

Congress, until they can get possession of their patrimony.—After the report of a committee on their former application, Mr. L. moved that this petition be referred to a select committee.

Mr. Coit moved to have it referred to the committee of claims. This motion was negatived, there being only 22 votes in favor of it; the motion for a reference to a select committee was then carried without a division. A committee of five was appointed.

Mr. Wadsworth presented the petition of John Bagley, praying to have remitted duties which he had been obliged to pay upon a vessel as Foreign, from some informality as to the register.—Referred to the committee of commerce and manufactures.

Mr. Otis presented a petition from James Swan, of Dorchester, Massachusetts, praying to be reimbursed a certain sum which he states to be due him, on account of some foreign money transactions had with government, relating principally to a variation of foreign exchange. Referred.

Mr. Dwight Foster, from the committee of claims, made an unfavourable report on the petition of A. Bagley, which was referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. Thatcher moved that when the house adjourn, it adjourn till Tuesday.

This motion was objected to by Mr. Coit, but carried by a considerable majority.

Mr. Baird presented a petition from David Jones, late a chaplain in the army, praying for leave to work a salt-spring on the Scioto, in the North-Western Territory.—Referred to a select committee.

The order of the day being called for on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures on the petition of Louis le Guen, the house went into a committee on that subject; and, after some observations from Mr. Coit against the report, and by Mr. Swanwick in favour of it, the question was taken, and the report in favour of the petitioner negatived, there being only 22 members for it.

The house being resumed, on the motion being put for a concurrence with the committee of the whole in their disagreement to the report, Mr. J. Parker called for the yeas and nays upon the question; but as one fifth of the members present did not rise in favour of the motion (which is necessary according to the rules of the house) it was lost. The motion to concur was then carried, 58 votes being in favour of it.

Adjourned till Tuesday.

LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA.

Abstract of the proceedings of the House of Representatives.

On the 20th, the bill for making compensation to the members of the late legislature, who were prevented from receiving it by an abrupt adjournment, was agreed to. The following bills reported at a former session, were referred to committees, viz. for relief of Benj. Abbot and David Jones; and one for relief of James Moore, of Allegheny county. A petition was received from Frederick A. Muhlenberg, praying to be appointed Treasurer of the State. A resolution was reported, authorizing the Committee of Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania to bring in a bill agreeably to the prayer of their petition. The following gentlemen were appointed a committee to try the election of Nathaniel Bollean, viz. Messrs. Brooke, Harris, Macpherson, Worrall, Manuohort, Whitebill, Moore, Gehr, and Power.

On the 21st, petitions were received from a number of citizens, praying that the Governor may be authorized to incorporate a company for the improvement of the navigation of the river Lehigh, and that they may raise 10,000 dollars by lottery; from citizens of the county of Dauphin, praying to be allowed to raise 9000, by lottery, to finish a bridge across the Swetara; from the Commissioners of the county of Philadelphia, stating that the law for raising county rates is repealed, and praying the Legislature to renew the said act. The bill for establishing a system of bankruptcy, was referred to Messrs. Wain, Worrall, Whitebill, C. Shoemaker, and Henderson; and a committee was appointed to bring in a bill to perpetuate the law extending the powers of Justice of Peace.

By this day's Mail.

NEW-YORK, December 22.

Yesterday capt. Hervey, of the ship *Ellice*, belonging to this port, and passengers, arrived in town from New-Haven.

The *Ellice* was captured on the 8th November, in lat. 36, 16, long. 68, 44, called, as they understood, the *Brutus*, commanded by capt. Cavot, from Porto Rico, who put capt. H. and his passengers, twenty-eight in all, on board the brig *Fama*, captain Bruisenburgh, of Bremen, bound to Baltimore, which vessel they had detained on the same day. Capt. Hervey's ill health would not permit him to proceed with the *Ellice*—he, however, sent Mr. John Gardner, his chief mate, and Mr. John Morgan, Clerk to Messrs. Wm. and J. Hervey, of this place, to claim and defend the property.

