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THE WHIG

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

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT for the relief of James Leander Cathcart.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officers in the Treasury Department be, and they are hereby, authorized to settle the account of James Leander Cathcart, and to allow him claim for one half of a bill of exchange drawn by John Robertson, master of the brig Independent, on the Secretary of State of the United States, paid by him, and charged to said James Leander Cathcart; also, for one thousand dollars paid by said Cathcart, for the support of the American captives at Algiers, and two thousand dollars paid by him for his ransom from Algerine captivity; and five thousand six hundred dollars, for twenty-eight months' service, between October, seventeen hundred and ninety-four, and July, seventeen hundred and ninety-seven, in originating and promoting the negotiation with Algiers, for the liberation of American captives, the conclusion of a treaty of peace, and the procuring in the United States the presents afterwards forwarded to Algiers. And that the said claim and services be paid to said Cathcart, out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated by law; the said Cathcart receiving the same in full satisfaction of all his claims against the United States.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the settlement of the accounts between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers.

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 directed to liquidate and settle the accounts subsisting between the United States and Richard O'Brien, late American Consul at Algiers, under the instruction and direction of the Secretary of State, and that the amount due upon such settlement to said Richard O'Brien be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to authorize the allowance of any claim, except such as might have been settled at the department, but for the loss of vouchers, and that no allowance shall be made of any interest of the said Richard O'Brien, in the cargo of the Polacre Vicelage, captured on her passage from Algiers to the United States.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Joshua Newson, Peter Crook, and James Rabb.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the proper accounting officer of the Treasury Department be, and he is hereby, authorized and directed to audit and settle the claims of Joshua Newson, and of Peter Crook, for two horses each, and of James Rabb, for seven horses, alleged to have been impressed into the public service in the Seminole war: Provided, That such impressment, and the value of said horses when impressed, be satisfactorily proved; that said horses were not returned to their owners; and that any compensation which may have been allowed and paid for the service of said horses, after the time of their impressment, be deducted.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the amount thereof, when ascertained as aforesaid, be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Hunter.

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 audit and settle the claim of Thomas Hunter, late a soldier in the nineteenth regiment of United States infantry, for retained bounty, pay, and travelling allowances, due him at the time of his honorable discharge; and to pay the amount due him to Sterling Johnson, his attorney in fact, out of any unappropriated money in the Treasury: Provided, that the said Sterling Johnson shall make and deliver, to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, a bond, in such sum, and with such surety, as the said Comptroller may direct, to secure the United States against a repayment of the sum which may be allowed & paid as aforesaid.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to continue in force the act, entitled "An act to provide for reports of the decisions of the Supreme Court," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act to provide for reports of decisions of the Supreme Court," approved the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seventeen, be, and the same is hereby, continued in force for three years, and no longer.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to amend the act authorizing the employment of an additional Naval force."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the second section of the act, entitled "An act authorizing the employment of an additional naval force," passed on the thirty-first day of January, eighteen hundred and nine, be, and the same is hereby, amended, so far as to authorize the enlistment of able seamen, ordinary seamen, and boys, during the continuance of the service or cruise for which they shall be enlisted; not however, to exceed the period of three years.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT authorizing the building of a certain number of small vessels of war.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States is hereby authorized to cause to be built and equipped any number of small vessels of war (not exceeding five) which, in his judgment, the public service may require; the said vessels to be of a force not more than twelve guns each, according to the discretion of the President. And, for carrying this act into effect, the sum of sixty thousand dollars is hereby appropriated, to be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to revive and continue in force an act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds, received in the Revolutionary war," 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 act, entitled "An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war," passed on the tenth of April, one thousand eight hundred and six, and limited, as in said act declared, to the term of six years, and afterwards revived and continued in force by an act, entitled "An act to revive and continue in force 'An act to provide for persons who were disabled by known wounds received in the Revolutionary war,' and for other purposes, for and during the term of six years," as in the said act is declared, shall be, and the same is hereby revived, and is continued in force for one year, and no longer, from the passing of this act: Provided, That this act shall not be construed to repeal or make void the fourth section of an act, entitled "An act concerning invalid pensions," passed the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen; but

