

From Green Court House by new Augusta and Monroe, to Covington Court House.

IN ALABAMA.

From Blakeley to Mobile Point.
From Fort Hawkins, by Fort Gaines to Butler Court House, to Conecuh Court House.

IN MISSOURI.

From Shawanecounty, by Rood's, Jonesborough, in Illinois, and Bainbridge in Cape Girardeau county, to Jackson.
From St. Charles, by James Journey's, John Biven's, Isaac Vanbibber's, John Grayums, Augustus Thrall's, to Franklin.
From Franklin, by the mouth of Arrow Rock and Mount Vernon, to Fort Osage.
From St. Genevieve, by the Saline, Amos Bird's, John F. Henry's, and Bainbridge, to Cape Girardeau.
From Franklin to Boonsville.
From Smithton to Augustus Thrall's.
From Alton, by the House of Levi Roberts, John Shaw, and Leonard Ross, to Louisiana, in Missouri.
Approved—March 3, 1821.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

Baltimore, April 25.

The fine new ship Isabella, Captain Leeds, arrived here yesterday afternoon in a passage of fifty days from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the 5th of March.

LONDON, MARCH 5.

The queen, we understand, has consented to receive the 50,000l. a year, voted for her maintenance and support by Parliament. It is to commence from the fifth of January, 1820.

The Paris Journals of Wednesday last have arrived this morning; their contents, with the exception of the following paragraph, are uninteresting.

"All the letters received from Italy confirm the march of the Neapolitans against Rome, and the welcome reception they there met with. It appears that their presence has produced an important effect in the Roman states, and that it is their intention, on retreating, to destroy the dykes of the Pontine Marshes."

Courier Francaise.

The Marquis of Lansdown made his promised motion last night in the House of Lords, upon the subject of the war now waged by Austria against the independence of Naples. The purport of the motion being to pledge the British government to defend Naples against the cruel aggression of her enemies, it was opposed by Earl Bathurst, on the part of the Ministers, as inconsistent with the spirit of that neutrality which they conceived it to be the interest of this country to pursue. Several other noble Lords delivered their opinions upon the question, after which the House divided, when there appeared—For the motion 37; against it 84—majority 47.

An article from Augsburg, of the 20th February, estimates the amount of the Austrian army advancing against Naples, under Gen. Frimont, at only 50,000 men, and the army of reserve at an equal number. A corps of observation still remains in Upper Italy.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated February 19th. It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 6 days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were so exasperated against the King for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line of battle ship in the bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome, and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

The King of Naples, on the 28th January, wrote a letter to the Prince Regent, his son, giving a concise and exact view of the situation in which he was placed in relation to the Allies, and of their determined opposition to the existing order of things in his kingdom. He does not press it upon his son to avoid the alternative of war, but requires him to give the letter general publicity, to the end that no one may be deceived as to the perilous situation of the country.

LONDON, MARCH 6.

The Giornale Costituzionale, of the 15th February, contains a report addressed to the Prince Regent by the Duke of Gallo, on his mission to Laybach. This report describes the manner in which the Duke was interrupted on his journey; directed to go to Gorice, and, finally, only called to the Congress to receive the decision of that body, and the letter and instructions of the King of Naples. The report concludes thus:

"With respect to the powers who have taken part in the said decisions of the Congress at Laybach, it is my duty to inform your Royal Highness that certainly Austria, Prussia and Russia, may be considered as those which have unanimously adopted the measure of acting hostilely against the order of things existing in Naples. The French Plenipotentiaries at the Congress have indeed adhered by a verbal note to the instructions given to the Ministers of the before mentioned three powers, solely with the hope of being able to avert a war; whereas they may, in this respect, be considered as included in this unanimity. But they have not engaged in the name of France to take any active and hostile part in the execution of the decision in case of war. Indeed, the letter of his Most Christian Majesty to our Monarch, and the declaration delivered to your royal highness by the French Charge d'Affaires, may be considered as giving full assurance on this point. His Britannic Majesty not only does not concur in the principles and hostile measures of the three powers, but has also declared his perfect neutrality in what relates to the question of the kingdom of Naples. That Sovereign has declined to participate as a deliberating party in the Congress of Laybach, or to nominate to it his Plenipotentiary ad hoc, but has merely ordered his Minister already accredited to the Emperor of Austria, to attend the conference purely as a witness, in order that his Britannic Majesty might be informed of the determinations which the said three powers should adopt. The other Ministers of the Italian powers have also taken no part in the deliberations; therefore, as officially intimated to your royal highness in a conference demanded and obtained by the Ministers charged to make known the resolutions of the Congress of Laybach, the Ministers of Russia, Prussia and Austria, have alone taken part in these conferences, and those of England and France have not thought fit to participate therein.

