitants of the county of Morris praying the repeal or modification of said law.

Which being read, the Resolution was agreed to, Messrs. Kinney, Elmer and Mackey, appointed and the petition referred to them.

Mr. Squier reported the bill relative to statutes, with an amendment—which was agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Elmer reported the bill regulating elections, without amendment—considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill to authorize an independent battalion in Trenton, was committed to Messrs. Taylor, Carson and Elmer.—Adjourned.

SATURDAY, May 20.

Mr. Squier, from the committee on the petitions for a new township from the townships of Orange, Springfield, Union and Newark, reported leave to present a bill on the 2d Wednesday of next sitting, &c.—Agreed to.

Mr. Taylor, from the committee to whom was referred the bill authorising an Independent Battalion in Trenton, reported in lieu thereof a new bill.—Read twice, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Evans, reported a Supplement to the act for the settlement and relief of the poor.—Read, ordered a 2d reading, and meantime to be printed.

The compiled bills relative to statutes, and to regulate elections, were severally passed and sent to Council.

The compiled bill supplementary to an act for the relief of creditors against absconding and absent debtors, was considered, and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Taylor offered the following resolution.

**Resolved,** That a committee be appointed to take into consideration what is necessary and proper to be done by way of relief to the public by loaning out money or otherwise.—Read, agreed to, and Messrs. Van Winkle, Gould, Carson, Cnx, Sciencck, Hopkinson, Foster, Yarrow, Willits, Stout, Condit, Lanning, Mackey, appointed a committee.

The compiled bill relative to the reports of foreign adjudications, was taken up, and after employing some time thereon, postponed.—Adjourned.

BALTIMORE, May 23.

The Commissioners of the Navy, Commodores Rodgers and Porter, returned this morning in *Ferguson's Steam-Boat Virginia*, from a visit to our Naval Establishment at Norfolk. It is understood, that the large ship building there, is nearly ready for launching, and that the visit has been very satisfactory.

### Late Foreign Intelligence.

From the N.Y. Commercial-Advertiser, May 22.

#### ONEDAY LATER FROM ENGLAND.

The ship-cincinnati us, Griswold, which arrived on Saturday, brought the editors of the Commercial Advertiser, from their attentive correspondent a London evening paper of the 19th ult.—one day later than was received by the Herald at Boston.

The trial of Thistlewood was concluded on the evening of the 19th, but the verdict of the jury had not been returned when the paper was enclosed to us.

The new parliament were to assemble on Friday the 21st of April, when the members would be sworn in and proceed to elect a speaker. On Tuesday the 25th his majesty would proceed in state to open the first parliament convened in his reign.

A letter from Leeds, April 16, says, "It would be vain to conceal that matters wear a most alarming appearance, although at present all is tranquil in the neighbourhood. The people are kept in a constant state of alarm, from the apprehension of a terrible explosion. Several persons concerned in the Huddersfield plot, have been committed for high treason."

All the additional information furnished in this paper from the disturbed district of Scotland, is contained in the following article from a Glasgow paper of Saturday the 13th of April.

"Thursday night, at half past ten, a strong party of military, consisting of a troop of Hussars, a company of Artillery, with a field piece and waggon, 30 of the rifle brigade mounted on two spring waggons, drawn by four horses each, the Edinburgh troop about 100 strong, under the command of sir John Hope, and 20 of the Glasgow light-house, proceeded to Kilmarnock. They arrived at half past three, and were joined by a party of the veteran battalion from Ayre, when, after taking possession, eleven prisoners, against whom warrants had been issued by the lord advocate, were lodged in the town hail. In the mean time, the Glasgow troop and a party of hussars, after taking possession of Galston and New Mills, sent off five prisoners to Ayre. The Edinburgh troop were left at Kilmarnock, with the charge of the prisoners. The others returned to Glasgow.