the said fourth section of the said last mentioned act shall be, and hereby is declared to be, in full force and effect; any thing in the said act hereby revived and made perpetual, to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the right any person now has, or may hereafter acquire, to receive a pension in virtue of any law of the United States, be considered to commence at the time of completing his testimony, pursuant to the act hereby revived and continued in force.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the agents for the payment of invalid pensions of the United States shall, in future, be required to give bond, with two or more sureties, to be approved by the Secretary for the Department of War, in a sum not exceeding five thousand dollars, for the faithful discharge of the duties confided to them, respectively.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT designating the ports within which only foreign armed vessels shall be permitted to enter.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled; That, after the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, it shall not be lawful for any foreign armed vessels to enter any harbor belonging to the United States, excepting only those of Portland, Boston, New London, New York, Philadelphia, Norfolk, Smithville, in North Carolina, Charleston, and Mobile; unless when such vessels shall be forced in by the dangers of the sea, or by being pursued by an enemy, and be unable to make any of the ports aforesaid mentioned; in which cases, the commanding officer shall immediately report his vessel to the collector of the district, stating the object or causes of his entering such harbor; shall take such position therein as shall be assigned him by such collectors; and shall conform himself to such regulations as shall be signified to him by the said collector, under the authority and directions of the President of the United States.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That it shall be lawful for the President of the United States to employ such part of the land and naval forces of the United States, or the militia thereof, as he may deem necessary to enforce the provisions of the first section of this act; and the President shall also be authorized to employ such forces to prevent any foreign armed vessel from entering or remaining within any waters within the jurisdiction of the United States, except such as shall lie in her direct course in entering from sea, or leaving, to proceed to sea, either of the harbors above mentioned.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That this act shall continue in force until the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and no longer.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to provide for repairing the roof of the General Post, and to procure an engine for the protection of said building.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Post Master General be, and he hereby is, directed to cause the roof of the General Post Office to be repaired and covered with slate; and also to procure and keep, for the protection of said building, an engine and apparatus, for extinguishing fire and to cause to be built a suitable house for the safe keeping of such engine.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be, and there is hereby, appropriated to be paid out of moneys arising from the postage of letters and packets, such sum as may be necessary for the purpose aforesaid, not exceeding six thousand and twenty dollars.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT to increase the number of Clerks in the Department of War.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of War be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to employ six additional clerks in his department; and that the sum of six thousand dollars be, and the

same is hereby, appropriated, for their compensation; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated. This act to continue in force for one year and no longer.

May 15, 1820—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, May 29.

The bill for the sale of real estate of P. Williams, dec. passed the house 27 to 7.

Mr. Yarrow, from committee, made report on the petition from Salem for alterations in the act for the trial of small causes, that the subject of the petition be taken into consideration on the 2d reading of the bill now before the house, supplementary to the small cause act—Agreed to.

Mr. Mackey presented a petition from James Armstrong of Knowlton, in Sussex, for remuneration for certain stolen property—read and committed.

The house resumed the consideration of the compiled bill relative to the relief and settlement of the poor, and after some time spent thereon, it was postponed.

Compiled bill supplementary to the act respecting wills, was taken up, the first section disagreed to, and the bill committed.

No. 22 was taken up and re-committed.

The amendments of Council to the bill for the relief of creditors against absconding debtors were disagreed to by the house.

The amendments of Council to the bill respecting conveyances and registering mortgages, were in part agreed to and the bill directed to inform Council thereof.

Three o'clock, the house met. A message from Council informed that they insisted upon their amendments to the bill for the relief of creditors against absconding debtors; whereupon the house receded from their disagreement to said amendments.

Mr. Miller reported No. 22, relative to the authority of the ordinary and his surrogates, with amendments—ordered to be printed.

The bill to incorporate the Elizabeth Town Insurance Company, was taken up and rejected.

No. 35, respecting estates of persons who die insolvent, was taken up and committed.

The bill to prevent the fraudulent marking of sheep, was taken up and re-committed, with Messrs. Pearson and Gould added to the committee.

The bill from Council, supplementary to the act for suppressing vice and immorality was again taken up and disagreed to. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, May 30.

Mr. Taylor from committee to whom was referred No. 11, supplementary to the act respecting wills, reported that it was unnecessary to pass the same, which was agreed to by the house.

Mr. Evans, from committee, reported the bill respecting Inns and Taverns, with amendments, which were agreed to and the bill passed to a 3d reading.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to establish an independent battalion in Trenton, and that they insisted upon certain of their amendments to the bill respecting conveyances, whereupon the house insisted on their disagreement to the same, and appointed Messrs. Ewing, Griffith and Gould, a committee of conference.

The bill for the relief and settlement of the poor was taken up, gone through by section and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill supplementary to the act making provision for carrying into effect the act for the punishment of crimes without amendment; and the bill supplementary to the act for the punishment of crimes with amendments, to which the house agreed.

Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock, the house met. Mr. Squier presented a bill to provide for the distribution of the laws and proceedings of the Legislature of this state, and the laws of the United States.—Read and ordered a second reading, and to be printed.

