

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance.

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

The Editors' Address to the PUBLIC.

When we inform the Public that this Paper has fallen into the possession of new Proprietors, we perform a duty we owe to its patrons, though perhaps, not a very beneficial act to ourselves. Novelty has more charms for the young than the experienced, and whilst the one half with transport every change that may be productive of greater good, the other examines with circumspection, and patiently awaits the result of a movement from which evil as well as good might arise. Where a man's residence has been permanently fixed, his fellow-citizens feel little difficulty in deciding what encouragement should be offered to his projects; for his abilities are known, his accomplishments are conspicuous, and the connections which bind to society and form the pledges for his correct deportment, are constantly presented to the public view. Patronage then becomes the result of reflection and friendship, and not the gratuitous favor bestowed on a stranger, and founded on the ardour of his solicitations, and the apparent sincerity of his promises. The difficulties which we have to encounter are in a great measure removed by the fortunate and peculiar situation of our country. It is true that many calamities have befallen us;—our commerce is not so extensive as formerly;—manufactures are somewhat depressed, and agriculture languishes for the want of a foreign market. But are we alone unfortunate? And are not the same evils prevalent throughout the world? Or do we repine alien Providence has conferred on us civil and religious liberty—made our country the asylum of the oppressed, and erected our government as an illustrious monument of political perfection, because, together with other nations, we are subject to transient misfortunes, which may be remedied by industry, & virtuous abstinence from luxury?—When we behold the singular phenomenon, of a nation undisturbed by party contentions; where property and personal liberty are subject to no violation, where economy prevents oppression, and the wisest measures are extended to increase the Navy, and preserve in proper discipline, an army, whose colour has been the object of universal admiration—where extensive schemes are constantly suggested to bring forth the internal resources of the country, we cannot but view it as happy and prosperous, and look upon with an awful veneration to a government so productive of every quality which can cherish the growth, and foster the virtues of mankind.

The profound tranquility which pervades this country is ominous of the return of Political toleration, and the destruction of sectional prejudices. What can afford a more edifying spectacle, than to behold a free people, voluntarily and unanimously conferring the highest honor and greatest power on a man who has promoted their prosperity in youth by the bravery with which he fought for their liberties, and in maturity by the wisdom of his counsels deserved the confidence of his country. Since the return of peace to Europe and the cessation of party hostilities in America by the triumph of correct principles, but little political news of interest has occupied the columns of the press; but other topics of a more beneficial nature, and less calculated to foster passions most inimical to happiness, present ample scope for meditation and comment. The warrior may extend the reputation of his country—

the artist may embellish it by his masterly productions—but without the aid of Literature what can they perform of real utility? It is this alone that adds refinement to our manners—gives dignity to our minds, potency to our operations, and constitutes the foundation of a permanent fame.—Few countries ever become really powerful until agriculture had been successfully cultivated; & no occupation more than this, tends to promote the virtue for which republicans should be distinguished. It is only by the accumulation of enormous wealth, and the institution of grades in society, that any employment when honestly pursued, can cease to be respectable. It is the object of philosophy to promote a scientific acquaintance with the arts, and she discovers in occupations of every description, knowledge worthy of the labors of investigation. He, therefore, who discovers, or first promulgates the means by which any object useful to society can be effected with less labor than heretofore, not only increases the wealth of the community, but ameliorates the condition of man. We shall occasionally furnish our readers with observations on subjects which we conceive to be of most importance to their interests—and we believe that whatever tends to lead them to wealth, respectability, and independence, from resources within themselves, will embrace the most essential parts of that duty.

In presenting ourselves before the Patrons of the "Washington Wing" on our taking possession of the establishment, and entering into the duties which are incumbent upon us as Editors, some explanation of our motives and our plan will naturally be expected. On this part of our duty we would consider brevity as more pertinent and becoming, were we not compelled by circumstances, which must be obvious. It is very observable that the public demand for Newspapers, and other periodical publications continues to increase; and that in proportion to this increase, knowledge becomes more generally diffused, and mankind more intelligent and enlightened. According to the manner in which these are conducted, so long as they obtain general circulation, and engross a portion of the public reading, will society be benefited, and they be useful. It is therefore, highly necessary that great attention should be paid to their management, that they may be instrumental in promoting every object in which the Public are interested.—Intellectual improvement—the regulation of our habits—our principles, and our understandings—of morals—of education, and refinement in manners and in society, and the encouragement of social happiness, and domestic economy, are topics which should never be neglected by those who undertake, (as editors of periodical publications always do) to instruct and inform the public.