"The facts which I have the honor to detail in the above report, I have previously thought it my duty to communicate to your royal highness in successive dispatches. (Signed.)

"The Duke of GALLO.
"Naples, Feb. 16 1821."

From the London Evening Star, of March 9.

We are still without any intelligence of the entrance of the Austrian army into the Neapolitan territory. The delay is doubtless to be attributed to the necessity felt by the General in Chief of concentrating his forces previous to the attack, in order that he may rush upon his intended victim with the more overwhelming effect. But the very perception of this necessity proves that the Austrians calculate on a much more vigorous resistance than they had previously contemplated, and that they do not think it prudent to commence the campaign without adopting every precautionary measure which skill and experience can dictate. The feeling that they are respected, if not feared, by their enemies, must tend to increase the confidence of the Neapolitans, while every hour of delay adds to their means of resistance, and contributes to exhaust the resources of their antagonists.

Copy of the note of Sir W. A. Court, the British Minister, to the Duke de Gallo. Naples, February 11.

"The undersigned has the honor to acknowledge to his Excellency the Duke of Gallo, Minister of Foreign Affairs, the receipt of the note addressed to him by his Excellency the commander Pignatelli, charged, ad interim, with the Portfolio of foreign affairs, intimating the necessity of a further explanation of the motives which induce the British Government to keep so large a naval force stationed in the Bay of Naples—an explanation rendered necessary by the communications made to his Royal Highness the Prince Regent, by the Ministers of Austria, Russia, and Prussia, in the name of the Powers of Laybach. The undersigned acknowledges the justice of this appeal made to him, and has, therefore, no hesitation in giving a frank declaration of the intentions of his government.

"The British squadron at anchor in the bay is simply a squadron of observation, the presence of which is sufficiently explained by the critical circumstances of the country, and the necessity of providing for the security of the persons and property of British subjects, under all possible chances.

"The British Government, faithful to the principles it has always professed, is determined to maintain a strict neutrality, and to take no part either directly or indirectly in the war which there seems to be but too much reason to apprehend is on the point of breaking out. It will interfere in no way with the affairs of the country, unless such interference should be rendered indispensable by any personal insult or danger to which the Royal Family may be exposed.

"Not foreseeing the possibility of such a case, the undersigned flatters himself that nothing will alter the peaceful attitude in which Great Britain is placed.

"The undersigned takes this opportunity of offering to his Excellency the assurance of his highest consideration. (Signed) W. A. COURT.
"To his Excellency the Duke of Gallo."

FROM CALCUTTA.

Salem, April 13.

The Editor of the Essex Register has been favoured with Calcutta papers, from which the following extracts are made:

CALCUTTA, DEC. 11.

The Chinese succession has not been publicly declared to the Chinese, but

the senior son alive, that is, in the Chinese manner of describing him, "No. 2," (the eldest, or No. 1, having died,) is declared and known at the Factory. The late emperor was in his 65th year.

DEO. 20.

The following are the contents of a ship letter which reached us yesterday by the post from Kedgere. It is without signature so that we know not the degree of credit to be attached to it, but think the account of the Cholera at Siam of sufficient importance to be published even under the circumstances stated.

"Our accounts from the eastward mention that the whole of the country of Siam was in a most deplorable state in consequence of the prevalence of the cholera morbus. Its ravages were so dreadful, that at Bancok alone, (the capital,) upwards of 40,000 souls perished. The poorer classes of Siamese had unroofed their houses for the purpose of admitting vultures and other birds of prey to perform the offices of interment, and pestilence and disease reigned throughout.

"The king had convened a council of his nobles, priests and astrologers, for the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality was attributable, and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality, when they were unanimously of opinion that it proceeded from an Evil Spirit in the form of a Fish, who, being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, swords, spears, drums, gongs, &c. in short, with any thing that made a noise, or was offensive.

"Accordingly, an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day along the sea shore to put in execution the Imperial Mandate—guns, muskets, and crackers, were fired; drums and gongs beat in all directions; and thousands of the miserable Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones, and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the Fish; but alas! when the scene ended, at about 7 o'clock at night, upwards of seven thousand souls were left dead with the cholera on the beach, on the water and the vicinity."

POST-OFFICE.

Raleigh, May 3d, 1821.

NO accounts, will in future, be continued at this Office, but with those who have hitherto made prompt payment at the end of every quarter.

B. B. SMITH, P. M.

STATE OF NORTH-CAROLINA.

WAKE COUNTY.
In Equity.

