

intracy by the Clerk of the County Court, under seal of office.]

§ 26. For every tract, legal division, or subdivision of land not relinquished, on which the payment of the amount due, or to become due, shall have been completed by a transfer of payments for that purpose, or by cash, at the deduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum at the time of relinquishment, the Register is to issue a final certificate, according to the form prescribed, to the person who purchased or held the same, to be presented at the General Land Office for a patent.

And for each part of a tract (a part being relinquished) that may be further credited, the Register will issue a certificate of further credit to the purchaser.

§ 27. The Register is entitled to receive fifty cents from the purchaser for receiving, recording, and filing his relinquishment. It contains one declaration of his consent to the provisions of the act as required (§ 1).

§ 28. The Register and Receiver, respectively, are entitled to receive fifty cents from the purchaser, for each and every tract whereof the whole or a part is relinquished.

Of Relief by further credit.

§ 29. When the purchaser does not intend to relinquish any part of the land held by him and purchased at any one land office, but wishes merely to have the further credit authorized by the act, on the balance due or to become due, on account of the purchase money of his land, he must, on or before the 30th day of September next, sign and file, with the Register of the land office where the land was purchased, a Declaration, in writing, expressing his consent to the provisions of the act, in the following form:

DECLARATION, No.—

[I, A. B. or assignee of C. D. as the case may be] do hereby declare [my] consent to the provisions of the act of congress, passed on the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the Public Lands prior to the first day of July, 1821," and request that [I] may have a further credit, agreeably to the 3d section of the said act, on the balance (exclusive of interest accrued) due or to become due from [me] as (purchaser or assignee, to suit the case) on account of the purchase money of the following described tracts of land, (the payment of which has not been completed,) held by (me,) and purchased of the United States in the District of Lands offered for sale at (Cincinnati,) viz:

Date of purchase	Original certificate here with surrendered.	Tract on which further credit is requested.	No. of Town or Range.	No. of Section.
1821	100	100	100	100

In testimony whereof, [I] have hereunto set [my] hand and seal this—day of—, 1821. [Signed] A. B.

In the presence of E. F. G. H.

§ 30. The declaration contains an abstract in which are to be entered, in their respective columns, the date of purchase, the number and date of the Register's certificate, and a description of each and every tract held by the purchaser.

§ 31. The tract or tracts on such declaration being filed, are to be classed by the Register, according to the amount of the original paid on them, respectively, in the manner following, viz:

The first class is to include all tracts on which one-fourth, or more than one-fourth, and less than one-half, of the original price has been paid.

The second class is to include all tracts on which one-half, or more than one-half, and less than three-fourths, of the original price has been paid.

The third class is to include all tracts on which three-fourths, or more than three-fourths, and less than the whole, of the original price has been paid.

§ 32. After determining to what class each tract is to belong, to whole amount due, or to become due on it, is to be divided into eight, six, or four, equal annual instalments, according as it belongs to the first, second or third class. If the tract belong to the third class, the first instalment will be payable on the 30th day of September, 1821. If the tract belong to the second class, the first instalment will be payable on the 31st day of December, 1821. If the tract belong to the first class, the first instalment will be payable on the 31st day of March, 1822. Each instalment to bear an annual interest at the rate of six per centum, from the 30th day of September, 1821, which interest is to be remitted if the instalment be punctually paid when it shall become payable.

§ 33. The Register of the Land Office shall issue a "certificate of further credit," in lieu of the original certificate surrendered for each tract on which a further credit shall have been thus allowed.

§ 34. The Register's certificate for each & every tract of land held by the party filing the declaration, must be surrendered at the time such declaration is presented; the declaration is filed. If a certificate be lost, proof of its loss, as before, must be filed in its stead.

§ 35. The Register is entitled to receive 50 cents from the purchaser, for receiving, recording, and filing his declaration.

Of relief by Cash, at a reduction of thirty-seven and a half per centum.

§ 36. Any person entitled to relief by the act, who shall, on or before the 30th day of September next, pay the whole amount due, or to become due, for any tract of land purchased or held by him, shall be allowed a deduction of 37½ per centum on said amount, without being required to file a declaration

expressive of his consent to the provisions of the act, as required, (§ 1.)

§ 37. Those persons who may intend to pay the amount due, or to become due, on any tract of land purchased or held by them, at the deduction of 17½ per centum, between the 30th day of September next, and the 1st day of October, 1822, must file, on or before the 30th day of September next, a declaration requesting to have further credit on such debt similar in all respects to that required where further credit is to be given, and must at the same time surrender the Register's certificate—(§ 29.)

§ 38. All persons who shall, on or before the 30th day of September next, have availed themselves of the relief by further credit, will be entitled to the benefit of the deduction of 37½ per centum upon their paying, between the 30th day of September, 1821, and the 1st day of October, 1822, the whole amount which may be due, or to become due, on any tract of land on which a further credit shall have been given.