Approaching Launch.—By a paragraph in the Philadelphia Gazette, it appears that the 23d day of August is fixed upon for launching the ship of the line now building at the Navy Yard in that city.

New-Orleans.—Advices from New-Orleans to the 19th of May, have been received at New-York, at which time there were thirteen Steamboats at that place in freight, bound up the Mississippi. The produce of the interior of that fertile country was pouring in: from the 7th to the 12th of May there arrived 883 hhds. of tobacco; 3296 bales of cotton; 3330 bbls flour; 71 bbls whiskey; 52 bbls beef and pork; 3300 bushels corn; 1200 do potatoes; 25000 lbs. bacon and lard; also \$75,000 in specie.—On the 9th instant, the Marshal of the District accompanied by a detachment of troops, captured 53 men belonging to an expedition which had for some time past been secretly organizing, in order to make an irruption into the province of Texas. About six miles above the town, they were discovered in a boat, and immediately began to make off towards the woods. Fifty three were taken and brought to town the same day. They were without arms—after hearing testimony, the district Judge of the United States ordered the proceedings on the part of the general government to be discontinued against all of them except four, against whom it is alleged there is evidence sufficient to commit them for trial. The remainder are detained under the vagrant law of the state.

Hunting.—Thirty-three persons in Nelson, (N. H.) determined to hunt for one week. They divided into two parties, and commenced the pursuit on Monday and continued until Saturday evening, during which time the following animals were killed:—43 Foxes, 10 Hedge-hogs, 2791 Squirrels, 18 crows, 44 woodcocks, 143 woodpeckers, 6 Hawks, 2 Blue Jays, 14 Beach birds, 9 Thrushes, and 4 pole cats. Total number 3107.

The Late Loan.—Mr. Jacob Little of Philadelphia is said to have contracted for 950,000 dollars of the million loan proposed for by the secretary of the treasury, at the par rate of five per cent redeemable at the pleasure of government after 12 years.

Rapid Travelling.—It is stated in a Louisville paper that Col R. M. Johnson, senator in congress from Kentucky, travelled from Washington to his residence, a distance of near six hundred miles in seven days.

Accident.—As Mr. Benjamin Crombie and wife were passing through Charlestown, (Mass.) in a chaise with a spirited horse, he took fright, and after making several leaps over an uneven piece of ground, threw them out with great violence.

From South America.—The following intelligence was received at New-York on the 6th inst. by a Mr. Moore who arrived on that day from Monte Video. A Treaty of Peace was concluded on the 23d of February between the provinces of Entre Rios, Santa Fee and Buenos Ayres, and on the 25th the governors of the three provinces entered the latter city. On its promulgation, great rejoicings took place at Buenos Ayres, and the city was illuminated three successive nights. After the conclusion of the war, General Sola offered to give up six months of his pay and emoluments as commander in chief, towards relieving the distresses of the country people, who had suffered by it. His offer was accepted. On the 1st of March the new governor of Buenos Ayres, Sarraeta, ordered that all the government paper then outstanding, should be presented in 15 days, that the public debt might be known.

General Balcarce and his army, entered Buenos Ayres on the 1st of March amidst the acclamations of the citizens. A military commission was appointed on the 2d, to regulate the affairs of the army, and reduce it to its provincial standard.

The following is an extract from the Buenos Ayres Gazette of the 2d of March. "It would be in opposition to the new principles established to continue the ministers that have represented the state government abroad, until the general congress shall fix the basis upon which we are to treat with foreign powers. No province is authorized to maintain relations which shall prejudice the others. This will be to continue the alarming and odious distinction of a capitol. These just considerations have determined the government to recal the deputies that were sent to the courts of England, France and Brazil, declaring null and void the powers and instructions that they may have received from the late congress and administration."

On the 10th of March a small boat arrived at Monte Video from Buenos Ayres with an account of another revolution, brought by the party opposed to the late treaty. They displaced Sarraeta, and put Gen. Balcarce at the head of the government. This is said to have been caused by the demand of the Allies, that the province of Buenos Ayres should join them in the war against the Portuguese, and in consequence of Sarraeta having supplied them with arms.

A few days afterwards, information arrived of the allied troops having entered and taken possession of Buenos Ayres. Their force did not consist of more than 1000 or 1200 men, but as they were favorably received by the lower classes of inhabitants, both of the town and country, they met with no opposition. It was reported that the Federal soldiers were guilty of great excesses, and that the city was in great confusion and terror.