We are of the opinion that if Newspapers were edited with a view to promote these objects, they would be eminently subservient to public good and national prosperity; but we have to regret their too frequent departure from dignity and respectability. Indeed, with a few exceptions, they are vehicles which convey to the public little else than political essays of a party nature, often stained by calumny and abuse. But the cause in which these intemperate effusions of party zeal originated, might offer some apology in behalf of many editors, for imposing the result of their biased and interested reflections on the public. They generally commenced their editorial career, when the ebullitions of party created universal discord among our fellow citizens. The public were divided into distinct and separate parties, each of which was possessed of extensive political influence. The convulsions

of Europe occupied much of their attention, and were supposed by each to involve the great interests of our country. While one party imagined that the injury sustained from foreign powers, was effected by the agency of British influence, the other attributed all the evils which we had cause to complain of, to the ambition, intrigues, and extended power of the French Emperor. These conflicting opinions prevented a dispassionate examination into the origin of our wrongs and impelled partisans into the extremes of political controversies, without producing national harmony and prosperity. Editors, availing themselves of this divergence of sentiment, raised and supported those party excitements which were necessary to their own existence and which riot unfrequently promoted their own personal importance. They found, in the public, a ready acquiescence in every measure that would give popularity to their doctrines, and ascendancy to their party, without ever considering its consistency, or the effects it would produce. In this turbulence of political feeling, the most indolent were impelled to abandon neutrality, and rally themselves to some leader, who, by tacit consent, assumed the direction of the public mind. In this manner patronage became the result of vehement approbrium, and rancorous securility; the fundamental principles of good government became less the object of consideration, than a desire to monopolize its administration—public good was bartered for personal advancement, and domestic peace was too often invaded by intemperate abuse, local jealousies, and personal antipathies.—But happily for our country, the cause that originated such serious consequences has completely subsided, though its effects, in a few instances, continue to maintain an influence over the public mind. This being the case, it becomes our duty, in offering this Gazette to our fellow-citizens in an improved form, carefully to preserve it from an undue attachment to any party, and to support, in temperate and decorous language, those principles and views which we conceive to be most consonant to the happiness and prosperity of a free people. As we believe the inculcation of good principles to be of the utmost importance to the public, and preferable to many considerations that we unhappily imposed upon them in publications of this kind, so our aim shall be general usefulness—by encouraging domestic industry and economy—pointing out the moral duties, and leading our fellow citizens into an increased respect for the essential principles of those social relations that form the foundation of real dignity & independency of mind.

In taking a review of the designs which we contemplate in our Publication, we do not wish the friends of Religion to suppose that it is our intention to neglect them.—Whatever we can accomplish, with a view to promote the interests of religion or morality, consistently with our time and our limits, shall be faithfully attended to. While we shall encourage and support the genuine principles of Christianity, we wish it to be kept in mind, that we are no friends to enthusiasm, fanaticism or bigotry; and that we shall avoid ourselves, as well as discountenance in others, every attempt to disturb that harmony which is necessary among different denominations of professing Christians, and which every intelligent liberal mind, will cheerfully unite to maintain.

In this abstract of our design, we would do injustice to ourselves—perhaps to the public—should we omit one consideration which we feel deeply interested in. We have observed that the old parties which arrayed themselves so formidably against each other, have become extinct. New ones have arisen, proceeding from different motives, and supporting other pretensions.