§ 39. Any person who purchased any town lot, or is the legal holder of a certificate of any town lot purchased from the U. States, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820, is entitled to the benefits of all the provisions of the act, except that of relinquishment, and may pay the amount due, or to become due, on such lot, either by a further credit, or by cash at the deduction of 37½ per centum, on his complying with the requisitions herein before laid down under the relief by further credit, and by cash at a deduction of 37½ per centum.—As he is not entitled to relief under the first section of the act, he can neither relinquish any town lot, so purchased or held by him, nor have the payments made on land relinquished transferred and applied towards the payment of such lot.

§ 40. Any person or company that has laid off on any lands purchased of the U. States any town lots whereof have been sold, shall, in order to be entitled to relief under the act, besides declaring his or their consent to the provisions of the act, as required, (§ 1.) further declare that he, or such company accept of the terms and conditions of the fifth section of the said act, and will, in all respects, comply with the provisions thereof.

The form of this declaration is as follows:

I, (or we,)—do hereby declare that I (or we,) accept the terms and conditions of the fifth section of the act of congress, passed the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled, "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the public lands, prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," in consequence of my having applied for the benefit of the provisions of said act, in relation to the following described half quarter, quarter section, or section, (as the case may be,) on which I have laid out the town called—, viz:—and that, having sold lots [or parts of lots of said town, or land in and adjoining the same] to the following named persons, I will allow to each of them, all the benefits of the provisions of the fifth section of said act, on the amount now remaining due on account of the purchase money of such lot, (or part of a lot, or land,) so purchased, to which benefits they are entitled in consequence of my having applied for relief as aforesaid. (Here the names of the debtors are to be inserted.)—In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand, and affixed my seal, this—day of—.

The relinquishment and declaration may be made by the original parties, their assignees, heirs, or guardians of such heirs, or executors, or administrators, or by attorney duly authorized by such persons.

Form of a General Power of Attorney.

Know all men by these presents that—of—have made, ordained, constituted, & appointed—of—true and lawful attorney for—and in—name, to sign and file with the Register of the Land Office at—, [a relinquishment or declaration, as the case may be,] in due form, of any section, half section, quarter section, half quarter section, fractional section, or legal subdivision of any fractional section of land (the payment of which has not been completed) held by—, and purchased at the said Land Office, & to make and execute all acts of relinquishment, or declaration thereof, which may be required of—to make and execute, to entitle—to the benefit of the provisions of the act of congress passed the 2d day of March, 1821, entitled "An act for the relief of the purchasers of the Public Lands prior to the 1st day of July, 1820," with power to the said Attorney to substitute an Attorney, or Attorneys under—for the purposes aforesaid, and to do all the lawful acts for effecting the premises: hereby ratifying and confirming whatever—the said Attorney, substitute, or substitutes shall, or may lawfully do or cause to be done therein, by virtue of these presents.

In witness whereof—the said—above named, have hereunto set—hand and affixed—seal this—day of—in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one A. B. (seal.)

Signed, sealed & delivered, in the presence of,

C. D.

E. F.

§ 41. The benefit of the provisions of the act, is not to extend to any person, claiming title to land under the provisions of the act passed the third day of March, 1817, entitled "An act to set apart and dispose of certain public lands, for the encouragement of the cultivation of the Vine and Olive."

§ 42. If any tract, legal division, or subdivision of a tract, for the payment of which further credit shall have been allowed, in the manner laid down, (§ 29,) be not paid for, both as to principal and interest, which may accrue after the 30th day of September, 1821, within the term of three months, after the day appointed for the payment of the last e-

qual annual instalment, it is to be returned as forfeited to the United States.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, General Land Office, 15th June, 1821.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner.

N. B.—Blank declarations and relinquishments will be furnished to purchasers, on their application, by the Registers of the different Land Offices, for the districts wherein the act takes effect. They will also be furnished on application to the General Land Office.

COLUMBIAN REPUBLIC.

Extract of a letter, received by a gentleman in Baltimore, and from an authority which we know is to be respected and relied upon.

CARRACOA, JUNE 14, 1821.

"The day after I last wrote you we received an account of the re-occupation of Laguayra by the Royalists, but they must yield it back on the first appearance of a competent force, as all the batteries and works of defence have been destroyed—the result of Bermudez' irruption into Carracas. All the accounts from Columbia are most favorable to the patriots, who are likewise to fight the great battle with a superior force, and with every prospect of success. Bolivar united with Paez is 9000 strong near to Valencia. In this division is included the 1500 native cavalry of Paez whose extraordinary exploits appear almost a romance, 700 of the British, and something over 300 of the Irish Legion, with the Albion regiment, called by the President "Conquerors of Boyaca"—Bermudez about 260 near to Barcelona, and within two days march of Carracas—Urdaneta in Coro, preparing to join Bolivar, 6060. There are some minor corps, but should the royalists stand and risk a general action, it is supposed that Bolivar will commence the fight with about 18,000 choice troops—the royalists not near so many. The unexpected march of Bermudez into the city of Carracas induced the royalists to divide their force, which gained a point for the patriots—From the best information I can obtain, I think I have rather under, than over stated, the numerical strength of the patriots, in which I have not included the division under Montilla before Carthagena, etc but have confined myself to the army proposed to meet the Spaniards in the expected general battle. The old Spaniards are every day flying from the Main—they considered their cause hopeless. Six vessels have, within these few days, sailed from this place to bring off royalists and their property from La Guayra."—Fed. Gaz.