The same privateer captured the same day the brig *Eliza*, capt. Harrington, from Amsterdam, bound to Philadelphia, on pretext of her having been in several ports in England since she left Holland. The crew and passengers of this vessel were also put on board the brig *Fama*, in all 11. They promised capt. H. that they would send sufficient provisions and water for their support to Baltimore; they were however, suffered to bring with them but about forty pounds of beef and pork, one hundred weight of bread, and a few bottles of porter and brandy, after much persuasion the capt. of the privateer gave them about one hundred gallons of water. They cruelly cut and beat several of capt. Hervey's crew for attempting to bring away more provisions. The crew of the brig *Eliza*, were not suffered to bring away any provisions whatever.

They remained on board this vessel, 53 in number, for twenty eight days, and had suffered for the greater part of that time for want of provisions and water, having been at an allowance of three half pints of water and an

ounce of bread per day each man, and were on the point of being away for St. Thomas, when most fortunately they fell in with the schooner *Aurora*, capt. Foster, from Baltimore bound to St. Thomas, who supplied them with two barrels flour, some potatoes, one barrel of beef, and about twenty gallons of water, with which they concluded still to attempt to gain a port in America, the next day they spoke the ship *Elina*, of Bremen, bound to Baltimore, who supplied them with two hundred weight of bread and sixty gallons of beer; on the seventh instant they spoke the schooner *Nancy*, capt. Banshaw from St. Bartholomew's New-Haven, who at capt. Hervey's request and with the concurrence of Mr. Barney, the owner of the *Nancy*, kindly bore his vessel too far nearly three hours, thro' with a fair wind, and took capt. Hervey and the greater part of his crew and passengers on board, treated them in the most friendly manner, and landed them at New Haven in the 15th inst.

We learn that the *Ellice*, capt. Harvey, from London for this port, was boarded on her passage at different times, by two French ships of war, out of France, who feverely examined the ships papers, who then dismissed her without any molestation. It was on this coast, on soundings, that she was captured by a French privateer of 8 guns, full of men, and carried for the West Indies. The former circumstances do not look as if any very late decree had been issued by the French Directory, against American vessels, as lately reported from St. Thomas's.

The Gazette.
PHILADELPHIA,
SATURDAY EVENING, DECEMBER 23.

Wednesday morning the workmen at the new Bank of the United States struck their scaffolding, and unfolded the novel and enchanting scene of a truly Grecian Edifice, composed of American white marble.

The entrance to this building is by a flight of nine steps through a Portico, in its proportions nearly corresponding to the front of the celebrated Roman temple at Nismes; the Pediment is supported by six columns of the order of Corinth, with the decorations they bore at Palmyra and Rome when architecture was at its zenith in the Augustan age; ten Columns in Relief of the same order and proportions support the principal front; the tympan of the pediment is adorned with the arms of the United States; there is one door in the centre with windows in each of the interlicies; all the ornaments are distinct, graceful, and appropriate, but too difficult to describe minutely without the pencil's aid.

As this is the first finished building of any consequence, wherein tractate and knowledge has been displayed in this country; it is a pleasing task to inform its inhabitants, that the architect is an American, and was born in the State of Massachusetts.

We are glad to observe that he has been careful not to encourage by his example, the innovations of those pretenders to science, who not knowing on how solid a basis the antients established their principles, have vainly imagined themselves able to make improvements; but whose futile endeavours have only produced a multiplicity of incongruous parts, awkwardly huddled together, fatiguing the eye and distracting the attention.

On viewing this building, the first impression is, one plain and beautifully proportioned whole. On a more nice inspection, the eye searching for decoration, is richly gratified, finds every thing of its proper size and in its proper place, splendid with neatness, nothing deficient, yet nothing crowded, sufficiently striking but not abruptly obtrusive, combining to form an elegant exhibition of simple grandeur and chaste magnificence.