"Could we give a view of the actual situation of the country for many miles round this city, such as it is, it would scarcely be credited. We shall mention one fact regarding Galston, which shows the activity of the radicals in a striking point of view:—A respectable Gentleman: last week, on his way to this city, in passing through that village, saw, in broad day light, several individuals sitting at their doors, deliberately sharpening their pikes; and such, he learned, was the power of the Radicals there, that not an individual durst open his mouth, who was of a different way of thinking from themselves; and he further learned, that the principle was predominant in all the surrounding villages. Scarcely a day has passed during last week but numbers of the Radical Leaders have been apprehended in this district, and committed to prison. The person who stuck up the treasonable placard of April 1, at Balfren, has, we understand, been apprehended.

Paris dates are to the 16th; but they contain no news. The King's health continues to improve. On the 5th of June, it is expected the court will proceed to pass the summer at St. Cloud or Fontainebleau. Louvel is not to be interrogated again previous to his appearance before the Chamber of Peers.

**Sir Francis Burdett.**—The trial of Sir Francis Hurdett took place at Leicester on the 23d of March, on a charge of libel alleged to be contained in a letter written by the hon. Baronet, on the 22d August last, addressed to the electors of Westminster, respecting the transaction at Manchester. The court was crowded to excess at a very early hour. About nine o'clock a loud shout was heard from the multitude without, and immediately afterwards Sir Francis Burdett appeared in Court, and took a seat next to the Associate, under the bench. Several of his friends in the county advanced to the table, and paid their compliments to him. At the conclusion of the trial the jury conversed together in the box for about two minutes, when the foreman declared their verdict, "guilty of libel." The court remained crowded to the greatest excess till the end of the trial. The most perfect silence was preserved on hearing the verdict. Sir Francis Burdett, on leaving the court, was attended by multitudes, which could with difficulty pour along the streets between the Castle and the Three Crowns. They waved their hats, and cheered the whole way. Sir Francis Burdett addressed them from an upper window of the inn, recommending to them to disperse quietly. His recommendation was instantly complied with.—Columbian.

Extract of a letter, dated  
Trenton, May 18, 1820.

"The House met agreeably to adjournment yesterday: the members very generally were present.—Gen. William Gould from Essex, in the place of Charles Kinsey Esq. being duly qualified, took his seat as a member.

The cause of Ogden and Gibbons is going on before the Court of Errors; Richard Stockton, the states attorney and Mr Hornblower, are advocates for Col. Ogden Messrs. Halsey and Vatersdale, for Mr Gibbon.

The Olive Branch, John R. Livingston Steam boat, has been enjoined by our chancellor under the act of last session.

A number of the revised laws that were printed during the recess, have been read and committed. The members have been very attentive to business; they meet at 10 o'clock—I think there will be as much business alone in one week as there were in two during the session.

May 18.

I have just heard that the Court of Errors have reversed the judgment of Col. Ogden against Mr. Gibbon.

The election law was this afternoon before the house; it was attempted to alter it, from being holden two days to one, without success."

MELANCHOLY CIRCUMSTANCE.

On Wednesday last, Mr. DAVID PAGE a respectable inhabitant of the township of Downs, in this county, accidentally fell overboard from the sloop Deborah, opposite the Pea Patch in the Delaware, and was drowned. An unsuccessful attempt was made to reach him. The body has not yet been found.

French Officers.—Marshal Grouchy left New-York on the 25th inst. in the ship Nimrod, for France, as likewise did General Clauzel on Wednesday last, in the ship Douglass.

Spanish Messenger.—An officer with despatches for General Vives, the Spanish ambassador, arrived at New-York on the 25th inst.

The Spanish Maine.—The schooner Cordelia, in 22 days from Curacao, arrived at New-York 25th inst. The papers brought by this vessel contain the official accounts of the taking of Rio de la Hacha, by admiral Brion, and a division of troops under the command of Colonel Montilla. Private letters from the above place dated March 36, say, that 3 part of the troops had gone by the way of Upa, to unite themselves at Santa Fee. Mompox and Ocano are said to be occupied by the Patriots, and it is added in these letters, that the republican fleet would soon be under the walls of Carthagena.