The great question that involves the constitutional right and expediency of extending slavery, now clouds our political horizon. The slaveholding states, and those who advocate the extension of slavery, are contending for privileges which the framers of our constitution never designed they should enjoy. At the formation of our Constitution, the slaveholding states were in the minority, and trembled lest they should be deprived of the right to hold their fellow manures in bondage, because they well knew that it was opposed to the first principles of the revolution. In the ardour of their struggle for the preservation of this privilege, so long employed by them, they effected a compromise, by which they formed a bulwark around this right, to prevent its invasion by the majority, who, it was always to be expected, would feel strong sensations in favour of universal emancipation. Thus protected, the Constitution went into operation; but it was never anticipated that the old balance, so nicely adjusted, was to be destroyed—that the then majority would be afterwards found in the minority on that subject, and that they would in turn be obliged to rely on defences which they never thought necessary.

But, as new states, beyond the limits of the old United States' territory—peopled by foreigners and strangers to our laws and habits—are every year claiming admission, the danger becomes imminent that the slaveholding states will have the preponderance in our national councils, and open the door to those evils, against the increase of which it has been closed with so much care.

From this transfer of power, and assumption of unauthorised privileges we appeal; nothing we believe, but a steady and determined opposition to such an influence can prevent its pre-eminence, and all minor distinctions ought to yield to a complete union upon a question of vital importance to our republican institutions.

We have said, that it is not our design to attach ourselves to party distinctions. We shall, however, advocate with energy the political principles which we esteem beneficial to our country. We are favorable to an efficient government—to an army which shall guard our liberties without infringing them—to a navy which shall protect our commerce—preserve our shores from invasion—our flag from insult, and destroy the traffic in slaves. But, as our fellow-citizens do not think alike on systems of political government, we will afford them every facility which consistency will allow, to discuss, in a temperate and decorous manner, through our Gazette, every subject that may accord with their particular sentiments. It shall be our business to encourage a liberal & respectful deportment between partisans of contending opinions; without which, opinions cannot be examined with candour, or judge with impartiality. No unlicensed extravagance, or malicious personality, will be permitted to disgrace our columns. Our Gazette shall contain the most important foreign and domestic intelligence of a political and literary kind. Every thing we can collect and obtain on agricultural subjects, of a practical and useful nature, will be given. To Farmers we hope to make it a welcome guest. Elegant literary selections in prose and poetry, shall find a place in our columns; together with occasional criticisms, and biographical sketches of distinguished personages. To the youth of our country, but particularly to the Ladies, heretofore so much neglected in publications of this kind, we hope to make it useful & interesting. To accomplish these objects, we respectfully solicit the aid of our fellow-citizens. We will receive with thankfulness every communication that would confer a public benefit; as Domestic and Mechanical improvements, Advertisements, &c. &c. All

communications shall be particularly attended to, and if not thought proper for insertion, carefully returned; the strictest secrecy being at the same time observed.

From the preceding views, and also from the objects which we contemplate in this Gazette, we flatter ourselves that a discerning public will appreciate our plan, and extend their patronage in proportion as they conceive their interests to be consulted. We have no hopes—no expectations abstract from merit; and while we keep this steadily in view, we trust we shall be enabled to realize our best wishes, and your most ardent desires.

JOHN CLARKE, & Co.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty sixth day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton, the undivided half part of the following described lands: the first tract joins lands of Bowie and Shannon said to contain one hundred and ninety-six acres—2d joins lands of Josiah Sayres said to contain twenty one acres—3d joins lands of John Maul said to contain forty five acres—4th joins lands of Walter Robinson said to contain four and a half acres—5th A Tract joins George Adcock said to contain one hundred and thirty acres—6th joins lands of Abijah Harris said to contain thirteen acres—7th A House and Lot in Bridgeton—8th A House and Lot in Port Elizabeth—9th Two Houses and Lots in Fairton; together with sufficient land to satisfy my demands and a better description at the sale.—Seized as the property of John Newkirk, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas & Kelley & Patterson and Wiley and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of John Newkirk, is adjourned to Tuesday the ninth day of January next, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

December 26—

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday the thirtieth day of November next between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

House and Lot.

situate in the township of Downes; lot contains fourteen acres more or less; joins lands of John Whitaker and others, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Jenkins, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Harris & others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Samuel Jenkins, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock P.M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28, 1820.