It may now be justly affirmed, that agricultural and commercial pursuits are not the sole objects of America's attention; but that arts and sciences have already raised their infant heads with all the symptoms of beauty, health and vigor, that promise a strong and rich maturity. Happy land! how delightful are thy distant prospects! while the full grown empires of Europe are wasting their vigour in enervating luxuries, and exhausting each others strength by relentless wars, and all their attendant horrors, benign philosophy, fiend of the defolating scene, bends her studious eye with mild complacency towards the western world, where enlightened freedom, honest independence, and smiling peace, are prepared to welcome the celestial visitant.

It appears by an arrival at Portsmouth N. H. that the Marquis La Fayette arrived at Hamburg in October. He was to sail for Philadelphia in the John, two days after capt. Hall, who arrived at Portsmouth on the 13th Dec. in 49 days.

As I was coming from Gray's ferry, about 10 o'clock last night, I was attacked by three ruffians about 100 yards from the bridge, who with a pistol holding to my breast, demanded my money, which I was forced to give them, even dividing it in 3 parts, each one had a part, and told me to go to town.

WILLIAM BALL.
December 20.

Married, last Saturday evening, by Rev. Dr. Magaw, Mr. Frederick Heitz, to Miss Deborah Palmer, of this city.

O'Hara who was to have been executed this day, has been respited to the 27th instant.

The scho. *Lovely Lads*, Bender, from Charleston has arrived at Reedy Island.

Capt. Houston, of the brig *Amelia*, from Port au Paix, informs that the person appointed Judge of the Court of Admiralty was captain of the *Medusa* frigate, and not Commodore Barney as reported.

TO-MORROW, December 24,
the Right Reverend Doctor Coke, intend to preach a Chaney Sermon, for the benefit of the Poor, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon at the Methodist African Episcopal Church in Sixth-Street, between Pine and Lombard streets.

Extract of a letter from a dissenting American in Holland, dated 12th Sept. 1797, to his friend here.

"I had supposed that the two nations were to meet on equal ground and discuss as equals the subsisting differences between them; that a temperate appeal would be made to the great principles of reason, and that the government of France in its decision would consider and respect the laws of justice and our rights as an independent nation: However we may batter ourselves with this opinion in America it is not easy to retain it in Europe. To me it seems that America is here considered as a nation by no means entitled to independence. That great independent line of policy which was marked out by Washington, and which our government has so wisely and so steadily pursued, is neither comprehended or ascribed to proper motives. It is believed that we are too weak to form and adhere to any national system; that we must be contemplated, and must contemplate ourselves as dependent on one of the great nations of Europe by which we are to be protected and which we must obey. This idea of us which is in some degree produced by ourselves, which suits the genius and self-respect of France, forms I apprehend the basis of her system towards us, and with a nation which receives rapidly, impressions not to be removed by reasoning but by events; it constitutes a difficulty in the accommodation of differences which will not be easily surmounted. The government of France considering the million of envoys on the part of the United States as a conciliatory measure has met it by facilitating their passage to Paris, and they have already received a passport. The plunder of our property, however, still continues, and Americans having real business in France, are still forbidden to enter the republic."

From the WESTERN STAR.

"Out of thine mouth will I judge thee."
Messrs. PRINTERS,
Looking over your useful paper, of the 20th inst. I found a piece entitled "THE ROYALIST"—a piece as unintelligible to me, as the doctrine of Philosophical Necessity and Free Agency is with the doctrines of the Gospel. The author first describes and extols the happiness and obedience of our first parents; in which he appears to yield his assent to Revelation, and then concluding his pedantic publication by wishing for the universal conquest of French Democracy: (A folecism to all except a Socinian, or a disciple of Priestley.) A system totally opposed to all religion, and proved by fatal experience to be subversive of all laws Civil or religious. I know of but one way to extenuate the fault of the *Amor-Liberalis*, that is, by supposing him just flown from the walls of a College, and consequently ignorant of that pestiferous fountain which has issued streams to the inundation of the greater part of Europe, and is now undermining the foundation of our own government, cemented with the blood of Americans!