Caracas.—The news of the revolution in Spain, and appointment of a Supreme Junta at Madrid, was received at Caracas in April, but no change had taken place of the authorities there. General Morilla was hourly expected, when it was supposed that he would follow suit.

Piracy.—William Holmes, Thomas Warrington, and Edward Kosewaine, have received sentence of death from Judge Story, at the late term of the U. States Court at Boston, for acts of piracy.

General O'Donnell.—The Count D'Abisbal (O'Donnell) has published a manifesto at Madrid in which he expresses his discontent that the King had not accepted his services. He has announced to the patriotic club a counter revolutionary conspiracy, and has demanded the command of the national militia. The King has despatched brevets of Field Marshal to the chiefs of insurrection at the Isle de Leon, Quiroga, Arco, Aguiro, and Riego.

Genesee Bridge.—The superb Arch Bridge, erected over the Genesee river at Carthage, which cost \$16000, fell on the 2d inst. into the deep abyss over which it stood.

Colonization.—The ship Elizabeth and U. S. ship Cayane, who left New-York some time since with a number of blacks sent out by the Colonization Society, have arrived at Sierra Leone, after a passage of about six weeks.

Despatch of Business.—On Tuesday last (says the Petersburg Intelligencer) a young lady attended the county court of Chesterfield, for the purpose of choosing a guardian. The guardian was chosen and consented, forthwith to his own union with his fair ward. A licence was immediately issued, and the happy pair became man and wife before they left the spot. Fair ladies, go ye and do likewise.

Flint Glass.—An inexhaustible source of pore white sand, suitable for the manufacture of this article, has been lately discovered in the towns of Woodbury and Middlebury, Conn.

U. S. Frigate Constitution.—The Norfolk Beacon states that this vessel is destined to the Pacific, and that Captain Forbes, agent to the Buenos Ayrean government goes out in her.

Gregor M'Gregor.—Agreeably to Setter from St. Thomas, Gregor M'Gregor is appointed second in command to Bolivar.

Spain.—It is announced that the Russian Ambassador at Madrid has congratulated Ferdinand VII. on his acceptance of the Constitution.

The London Star of April first, mentions the receipt of two letters, affirming that the King of Spain had despatched a letter to the King of France, in which he declared that "he had only taken the oath to maintain the constitution of the Cortes, in order to prevent his being de-throned, and that his sentiments remained unchanged." The same paper adds that another letter subsequently received, states that Ferdinand "had privately made out a solemn protest against his own oath and all the concessions consequent thereon, as not being given with his free will, but wrung from his force. This protest (continues the letter) he sent off by a Courier to the family here (at Paris) to be deposited in the archives, until a proper occasion should offer for its production. But MINA intercepted the bearer of it; took a copy and then allowed the bearer to proceed with the original.

A plot to assassinate Nina was discovered at Pampeluna.

Spanish Affairs.—The following is contained in a letter from Madrid, under date of April 4. "All the Monasteries are to be abolished, with the exception of a limited number, and these are to be confined to particular Orders; and as it is understood they have engrossed one-third of the property in Spain, this alteration must serve mightily to replenish the national treasury.

"The army, from about 200,000, is to be reduced to 30,000 men!

"The King whose control over the treasury was absolute, is to have a fixed revenue—40,000,000 of reals. Since 1815, it is understood he has deposited large sums of money in the English Funds.

"The Duke del Frias, about to set out as ambassador to London, is to have a revenue of 30,000 dollars.

"The Duke del Infantado, the richest man in Spain, resigns his regiment, and all his offices, and retires to the country, with the resolution never to accept of any official situation. It was the duke who founded the British system of education for 300 boys, and the whole expenses of it have been hitherto exclusively paid by himself.

"It was the duke of Alagon that had so long been the adviser of the king, previous to the late happy change, and whose head was demanded by the mob that surrounded the palace when the king agreed to the constitution. He has fled from Madrid, but it is not known what route he has taken.

"The new National cockade hoisted is red and green, the size of a crown piece; it is put over the usual Spanish cockade.