At the same time and place,

A Lot of Land.

situate in the township of Millville, containing sixty-six acres more or less; joins lands of Jonathan Dallas. A house and lot in Millville, the lot contains one acre more or less, situate near the Glass Works. Also, two ninths of one hundred and seventy acres, near Millville; Seized as the property of Nathaniel Foster, and taken in execution at the suit of Charles Kinsey & others and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Nathaniel Foster, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P.M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28.

At the same time and place,

A House and Lot.

situate in the township of Maurice Ebery; the lot contains one acre more or less; joins the Eagle glass works, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Maglaughlin Jones, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin Fister, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above described property of Maglaughlin Jones, is further adjourned until Thursday the twenty-fifth day of January next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

December 28.

Jersey...
facias, to me...
of Chance...
ill be exposed...
today, the 21st...
of 12 and 5...
day, in the...
of Philip...
Bridgeton...
County of...
at a post...
the month...
up into Ab...
meadow...
st. thirteen...
perches west...
meadow, th...
vest twenty...
for a corner...
Society's Pa...
thereon, the...
dred and...
rner, and...
At, and is...
the Juris Ed...
meadow de...
rches and...
up's land;...
ive degrees...
rt 16 deg...
post for a...
n the same...
ourses ther...
west of the...
Fuller's Br...
meadow; th...
grets, west...
n; thence...
if east one...
nce north...
ix perches...
ce south...
eches to...
thence...
on low wa...
to the plac...
ndred and...
ffat, be the...
the said...
n and...
recorded...
of Cumber...
, &c. as ex...
of fishing...
along the...
ve grounds...
creek, wh...
and also...
a former...
he use of...
ing house...
fact,
well, but...
oak tree...
a lot of...
the...
a half...
id a corner...
land and...
one rods...
ly six deg...
to a stone...
a half...
er of John...
th fifty...
links to...
th 35 deg...
ds to a...
forty-four...
thence...
middle of...
stance on...
sixteen...
at eight...
thence...
twenty...
thirteen...
th 38 deg...
south...
nd 5 rods...
h five deg...
th six...
and thir...
north...
th five...
seventy...
south...
thence...
thence...
wenty-two...
Holme's...
arter west...
one hund...
adow ground...
Piece,
Hopewell...
ing at a...
nd; thence...
east one...
to a stone...
land south...
one, thence...
to a stone...
thence...
thence...
a walnut...
land; thence...
egrees west...
the beginning...
the same...
acts the...
aim Holme's...
day of May...
ice afford...
c. Jeremiah...
to execution...
plainant, and...
R. FITHIAN...
TING...
ed at this

Inaugural Address

DELIVERED BY

GEN. JOSEPH HEISTER,

ON HIS INDUCTION TO THE GOVERNMENTAL CHAIR OF PENNSYLVANIA.

To the Senate and House of Representatives of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

FELLOW CITIZENS—

The distinguished mark of confidence with which I have been honored, in being called by the public voice to perform the functions of the executive department of this State, demands my warmest acknowledgments. The opportunity now presented is embraced to express to you, and through you, to the freemen of this Commonwealth, the lively sense of gratitude with which the public suffrage in my favor has filled me. My conduct in that station in which the people have been pleased to place me, contrary to my own inclination and judgment, shall, I hope, prove the sincerity of the gratitude expressed.

The solemn pledge which I have just given to perform the duties of my office with fidelity, impresses me, with a deep sense of their importance, and I have reason to implore the assistance of Divine Providence in the arduous task I have undertaken.

The many difficulties a Chief Magistrate of this State has to encounter, increased probably at this time, beyond what they have been heretofore, and the great responsibility attached to his office, render me seriously apprehensive, that my best efforts will be inadequate to give satisfaction, even to the disinterested and patriotic part of the community. But I trust if any errors shall be committed, they will not be chargeable to intention; they will owe their origin to the imperfection of our nature and the narrow limits of human foresight; they will not proceed from a wilful neglect of duty on my part, nor from any want of devotion to the best interests of our beloved country. Such errors, I may justly hope will meet with indulgence from an enlightened and liberal people. Where censure shall, upon a full and impartial view of matters, be merited, let it not be withheld. It is the duty of freemen to examine closely into the conduct of those to whom they have delegated their power, or the guardianship of their rights and interests; to censure the abuse of the one, or the neglect, and mismanagement of the other.