To give the young gentleman a little political knowledge, should he again undertake to define characters; the following, in his own language, may give him the true definition of a modern DEMOCRAT.

THE DEMOCRAT.

* What a sect of people are these? Who although made a little lower than the angels "are for levelling all distinctions, and aspire for an equality with the Deity itself.—Can such a system as this be supported by the laws either of God, or man? that poor depraved creature should" rise in rebellion against God and man, despise one and destroy the other. True "our land at first was formed for the fruition of happiness and felicity" by punctual obedience; "in paradise were the first progenitors of our species planted—'for the purpose of propagating a land of "subordination," "abounding with every thing necessary to the happiness of obedient man." "The sons" of anarchy and rebellion "were as yet strangers to his peaceful retirement: the greetings of "equality" had not as yet saluted his ears—in short, every thing comprised in the whole system of nature was adapted to augment his felicity; and with tacit adoration" he worshipped and served the sovereign Lord of all. "Such was the situation of man in this tranquil recess, and such he might have remained, had not he been instigated" to Rebellion "by the fallacious solicitation of—Satan," who was the first Democrat that first rebelled in Heaven, or disturbed the earth; whose exile was more dreary than that of MURKIN, yet like him, he has been let loose for a season, and continues to sow seeds of sedition among the inhabitants of this lower world. God grant he and his crew, may soon return to their pandemonium cell.—"It was he, who being emulated by a spirit of '97 Democratic pride, first aspired for an equality with God," and sowed the first seeds of rebellion in the celestial regions; it was he who first preached universal emancipation and equality to our parents," by urging them "to taste the sweet morsel of disobedience," telling them that they should be as gods.—Pleading doctrine—delusive hope—bewitching evil. Man listened, and alas! by disobedience he fell—the scene changed, "instead of peace and tranquility; war and bloodshed." Man doomed to labour sorrow and death! made subject to vanity, and turned into the wide world; would have soon fallen a prey to wild beasts; or the not less ferocious monsters who held the doctrine of equality; had not they associated for mutual good and defence. What the antediluvian, patriarchal, and Mosiacal governments were, every historian knows; and may be challenged to undertake it talk—

impossible to perform, i. e. to produce a single instance from them all of modern Democracy. But as in old time, so is it now "the same subtle insinuity, that caused man to rebel against his creator—is now stimulating man to rebel against himself, by suggesting "that all men are equal, each has his own god," that he is accountable to no other; and that there is no "dignity" nor "superiority" in one man more than another. With this creed, man is prepared for the most inhuman scenes—like Satan he goes up and down on the earth, preaching liberty and equality; this fires the "breasts of the populace, they rouse the martial implements of death," hurried on by the *fun of vicebrast*, they head Kings, massacre Priests, overturn altars, demolish Churches, blaspheme God and burn the Bible. Then "stern Bellona clanks her iron whip with infuriate frenzy absorbing the vortex of destruction, all those who embrace her mournful invitation." Thus we see the poor deluded French; once a "resplendent luminary of Europe." But now an opaque monster with a grin. We see them "still bleeding" in the destruction of their own Country, and the neighbouring nations—in the cursed "cause" of infidelity and Democracy (a pair of twins who have but one own will, i. e. to eat and drink the honest earnings of others) they drench the martial plains with a sanguine fluid." But it is my earnest wish that they may be defeated, that they may be snatched from the clutches "of this artful insinuity;" by returning to God through Jesus Christ, as Christians, and to a government founded upon the laws of nations; like good citizens; and they may pull down the Pantheon, and "upon the ruins" thereof, erect a temple to the Redeemer of the world; which may become a "monument of" everlasting fame: to all Democrats, Schismatics and Apostates.

CONSTANTINE.

* Reason is the French god and the Apollo of the age.
† See the 16th chapter of Numbers, and let every Democrat learn it by wrote.

Monday being Christmas, the next number of this Gazette will be published on Tuesday.