"I have just heard, from a gentleman of information, that a colonel, lately liberated after four months captivity in the Inquisition, mentions that a machine had been fixed to him in such a manner, that part of it, like the pendulum of a clock, should beat constantly against his forehead, so as to produce his death slowly.

"Biscay is believed to be the principal part in Spain unfavorable to the idea of a Constitution, as it is a sort of independent State, and enjoying many exclusive privileges, such as exemption from stamps and particular duties, &c. The King is only "Lord of Biscay."

"The Duke of Montego, an adviser, formerly of the king, is banished."

From the N. Y Daily Advertiser, May 25.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE.

Half past 2 o'clock, A. M.

We stop the press to announce the destruction of our Theatre by fire, which broke out half past 1 o'clock, nearly two hours after the house closed. The building is reduced to ashes together with the four story commercial building adjoining. All the property belonging to the Theatre was consumed, public and private. About 50 of the soldiers and sailors who had been employed in the play and farce during the evening's representation, were lodging in the Theatre at the time, the fire broke out, who were all saved. Whether the fire happened from the carelessness of some hidden spark from the guns and torches which had been used in the new play of the siege of Tripoli is not known. The flames spread with the rapidity of lightning. The whole city was illuminated and the wind carried the burning embers a mile from theatre. The building belongs principally to John Jacob Astor, Esq. and is insured. The managers had also renewed their insurance a few weeks since—no lives lost that we could hear.

Three or four buildings in the rear of the Theatre are destroyed.

The actors lost all their property. The house during the evening was crowded; and it is a most fortunate circumstance that the fire had not broken out during the play.

Late from Buenos Ayres.—The brig Hersilia, capt. Sheffield has arrived at Stonington, from the Aurora Islands (South Seas), via Buenos Ayres, 55 days from the latter place, with a cargo of seal skins. The new government at Buenos Ayres, with Gen. Sarraatea at the head, was completely established and all was tranquil for the time being. Gen. Artigas had again overrun and subdued all the country east of the river, and completely annihilated Geo. Ramirez and Paerrydon and all their forces.

NEW-YORK, May 23.

A letter from Mr. Popliff, to the Editors of the Gazette, announces the arrival at Boston, of the sloop Victory, 3 days from Halifax. Previous to the sailing of the Victory, the British Packet Swiftsure had arrived from England, having on board a Spanish gentleman, who is bearer of despatches to the government of the United States, and to General Vives, the Spanish minister.

The attention of some of the young Gentlemen and Ladies of this village is earnestly solicited to the following recipe. By a careful observance of it a disease may be removed, which if suffered to grow on might be attended with fatal consequences.—Northern paper.

An excellent remedy against violent Love

Observe first to open the vein of Consideration and let out the blood of Inordinate Desire; afterward take as follows: one grain of Sense, one dram of Understanding, one ounce of Patience, and two ounces of Dislike; steep them in one pint of Resolution, see that you infuse them in the Limbeck of the brain two hours, then strain it well from all the dregs of Melancholy and set it over the Slow Fire of Love and one spoonfull of Indifference; take of the scum of Former Remembrance and sweeten it with the sugar of Forgetfulness, then put it in the care of your hearts stop it with the cork of sound Judgement, let it stand 20 days in the water of Cold Affection and it will answer its end. If thus prepared and thus made, use it in the following manner; in the morning 5 minutes after the sense is unlocked, take one spoonfull of said composition.

N. 33 If you will not be at the trouble of preparing it yourself, you may be supplied with it by Mr. Rights Understanding, next door to Sound Reason, Content Street Patience Square.

Boston, May 22.

From Dublin.—By the arrival at this port, yesterday, of brig Climax, captain Fisher, in 29 days from Dublin, Mr. Popliff has received papers of that city to 22d April, furnishing London notes to the 19th a few days later than before received.

Thislewood, the conspirator, has been found guilty of "conspiracy to levy war and actually levying war against the king." The verdict is stated, was received by a crowded assembly, without any expression of feeling either one way or other.