In approaching the station to which I have been called, with a due sense of its difficulty and responsibility, I pledge myself to pursue with sincerity and diligence, that course which my best judgment shall direct to promote the public happiness, and believing that to cherish and to strengthen an attachment to free government, to soften the rancour and allay the prejudices of party spirit, to unite the mass of the people as one republican family, will be among the means of increasing the comforts of social life. I shall direct all my efforts to accomplish those purposes. Considering myself as elected by the People of this Commonwealth, and not by any particular denomination of persons, I shall endeavor to deserve the name of Chief Magistrate of Pennsylvania, and to avoid the disgraceful appellation of Governor of a party. In appointments to office it will be my duty to select, without distinction of party, such as I shall believe to be the most honest and capable; and if I shall be successful in this respect, I trust that with the assistance of your wisdom and patriotic endeavors in matters of legislation, the prosperity of the Commonwealth may be promoted, its relation with the general government honorably upheld, and all its lawful rights maintained.

In deliberating upon the concerns of the Commonwealth, gentlemen of the Senate and House of Representatives, you will find one of the most prominent topics to be the stagnation of trade and business of every description, the almost total annihilation of confidence between man and man, and the distress of many individuals of the community. If any thing could be done to encourage and revive the activity of our citizens; if any means could be devised to restore confidence and to prevent the sacrifice of property, with due attention to the rights of all parties, I should most heartily concur in any measures calculated to attain those desirable ends. Permit me to suggest to you, whether it would not be possible to devise some method of reducing the enormous power and patronage of the Governor, without impairing the other general features of our present excellent Constitution; whether the annual sessions of our Legislature might not be shortened without detriment to the public good—whether a reduction of salaries, of fees of office and compensation for public services, might not at this time to take place, to correspond in some degree with the reduced prices of Agricultural produce. It also deserves serious consideration whether public improvements might not at this time be advantageously made; and domestic manufactures encouraged with success. Above all it appears an imperative duty to introduce and support

a liberal system of education connected with some general religious instruction. These are matters which will certainly engage your attention, and will probably be objects of your deliberations, and if any adequate measures shall be proposed it would give me great pleasure to be instrumental in their promotion. Let us, fellow citizens, every one in his station (for we are all members of one family by whatever name we may be designated) unite in earnest laboring to promote the common good, and that Providence, which has heretofore granted us abundant blessings, will, I humbly trust, continue them, and so crown our labors, that our posterity, in the enjoyment of every desirable civil and religious privilege, may bless our memory when we are mouldering in the dust with those whose toil and blood achieved our Liberties.

JOSEPH HEISTER.

December 19, 1820.

Latest from South America.

Arrived at this port last evening, the schooner Lady's Delight, Stribner, 20 days from Curacao. By this arrival, we have received, from our correspondent, a file of the Currocoa Courant, to the 25th of November, inclusive.

The latest accounts of the contending armies on the Spanish Main will be found in the extracts from the Currocoa Courant.

On the 12th November, the brig Maria and Jacoba arrived at Currocoa, in 35 days from Amsterdam, having on board his Excellency Paulus Roclouff Cantlear, Knight of the Order of the Netherlands Lion, Rear Admiral in the Navy, &c. and his lady.

Advices have been received at Currocoa that it was very sickly at Surinam.

The schr. Hope sailed from Currocoa for the opposite coast with a cargo of dry goods, and having stopped at a place called Seradorc, she was boarded by seven Spaniards, who cut the Captain in a most shocking manner, and threw him into the sea. The crew, to avoid similar treatment, jumped overboard, leaving the Spaniards in possession of the vessel. After having plundered the schooner of her cargo, and every thing valuable on board, they picked the people up, tied their hands behind their backs and confined them in the hold, and returned to the shore, leaving the people in a situation scarcely able to navigate the vessel. She arrived at Currocoa the Friday following.