☞ A Friend to Laws and Freedom is unavoidably postponed till our next.

NEW THEATRE.
THIS EVENING,
DECEMBER 23,
Will be presented, a celebrated PLAT, interspersed with songs, in three acts, called
THE MOUNTAINEERS.
[Written by George Colman, jun.]
Obavian (first time on this stage) by Mr. Taylor, from the Theatre Boston.
The ad will conclude with
A SPANISH FANDANGO
(Composed by Mr. Francis.)
To which will be added a Farce, in two acts, called
THE IRISH WIDOW.
Widow Brady, Mrs. Hardinge.
On Tuesday, the Tragedy OF GEORGE BARNWELL;—With a new Pantomime entertainment called the CHRISTMAS FROLICK; or HARLEQUIN'S GAMBOLS.
Box, one Dollar; Pit, three quarters of a Dollar; and Gallery, half a Dollar.
The doors of the Theatre will open at five, and the curtain rise precisely at six o'clock.
Places for the Boxes to be taken at the Office in front of the Theatre, from 10 till 2 o'clock, and from 10 till 4 on the days of performance.
Tickets to be had at H. and Rice's book-store, No. 50 Market-street, and at the Office adjoining the Theatre.
VIVAT RESPUBLICA!

Delaware and Schuylkill Canal.
An adjourned meeting of the Stockholders of the Delaware and Schuylkill Canal is to be held at their Office on Tuesday evening January 2d at 6 o'clock, p. m. precisely, and punctual attendance is requested, on matters of the utmost importance relating to certain propositions for the more expeditiously completing the work, and obtaining the aid of the Legislature and the Corporation of the City, for introducing a copious supply of water into the same.
Wm. MOORE SMITH, Sec'y.
Dec. 23. 21

This day is Published,
At the Office of the Aurora, No. 112, Market Street, [Price one dollar and a half.]
A view of the conduct of the EXECUTIVE in the FOREIGN AFFAIRS of the United States, connected with the Mission to the French Republic during the years, 1794, 5, 6.
By JAMES MONROE,
Late Minister Plenipotentiary to the said Republic.
Illustrated by his INSTRUCTIONS and CORRESPONDENCE and other authentic documents.
A very liberal allowance to those who buy to sell again.
December 23. '97.

Marshal's Sales.
United States, Pennsylvania District, }
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed, will be exposed to Public Sale, on Tuesday the 29 day of January next at the Merchant's Coffee House in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts and parcels of vacant and unimproved lands situated in the County of Bedford in the State of Pennsylvania—to wit: one tract of land called Ruth Bottom, situated on the waters of Litchie creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Jacob Boreman, William Dehong, Ralph Brooks and others, containing three hundred and ninety-one acres, and one hundred and thirty two perches and the usual allowances.
One tract called Newland, situated in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of George Sipes, Monci Ditchangs, Neas William Ditchang, John Ruffe and others, containing four hundred and four acres and three quarters, and the usual allowances.
One tract called Hickory Ridge, situated on the waters of Tonoloway creek, in Belfast township in the same county, bounded by lands of Elias Rutman, Peter Breighs, George Boreman, Monci Dehong and others, containing four hundred and forty-four acres and ninety-six perches and allowances, &c.
And one tract called Gold Mine, situate on the waters of Tonoloway creek in Belfast township, in the same county, bounded by lands of William Woods Peter Swartzler, John M. Lett, Jacob Boreman, Thomas Logan and others, containing three hundred and seventy acres and fifty-six perches and allowances, &c.
The foregoing tracts are all patented, seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly, and to be sold by
William Nichols, Marshal.
December 23. 1797.