Parliament was to have met on the 21st April—some days would be taken up in organizing the two houses. The day fixed for opening the session, by a speech from the throne by the king, is the 27th.

One of the prisoners, who led the Radical troops at Huddersfield, was formerly a captain in the regular army.

It was reported at London, that the queen had arrived at Calais on the 18th April.

Several hundred of unemployed workmen had recently assembled in Leeds, who on enquiry, by the mayor, informed they had been long out of work, some of them four, five and six months, and others still longer—that themselves and families were starving—that they had assembled to shew their numbers, but without intention or disposition to riotous conduct. In consequence of representations from the mayor and others, the assembly soon dispersed.

Dublin, April 22.

France.—The state of the public feeling at Paris, respecting the Censorship was manifested in a marked manner on Thursday, at the Lectures on Modern History. At the moment when M. Raoul Rochette, the Professor (one of the Censors), ascended his chair, cries of "a bas le Censeur," resounded from the upper part of the saloon, and a considerable disturbance took place, which was not appeased without some difficulty, although it was thought expedient to call in the aid of force.

Spain.—The constitutional spirit has triumphed in the Isle of Majorca and Minorca, with as much facility and rapidity as in other parts of the Spanish Monarchy. At the former place, the Inquisition has disappeared, and its victims paraded in triumph. In both islands, Constitution Juntas have superseded the former authorities. The remains of Lacy, who was shut in Majorca about a year ago, are to be conveyed to Barcelona, where prepara-

tions are making for solemnizing funeral honors to his memory.

Late Dutch papers have been received. They contain no intelligence of any interest. The banditti in the neighborhood of Rome are represented as renewing their depredations upon travellers. Some of them have been wounded in the affray with the military, and a chief, named Rinaldi, was killed.

An unheard of atrocity.—Letters from Angouleme contain the following account of an horrible outrage committed near Coblentz. A young couple, who were on the point of being married, went together to invite their relations to the nuptials. The girl was mounted on her lover's horse, followed by him on foot. On their arrival at a village where the young man wanted to see some persons, he left his destined bride to wait his return in the road. Immediately afterwards three ruffians arrived, who, after grossly insulting the girl, obliged her to alight from the horse, stripped her naked, committed outrages on her person, which decency will not permit us to relate, and threatened to murder her; they then killed the horse, cut open his belly, took out the entrails, and in their place put the unfortunate young woman, sewed up the animal's skin and made off.

Some children who were passing by afterwards heard cries issuing from the bowels of the horse, and immediately ran in great fright to tell their parents that the devil was in a dead horse lying on the road. In the mean time the young man arrived and heard the groans of his expiring mistress. She was dragged out of the horrid situation where the villains had placed her, transported to the nearest barn, where every attention was paid to her. The police set directly about pursuing the horrid monsters who had committed an offence new in the annals of crime, and were fortunate enough to arrest them. They were recognised by the young woman, upon confrontation. The unfortunate victim could not survive the outrages which had been perpetrated upon her, and expired five days afterwards.

DIED.

At Fairton, on Monday the 22d inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL WESTCOTT, wife of Ephraim Westcott, in the 41st year of her age.—Without disparagement of the living, it may truly be said, that there are few if any of her sex in the neighborhood, whose loss would be more severely felt.

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE sale of the property of Eli Budd; Wesley Budd, William Elmer, and Benjamin Jones, is adjourned until Tuesday the 13th of June next, at the Inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 22, 1820.—

ADJOURNED SALE.

THE sale of the property of Wesley Budd and Sophia his wife, Robert Newell and Ann his wife, and Benjamin Jones, is adjourned until Tuesday the 13th day of June next, at the Inn of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. B. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 22, 1820.—

PROPOSALS

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED,

A View of the Arguments

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

WITH AN APPENDIX:

BY I. THOMSON.

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

The Appendix is designed to illustrate the last consideration in the work, by shewing wherein confinement for grand larceny has failed of producing the beneficial effect contemplated. The price when bound and lettered in 3 neat duodecimo volumes, 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.