From the Currocoa Courant, Nov. 4.

Extract of a letter dated Maracaibo, 10th Oct.

"I have the honor to communicate to you, the following pleasant information, received from Col Felto, the officer in charge of the division of the army, commanded by Gen. Latorro, who is at present at head quarters, arranging future operations, and every moment expected back with considerable reinforcements.

"Gen. Calzada, with an army of 7000 men, after having defeated the insurgents at Pipay & penetrated into the kingdom, driving the enemy before him, and took possession of Santa Fe, the capital.

"Before we knew of this success, we learn that Bolivar had gone out from Rozario with two battalions to assist the fugitives from Santander, but previous to her getting up to them, he made a precipitate return, and his army is now reduced to 2000 men; who are followed by about 6000 men and women, emigrating from the kingdom.

"It is now a quarter past five o'clock, and of the governor of this place, has just received an official communica-

tion from Col. Felto, and among other things, it says:

"The rebel Bolivar has been defeated by Calzada, who is now occupying Pamplona, and the valleys of Cucuta.

"But Bolivar with his remaining force of 2000 men from New Grenada, is overthrowing every obstacle to get to the plains of Apure, and his rapid movements make me retreat with the division as far as the slope passes on the road to Truxillo.

"I have just received advice that general Latorre is on the way from Tuénijo to Truxillo with the two battalions, 1st of Valency, and 2d of Barbastro and I shall join him at Truxillo, to operate against Bolivar, in the plains of Cucuta."

Extract of a letter dated Coro 27th Oct. 1820.

"The trumpet of war resounds throughout our territory, which is likely to become a new theatre of action. On all sides, we are menaced by an onset from insurgents; to withstand which, active measures have been taken by the governor. We are much in want of reinforcements, consisting in men and ammunition from the head quarters, in order to form a body capable to lash our wicked foes. Reyes Vargas, the Indian formerly so conspicuous for the scourges he inflicted on the Rebels, has now become their partisan and is a severe loss to us, for the considerable influence he wields over the Indians. He has already collected some troops, besides 500 New Granadians with which Boliver reinforced him, and taken possession of Carrora and Siquisque. Bolivar has his head quarters at Carache, composed of 6000 men, and Paez in the environs of San Carlos with 5000."

From the Currocoa Courant, Nov. 15

We learn from Caraccas, that on the 9th inst. accounts were received from the head-quarters of General Morillo, at Tuayo, stating that his excellency was to march on the following day, and would attack the enemy in their position near Truxillo on the 12th, provided he could bring them to action. The forces of the general consist of 4 to 5000 men, including Felto's division.

It seems now that the propositions made by Bolivar to Morillo, to enter into conferences in order to effect a reconciliation of their long existing differences, turns out to have been nothing more than a ruse de guerre played off by the former for the purpose of drawing the forces of Morillo towards San Fernando de Apure, while Bolivar, in his absence, it is supposed, was to make a dash upon Caraccas with the forces he had at Truxillo. Paez in the mean time, had sent 6000 cattle across the Apure for the use of his troops, who were shortly to follow, and thus keep Morillo in check, whilst Bolivar possessed himself of the capital. The project, however, miscarried, and Morillo, instead of proceeding to San Fernando, directed his forces against the Independents at Truxillo, where, as we have stated above, he intended to attack them on the 12th.

The Spanish commissioners had, notwithstanding, proceeded to the rendezvous appointed for them, to meet those of the Independents, if they were to be found.

Character of Charles James Fox.

From the National Recorder.

The following character of

this eminent statesman, delineated with so much truth, force, and discrimination, is from the masterly hand of Sir James Mackintosh, one of the most accomplished, eloquent and philosophical orators of the present day.