In consequence of this last revolution it was supposed that a war with Portugal would immediately follow; and it was said some Portuguese vessels had been detained up the river by a large Buenos Ayrean privateer, formerly the French ship Braque and that there was an embargo upon them at Buenos Ayres. On receipt of this news the Portuguese frigate lying off Monte Video, immediately commenced preparing for sea. A hot press took place to fill up her crew, which was very deficient; an embargo was laid upon all vessels in the harbor, but taken off in a few days. The frigate had not sailed on the 26th March, the day the Blooming Rose lost sight of the city.

Captain Price of the ship Eclipse, from Campeachy informs, that on the arrival of the news of the adoption of the constitution by the cortes at Madrid, the inhabitants of Campeachy took the archbishop from his bed at midnight, and compelled him to ring the church bell until break of day, when a general rejoicing took place, and the constitution was proclaimed.

Philada. Gaz.

FOR THE WHIG.

There is no kind or talent so despicable as that of common Critics who can at best pretend to value themselves by discovering the faults of other men, rather than any worth or merit of their own—a sort of libellers that will needs equal the best & richest of the country, not by improving their own estates but reducing those of their neighbors, and making them appear as mean and wretched as themselves.

Sir William Temple.

A Critic is a kind of alien emissary sent from the nether world to plague mankind; he performs his office admirably, and practises doing the nation as much injury as possible, avowedly *pro bono publico*. Like a gadfly, when anti wherever he hisses his noisy followers flourish their quills and continue the clamour with redoubled fury, whether deserving or not, until the poor victim stung by their vociferations is glad to withdraw from the field. Like a petty politician he is continually telling his betters how they should act, anti being incapable of performing as well himself, he censures and disapproves of all they have done. As a half starved epicure would willingly do at the table of any easy dispositioned gentleman, he wry politely steps forward and undertakes to save the public all trouble of tasting of every dish of literature fresh from the press, in order to ascertain if it is well cooked—between each mouthful, however, he starts so many objections, that the good natured people who were before licking their chops, actually lose their appetite: & are almost persuaded it smells. He is a fanatic who condemns all who are not of his opinions, and will allow of none superior in taste to himself and party. In the ebullitions of his fervor he boasts of his parentage, chaunting these expressive lines

"And all the courses of my life do show
I am not in the roll of common men."

He searches through a book as mice do a napkin: who when they find a spot of grease, stick there until they have gnawed every particle, cloth and all, and the house wife finding it partly eaten, instead of mending it consigns it to oblivion. He mortally hates genius, and endeavours to crush it upon its first appearance, as measles kill young hares, and some birds which are said to break the eggs of others. As there is no one thing, which suits the palate of every person, so critics are continually quarrelling one with another like a pack of wrangling dogs, who have stolen a piece of meat; they tear and lacerate and roll it in the Just until even the cur himself is loath to touch it. He is a self-significant fellow who obtrudes where he is not wanted, and insults the people by giving his opinion, unasked, upon every subject, as if they were deficient in sense? and could not judge for themselves. BORN with a mouthful of vinegar, his visage bears testimony of the turn of his mind, & he amuses himself with spitting his acrimony at whoever unluckily comes within the reach of his saliva.

There are some kinds of authors of ancient date, whose works he defends with all the bigotry of a Musselman against an attack on his Alcoran, and wo to him who has the temerity to question their sanctity or doubt their supremacy; he pretends they never were, nor ever will be, equalled; as to being excelled, it is impossible. No dog guards an empty market cart with more jealous vigilance than he these old style writers, and modern angleicisms; he bites, barks, or snarls at any one who may approach near them, and becomes at length so malicious that he cannot suffer an innocent person to pass by without showing his tusks and growling.

HOSTIS HUIUS GENERIS.

Extract of a letter, to the Editors of the Gloucester Farmer, dated

Trenton, June 3.

"The bill 'to prevent the sacrifice of real and personal estate at forced sales,' was made the order of the day for Monday (June 5) in the House of Assembly. A vast number of petitions from the several counties of the state, have been presented to the House on this interesting subject.

By referring to the minutes of proceedings already published, it will be seen, that shortly after the Legislature convened, a committee, consisting of one member from each county, was appointed to devise ways and means for the relief of the public, or rather for the relief of that portion of the public which is most suffering under pecuniary embarrassments. That committee on Thursday last, reported to the House.

If the principles of the bill can be sustained in the House, there is little doubt of its passing, with some modification of its details.

The strongest argument in favour of Legislative interference, grows out of the course pursued by our neighbouring states: New York & Pennsylvania. We ought, at least, to be on a equal ground with them, as regards the facilities of enforcing contracts.

At the late court in Sussex county, Peter Brakeman was tried for the murder of Francis Nichols, a pedlar, found guilty and sentenced to be hung on the 30th instant.