In the matter of James Thomas & others, } Ex-parte.

PURSUANT to an interlocutory decree of the said Court in this matter, I shall on Friday the 1st of June next, on the premises, expose to sale at auction, LOT number one hundred and twenty-eight (128) in the City of Raleigh—late the property of Mary Mitchell, deceased.

Terms are, bond with security, payable in one and two years.

T. P. DEVEREUX, c. n. e.

PROPOSALS.

For publishing by subscription, IN PENSACOLA, The proposed Seat of Government for the Floridas,

A Newspaper, to be called THE FLORIDIAN.

THE recent acquisition of the Floridas, has been hailed throughout the Union, as the attainment of an all-important political desideratum. For although some object to the terms, none hesitate as to the necessity for the purchase. As yet, we know little or nothing of the country, and can make but very imperfect estimates—we have an indistinct, undefined idea of its relative, Political and Commercial importance; but we are almost wholly ignorant of its Soil and Climate—we know that it connects and completes our Atlantic Seaboard from Passamaquoddy to the Sabine—we know that it affords several excellent Harbors—we know that it effectually excludes foreign influence, from the councils of various warlike and mischievous tribes of Indians—but we wish further to know, what are its Agricultural advantages—what the character of its soil—what its produce—what the temperature and influence of its climate—its Geography—its Topography, its political and natural History and delineation.

With these views, the undersigned propose to publish a paper at PENSACOLA—whose main object will be the collection and diffusion of the required information. Their earliest attention and most assiduous enquiry, shall be directed to these objects; and they are confident in the assertion, that they will possess advantages, which no other establishment can have.

The political events and changes of the general government, and of the Territory of Florida, will meet with proper attention and consideration.

THE FLORIDIAN will be conducted on pure American and Republican principles; and as such, the Editors confidently rely on the patronage of their fellow-citizens.

They will commence publication, immediately after the United States receive possession; and no exertions on their part shall be wanting to render their paper, useful and interesting.

TERMS.

THE FLORIDIAN will be published weekly on a Super-Royal sheet, with a new and elegant type, at Five Dollars per annum—Three Dollars to be paid on receipt of the first number—the balance at the expiration of six months.

CARY NICHOLAS, GEO. TUNSTALL, Nashville, April 7, 1821.

REVISION OF THE LAWS.

J. GALE having purchased from Mr. A. Lucas (who had contracted for the work) that part which he has printed of the late REVISION OF THE LAWS OF THIS STATE, made under the direction of the Legislature, by Chief Justice Taylor, Judge Potter and B. Yancy, Esq. intends completing the work without loss of time, and would be glad to obtain the names of such as wish to have copies forwarded to them.

J. G. has also undertaken to finish the Reports of Judge Murphy in 2 vols. which were commenced by Mr. Lucas a good while ago and will be glad to receive the names of such Gentlemen as wish to be supplied with these also.

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, viz:

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 Wooster, in Ohio, in the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 & 2, north, of ranges 9, 10, & 11
1, 2, 6, 7, 4, ranges 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 3, north, of range 15
1, 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2 and 3, range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south, of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled, "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
12, 16, 4 and 5

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, & 11
15 and 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, & 33, in ranges 7 to 14 E
31 and 32, 15

At the seat of government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9, and 10 S. in range 19 West
5 to 10, 20
6, 9, 21
8, 14, 22

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township 6, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.
15, 20, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 east.
15 and 16, 5
15, 6
15 to 22, 1 & 2 W

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.
22, 4 and 5.
15, 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 W
At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, & 13 W.
15, 16, and 7, 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west.
15, 21, 15, 16, and 17.

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 the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved for sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSIAH MILLS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
April 24. 23—11 Aug.

GROCERIES.

THE subscriber has on hand, & receiving, a very extensive Assortment of GROCERIES, which will be sold to Country Merchants and others, as low as can be offered by any other House in Pennsylvania—either for cash or approved credit. Among which are the following, viz:

5000 lbs. prime Green Coffee
20 hds. Brown Sugar, different qualities
3 Lard do
25 Rye Whiskey
10 prime Molasses
9 W. I. & N. E. Rum
200 sacks Liverpool Salt
15 tons Swedes and Country Iron
2 assorted Nails
2 Plough Moulds and Castings
2 German and Blatred Steel
1 Patent Shot

Claret, Madia, Lisbon & Malaga Wines,
French Brandy and Gin
Imperial and Young Hyson Teas, fresh
20 kegs Gunpowder, Nitre Hall
20 Leiper's, Ritchie's and Murray's Snuff

10 boxes Chocolate
20 8 by 10 Window Glass
20 dozen Red Cords
20 dozen Lines
Pepper, Pimento, Ginger, Nutmegs
10 boxes Whitmore's Cards
Wrapping Paper, &c. &c.