Mr. Fox united, in a most remarkable degree, the seemingly repugnant character of the mildest of men, and the most vehement of orators. In private life he was gentle, modest, peaceable, kind, of simple manners, and so averse from dogmatism, as to be not only unostentatious, but even something inactive in conversation. His superiority was never felt but in the instruction which he imparted, or in the attention which his generous preference, usually directed to the more obscure members of the company. The simplicity of his manners was far from excluding that perfect urbanity and amenity which flowed still more from the mildness of his nature, than from familiar intercourse with the most polished society of Europe. The pleasantries, perhaps, of no man of wit, had so unlabored an appearance. It seemed rather to escape from his mind, than to be produced by it. He had lived in the most intimate terms with all his contemporaries distinguished by wit, politeness, or philosophy, or learning, or the talents of public life. In the course of thirty years he had known every man in Europe, whose intercourse could strengthen, or enrich, or polish the mind. His own literature was various and elegant. In classical erudition, which by the custom of England is more peculiarly called learning, he was inferior to few professed scholars. Like all men of genius, he delighted to take refuge in poetry, from the vulgarity and irritation of business. His own verses were easy and pleasant, and might have claimed no low place among those which the French call *verse de societe*. The poetical character of his mind was displayed by the extraordinary partiality for the poetry of the two most poetical nations, or at least, languages of the west, those of the Greeks and of the Italians. He disliked political conversation, and never willingly took any part in it.

To speak of him justly as an orator would require a long essay. Every where natural, he carried into public something of that simple and negligent exterior which belonged to him in private. When he began to speak, a common observer might have thought him awkward; and even a consummate judge could only have been struck with the exquisite justness of his ideas, and the transparent simplicity of his manners. But no sooner had he spoken for some time, than he was changed into another being. He forgot himself and every thing around him. He thought only of his subject. His genius warmed and kindled as he went on. He darted fire into his audience. Torrents of impetuous eloquence swept along their feelings and convictions. He certainly possessed, above all moderns, that union of reason, simplicity, and vehemence, which formed the prince of orators. He was the most Demosthenian speaker since the days of Demosthenes. "I knew him," says Mr. Burke, in a pamphlet written after their unhappy difference, "when he was nineteen; since which he has risen by slow degrees, to be the most brilliant

and accomplished debater the world ever saw."

The quiet dignity of a mind roused only by great objects, the absence of petty bustle, the contempt of show, the abhorrence of intrigue, the plainness and downrightness, and the thorough good nature which distinguished Mr. Fox, seem to render him no undue representative of the old English character, which, if it ever changed, we should be sanguine indeed to expect to see it succeeded by a better. The simplicity of his character inspired confidence, the ardor of his eloquence roused enthusiasm, and the gentleness of his manner invited friendship. "I admired," says Mr. Gibbon, after describing a day, passed with him at Lansanne, "the powers of a superior man, as they are blended in his character, with all the softness of simplicity of a child; no human being was ever more free from any taint of malignity, vanity, or falsehood."

The measures which he supported or opposed may divide the opinion of posterity, as they have divided those of the present age. But he will most certainly command the unanimous reverence of future generations, by his pure sentiments toward the Commonwealth, by his zeal for the civil and religious rights of all men, by his liberal principles, favorable to mild government, to the unfettered exercise of the human faculties, and the progressive civilization of mankind; by his ardent love for a country of which the well-being and greatness were, indeed, inseparable from his own glory, and by his profound reverence for that free constitution, which he was universally admitted to understand better than any other man of his age, both in an actually legal, and in a comprehensive philosophical sense.

Wilmington, Del. Dec. 19. SHOCKING.

A gentleman from Baltimore, by the name of Griffin, who owned a farm between that city and Havre-de-Grace, was killed, and another person very severely wounded, by a runaway slave, on Thursday last, within about seven miles of this place. The following are the circumstances of the case, as they have been related to us.

Mr. Griffin, with his overseer, came to this place, in search of the runaway, and upon enquiry, having received some information, respecting him, proceeded with some other persons, up the Kennet road, to a place at which he had been told the man might be found, and being directed to the barn where he was at work, Mr. G. when attempting to seize him, was shot dead upon the spot by the slave, and the overseer who followed after him, received from the furious black blow upon the head, with the axe, which produced such contusion that his life is despaired of. Both of them had families.