Marshal's Sales.
United States, Pennsylvania District, }
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Pennsylvania District, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, on Tuesday the 29 day of January next, at the Merchant's Coffee-house in Second Street, in the city of Philadelphia, the following tracts or parcels of vacant and unimproved LAND, situated in the county of Somerset, late county of Bedford, in the State of Pennsylvania, viz.—
A certain tract, surveyed in the name of Mary Fallman, containing three hundred & eighty acres and the usual allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, John Roads, Charles Reinshaw, and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of George Campbell, containing four hundred and ten acres and allowance &c. situated on the west side of Allegheny Mountain, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Kirkbride, Mary Fallman, John Rowler and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Benjamin Lodge, containing four hundred and fourteen acres & three quarters & allowance, &c. situated on the waters of Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Gaitack, William Skinner, George Campbell and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Richard Williams, containing three hundred and ninety-seven acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the late road and old road leading from Bedford in Pittsburgh, and on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Stotler, William Getamy, Samuel Adams and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Gaitack, containing four hundred and one acre and a half and allowance &c. situated on Clear run, a branch of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Williams, William Skinner, Benjamin Lodge and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Robert Williams, containing four hundred and two acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Jacob Ziegler, Richard Williams, Samuel Adams and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of James Johnson, containing three hundred and ninety-five acres and allowance &c. situated on both sides of the late road, on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Alexander Johnson, Joseph Engle, Conrad Weaver and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Alexander Johnson, containing four hundred and five acres and a half and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Lombard, James Johnson, Joseph Engle and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of John Johnson, containing four hundred and eight acres and three quarters and allowance &c. situated on the waters of Stony creek, in Stony creek township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert Tuckness, John Shoemaker, Mathias Baker and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Campbell, containing four hundred and seventeen acres and a quarter and allowance &c. situated adjoining Jones's road, and on a large run emptying into Laurel-hill creek, otherwise called the North Fork of Turkey-foot, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Joseph Barker, Mathias Goffert, Benjamin Ruffale and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Betsy Galbreath, containing three hundred & ninety nine acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Roaring run, a small branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for John Driver, Moses Parker, Joseph Barker and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Joseph Barker, containing four hundred and three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on a large run emptying into Laurel Hill creek about a mile above the falls, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Mathias Goffert, William Campbell, Betsy Galbreath and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Clifton, containing four hundred and one acre and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's Mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Robert McConnel, John Kendall, Benjamin Bankton and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Mary Galbreath, containing four hundred and one acre and allowance, &c. situated on Jones's mill run, a branch of Laurel Hill creek, in Millford township, in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Gabriel Heister, James Clifton, James Campbell and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of James Campbell, containing four hundred and twenty three acres and one quarter and allowance, &c. situated on the head waters of Shaver's Mill run, and on both sides of the middle road, part in Millford and part in Somerset township in the county aforesaid, and bounded by lands surveyed for Theodore Meminger, William Sheaff, John Scott and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of John Scott, containing four hundred and three acres and three quarters and allowance, &c. situated in the head waters of Shaver's mill run, in Somerset township and Somerset county, late Millford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for William Sheaff, James Campbell, William Scott and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of William Scott, containing three hundred and eighty-nine acres, and one quarter, and allowance, &c. situated on a large run, emptying into Laurel Hill Creek, about a mile above the middle road, in Somerset township, Somerset county, late Millford township, Bedford county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Isabella Galbreath, William Coates, Robert Martin, and others.
A certain other tract, surveyed in the name of Samuel Hagerman, containing four hundred and thirteen acres and allowance, &c. situated on both sides of the late road on the waters of Stony creek in Stony creek township, formerly Bedford, now Somerset county, and bounded by lands surveyed for Samuel Hillegas, Cornelius Barnes, Jacob Stotter and others.
A certain other tract surveyed in the name of Francis Walker, containing three hundred and ninety-two acres and a half and allowance, &c. situated on the waters of the North Fork of Turkey Foot, towards the line between Millford and Turkey Foot townships, Somerset county late Bedford county and bounded by lands surveyed for Jesse Brooker, John Brooke, William Biddle and Peter Footman and others.
The foregoing lands are held by warrant of Survey, Seized and taken in execution as the property of Philip Reilly.
William Nichols, Marshal.
December 23. 1797.