FROM BUENOS AYRES.

NEW YORK, JUNE 5.

Letters to May 8th are received in town, brought by the Maryland at Baltimore. According to these, the country remained in a deplorable condition. The Indians continued to collect in great numbers in the interior; a large body of them it is stated, were about 50 leagues from the city, committing great depredations, murdering the whites, and destroying the cattle. One letter says "Carrera is now Governor of Cordova, and, with Ramirez, is expected here soon to upset the present government."

LATE FROM MEXICO.

CHARLESTON, JULY 6

In our Havana papers we find nothing worth translating, except the following article in one of the 19th ultimo:

"Capt. Mauri, of the Spanish schooner Callegas, which arrived here this morning, in 25 days passage from Vera Cruz reports, that Colonel Hevia had entered Cordova at the head of 3000 infantry, and 500 horse, and taken prisoners the rebels Ramirez, Guerrero and Santa Ana. Col. Cruz with 8000 men, had marched from Guadalupe in quest of Iruvide, who was moving in the direction of Bajio. "The vessel had in action with two insurgent privateers, under the Venezuelan flag, which she succeeded in beating off."

MUCH LATER FROM MEXICO.

Extract of a letter from Havana dated June 20.

"The last account we have from Vera Cruz is that the Insurgents are in sight of that place, with a strong army, and that communications between Vera Cruz and Mexico are cut off by the insurgents."

"The Captain General of Vera Cruz was apprehensive the inhabitants of that place would rise in favor of the insurgents, so that he was obliged to have a strong party of troops in the street to keep them under."

"A convoy of Spanish vessels will sail in the morning for Tambico; the only way left to get from this place to Mexico."

MADRID, April 3.

Our situation becomes daily more and more violent. The greatest agitation prevails among the nobility in consequence of the adoption of the law on seigniorial rights.

All the manufactories of arms are working with great activity. A purchase has besides been made abroad of 60,000 muskets.

Since the publication of the law against violations of the constitution, nobody goes out at night without being completely armed.

The band of Curate Marino increases daily. It is said that he recently attacked and defeated the division of Gen. Martin, called the Empecinado.

The defeat of the rebels at Salvatierra has been officially announced by the minister of the interior.

The liberales no longer conceal the fear which their adversaries inspire—The serviles have with them the dignities of the church and the nobility, who will spare no sacrifice to annihilate the system, which their adversaries have introduced.

The Cardinal Bourbon, arch bishop of Toledo, has arrived in this capital, having been compelled to quit the seat of his diocese in consequence of the serious commotions which have broken out in Toledo.

Counter revolutionary proclamations are circulated in great profusion in Galicia.

The execution of the law against the suspected has commenced throughout the Peninsula; arrests every where take place.

Indeed the whole of Europe, though apparently calm upon its surface, is evidently combustible. Very general hostilities will not probably be long deferred. The spirit of liberty, that has gone forth, cannot soon and quietly settle down into the calm of despotism. It is only restrained in Naples and Piedmont by the Austrian bayonets. Measures so arbitrary and oppressive as are now resorted to will rouse even Neapolitan sluggishness into action.

PORTUGAL.

There has been a counter revolution at Tercia, the principal of the Azores. The new governor was killed and his coadjutor put in irons. The old governor has resumed the command and defied the Cortes. Possessed of the castle, he had resolved to destroy the town if the people should show any further unwillingness to repose in the arms of their legitimate sovereign, as Gouverneur Morris had it.

The king, in the Vasca de Gamma 74, with 15 vessels in company, containing his court, &c. left Rio Janeiro for Lisbon on the 25th April.

The house of the Austrian charge affairs at Lisbon, was attacked with stones and every pane of glass in it broken, because he refused to illuminate it in celebration of the new order of things established at Rio Janeiro. Arms and men were about to depart from Brazil to assist the revolutionists.

COLUMBIA RIVER EXPEDITION.

During an absence of some weeks, on a visit to Lake Erie, our attention was accidentally arrested by an advertisement requesting the inhabitants of Huron County to meet some time in June for the purpose of drawing up a petition to Congress, for a grant of land on the Columbia river and for means to assist them in migrating to that country. Upon enquiry we found that there were about a hundred families who were willing to engage in the expedition.—Several men of them have enterprise competent to accomplish the design.—Express.

NEW YORK, June 11.

TREATY OF GHENT.

After a session of nearly four weeks, the Commissioners under the 5th article of the Treaty of Ghent adjourned on Saturday last, to meet again in this city in the beginning of August. Opening arguments were made upon several points submitted to the commissioners, by Mr. Bradley of Vermont, on the part of the United States, and Mr. Chipman, of New Brunswick, on the part of Great Britain. It is expected that at the next meeting the agents will reply to each other, and that the commissioners will then, or soon after come to a definite decision, or report their disagreement to their respective governments.

For Rent,

A comfortable brick house in Harrison's addition, well calculated for the residence of a private family—this house & lot will be let on moderate terms, by the month or year.

Apply to JOHN EWING, 6th July 1821.—24—41.