To the Ladies.—The Agricultural Society of Montgomery county, (New York) among other premiums have awarded the following: To the lady who shall attend the next annual Fair, in the best *homespun dress*, 20 dollars. Second best, 18 dollars—Third, 16 dollars—Fourth, 14 dollars—Fifth, 12 dollars. As none but *domestic manufactures* are admitted as specimens, it is presumed the ladies themselves must be the same description, as the quality of the goods is allowed to be superior to any of *foreign fabric*.

Merited rebuke.—The unfortunate men executed at Charleston, S. C. are represented as having conducted themselves with much propriety. Clarke addressed the multitude assembled to witness the awful event in a short speech, "in which he solemnly denied ever having been guilty of the crime of murder, but admitted that he had with others, been deluded into a service which eventuated in piracy—for which he was about to pay the forfeit of his life; while those who projected the scheme are now walking at large in the country with impunity. He expressed a fervent hope that his sins would be forgiven him; and declared that he forgave all his enemies, and died in peace with the world."

There is unquestionably too much truth in the remark of this miserable convict, that those who have projected these piratical expeditions "are now walking at large in the country with impunity." We cannot envy the feelings or situation of any who have been instrumental in bringing so many of our fellow beings to the gallows; however much they may have increased their stores of wealth, or in whatever splendor they may dance their hour upon the stage of life. We should suppose, however, that although they may affect to wash their hands of the blood with which their plunder is sprinkled, such expressions from the dying lips of their victims, would plant a pang in their bosoms, deep and lasting. And ever if the bustling scenes of the day can chase away the bitter recollection, we suspect their pillows are often rendered thorny by "waking dreams of horror."—*N. Y. Spectator*

POLITICAL VIEWS.

M. De Pradt, a French political writer, has made the following remarks on the United States:—

"It is North America that England will

fear in future; for it is the country where there exists most of the elements that render her formidable.

"North America is a second England: descent, language, manners, natural bias towards commerce and maritime pursuits, all are English in America.

"Fable has had its rival brothers; England and the United States will realize the fable. Sprung from the same blood, swayed by the same inclinations, instead of uniting them, these circumstances will tend only to place them in perpetual opposition. Both in pursuit of the same prey, the profits of the world, they will incessantly jostle each other in the same career, and conflicts will ensue; the prolongation of the contest irreconcilable. But the United States engage in it with immense advantages over their adversary. Their territory is boundless; their population can admit of no limits in both; she can conquer nothing from America; the latter will inevitably divest her of Canada, of Acadia, of Newfoundland; all that England possesses on the American continent, is destined by the force of things to slip from her grasp.

"The United States will take the head of England in all the commerce of the West Indies, and Southern America; and it is easy to see that this part of the globe must become the seat of the great commerce of the world."

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

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by Wm. Leaming, of the county of Cape May, who claims an undivided half part of all that tract or piece of LAND, situate in the Middle Township and County of Cape May, bounded on the north by the beginning at William Tomlin's southward & westward corner, two rods and a half above the public landing on Goshen Creek, and running south fifteen degrees west, four perches above said creek to a post, thence south seventy-five degrees east, four perches or thereabout to the ditch, now or late of Benajah Tomlin's, thence north fifteen degrees east, binding on said ditch to William Tomlin's eastward corner thence south fifty-six and a half degrees west supposed to be five perches to the beginning.

We have nominated Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith, Esquires, Commissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal parts or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Inn of Joseph Hand, at the Court House, on the thirty first day of July next, at 10 o'clock A. M. the said Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abijah Smith will then be appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act, entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint-tenants, and tenants in common."—Passed the 11th November, 1789.

Given under our hands this thirty-first day of May, Anno Domini 1820

Cresse Townsend,

Shamgar Hewitt,

Ephraim Hildreth.

Cape May, June 5, 1820.

Take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New-Jersey, and they have appointed Friday the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Enoch Smith,

Uriah Smith, jun.

Jonathan S. Ludlam,

Charles strong,

Cape-May, June 5, 1820—4t

Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 17th day of July next, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, to hear what can be said for and against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

William Chance.

Cumberland Prison, June 12th, 1820—4t

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.

THE Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that an election for Eleven Directors to serve one year, will be holden at the Banking house, on Saturday the 1st of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 P. M.

C. READ, Cashier.

Bridgeton, June 5, 1820.—3t.

For Sale.

I HAVE a large young WARE and COLT and a pair of excellent OXEN, (above common size) I wish to sell.

SAMUEL SEELEY.

Fairview, June 5, 1820—ft