J. THAYER,
Old Street, Petersburg, Virginia,
May 1, 1821. 23 3

A FRESH & ELEGANT ASSORTMENT OF SEASONABLE DRY GOODS.

THOMAS NEILSON, & CO.

BEG leave most respectfully to inform the public, that they have just received by the latest arrivals from New-York and Philadelphia, and are now opening (at their Store, corner of Sycamore and Bank streets) an extensive and well selected assortment of Staple and Fancy Spring and Summer Dry Goods; amongst which are

Sheppard's extra superfine Blue and Black Cloths and Cassimeres
Valencia, Florentine and Mersailles vesting, superior selection

Strip'd and plain Russia Drill, for Pantaloon
An extensive assortment of Calicoes at all prices (latest patterns)

Black and colored Nankin Crapes, plain and figured
Superior black Nankin Crapes
Black and Fancy plain and figured Canton Crapes

Canton Crapes Shawls and Scarfs, rich colors
4-4 and 6-4 Cambric and Muslin Gingham
9-8 London Printed Cambrics, Corded and Check'd Muslins

9-8 and 6-4 Jaconet and Cambric Muslins
4-4 and 6-4 Plain Book and Leno do
Plain Mull and figured Book do
Elegant Sprig'd and Dotted Real India Mull Muslin

4-4 and 6-4 Plush Stripe Jaconet Muslins
Loom-Sew'd and Rich Tamboured Book do
A large assortment of 6-4 Cotton Cambricks (very cheap)

Jaconet Muslin Cravats (Tape Borders) Italian spot do.
Seersuckers, Black Senechews and Sarcenets
6-4 Muslin Robes, Jarment and Cambric Mitts

Black, White and colored Satins & Florences
Plain and figured Ribbons of every size and color
Plaid do. (extra width) Flag Bandanno Handkerchiefs

Black and colored Silk Handkerchiefs
Black Silk Shawls
Fancy Levantine Shawls, elegant borders
Thread Laces and Inserting Muslin Trimmings

Plain and Emboss'd Thulle Lace, Fancy Reticules
Thread Cambric and Cambric Handkerchiefs
Imitation Thread Cambric do
Thread Lawn, Long Lawn, Printed Cambric and Madras Handkerchiefs

White Jeans, White and Colored Sateens
Black, White and Green Brilliantines
Ladies and Gentlemen Silk and Cotton Hosiery

Beaver, Castor, Kid and Silk Gloves
Buck and Doeakin do
Long and Short Yellow Nanken, very superior quality

Apron and Furniture Checks, Blue Nanken
Silesia Damask Table Cloths (an elegant article)

Linen Damasks—Black & White Lace Shawls and veils
Cloth and light dye Sewing Silks—Superior Gilt Coat and Vest Buttons

Pearl Vest and Shirt Buttons, Coronation Gilt do.
An elegant assortment of Irish Linens, superior Texture

Irish Sheetings and Diapers—Cotton Cassimeres
Drab and Olive Genoa Cord, large Rib, Velvet Ribbons

Cotton Braces, Brown Hollands, Drogheda Linens
Fashionable Tuck and Side Shell Combs
Umbrellas and Parasols, neatest patterns and finish

Superior Beaver and Roram Hats
Elastic Cravat Pads and Spring Garters
A few reams of superior Letter Paper
Tapes, Bobbins, 3 Cord Wire, Floss Cotton and Needles

Oil Cloths, Bleach'd Dowels, and Russia Duck
3-4 and 7-8 Domestic Shirts, Plaid Domestic

9-8 and 6-4 Domestic Sheetings, T'will do.
Oil'd Silk Ladies and Misses Aprons, Perspiration Silk for Lining Dresses
Medicated Oil Silk, prepared for the cure of Gout and Rheumatism

With a variety of other articles purchased principally for Cash. T. N. & Co's assortment being now very complete, and their goods remarkably well selected, their determination is to dispose of them at the most reduced prices for Cash or good paper. Those who may wish to purchase will do well to call, examine and judge for themselves, that they may be convinced of the fact of every article being offered at the lowest prices.

T. N. & Co. will continue to receive by almost every regular Packet from New-York, further supplies of Fancy Goods, so that their assortment will be regularly kept up with fresh and fashionable articles purchased for Cash.

THOMAS NEILSON, & CO.
WILLIAM NISBET,
Petersburg, Va. April 20, 1821.

BLANKS OF ALL KINDS
May be had by applying at this Office.