The negro, we understand has been apprehended and sent to West-Chester jail, to await his trial.—Del. Gaz.

The following recipe is an effectual cure for a horse that had a film, it is generally called, over its eyes.

RECIPE.—All that is necessary to take a little clean hog's lard on the end of your finger, rub it well in quadruped's eye, once a day, for three or four days in succession, and the film will be removed effectually.

Plough Boy. A resolution is pending before the Legislature of Virginia to reduce wages of its members, and all the officers of the Commonwealth whose salaries can be constitutionally reduced.

Vertical text on the right margin, including words like "late A", "We learn", "Queen passed", "It has been", "American M", "has ceded the", "BRI", "It is nat", "of human n", "progress of", "been impeded", "been a pro", "efforts by E", "country w", "viewed as", "corporal fac", "land where", "fancy dies", "eminence or", "tive or spec", "has proved", "human inte", "rison or for", "disarmed of", "licentiousne", "A", "i".

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JANUARY 1, 1821.

"WARRINGTON," shall appear in our next.

Our subscribers are informed that owing to an unexpected delay in our not obtaining possession of the office of the "Whig" at the time agreed upon, and also on account of some alterations which we have made in the size of our paper—we have not been able to issue it at the usual time.—We trust in future it will be regular.

We have, in to-day's paper, omitted giving our readers the proceedings of Congress for the past week, as little business of importance have been reported in that body for some time, owing to the death of two of its members.—The Honorable Jesse Slocumb, a member of the House of Representatives from the state of North Carolina; and the Honorable James Burrill Junr. of the Senate, a member from the state of Rhode Island.—It is supposed that a circumstance of this kind has never happened at that place before.

To the former patrons of the Washington Whig.

Our labours, as Editors of this paper commence with the year.—This day, emblematic of the beginning of time, usher us into a new theatre of action. It introduces us to new scenes—new acquintances, and new employment. With anxious solicitude for your welfare, we dedicate ourselves to your service—with the most implicit confidence in your acknowledged benevolence and liberality we claim your indulgence and protection.—We cannot take a retrospective view of past dealings with you, because we have had, as yet no intercourse; and therefore have not to regret that our duties have not been faithfully discharged.—The year eight hundred and twenty has fled, and with it, we trust, the gloomy clouds that has hovered over the horizon which bounds the circulation of the "Whig."—Whatever you may have felt on former occasions—whether sensations of pleasure, or of dissatisfaction, we are equally unable to join in their participation, or to feel ourselves awakened by their excitements.—The utmost we can accomplish, even though we should realize our most ardent wishes; is to endeavour, by our future exertions, to contribute so much to your stock of pleasure, as to make you lose the remembrance of your former discontents, if any you had, and to supply you with greater variety and amusement. As we cannot look behind us either for the cheers and solace of our patrons, or to see in what manner we will best escape their clamours and murmurs as they pursue; so we shall look before us into the vista of futurity, to contemplate the agitations of the world, that we may, by keeping our eyes steadily fixed on the tumultuous scenes of life, be enabled to warn you of the dangers with which you are encompassed. The experience of the past has convinced us of the instability of all sublunary things;—it has, however, therefore the duty of all of us as we advance on the journey of life, to progress with circumspection, and avail ourselves of each moment as it arrives, to pause and reflect,—and then pursue our course with a fixed resolution, to be guided by reason and religion to the evening of our days, when we shall be prepared, by a frequent intercourse with them, to receive the language of heaven, and its sublime enjoyments, to enter into a new era of time, which agreeably to our wishes, shall never have an end.

Late Arrival from England.

We learn by the N. York Evening Post just received at this office, that the ship Hector capt. Bennett from Liverpool has arrived at that port bringing intelligence that the Bill of pains and penalties against the Queen passed the House of Lords by a majority of nine; but on motion at Lord Liverpool it was agreed to postpone sending it to the House of Commons for six months. Her Majesty was present when the bill was thus disposed of. This result was considered by her friends as equivalent to an acquittal, and great rejoicings and illuminations in different parts of the city of London took place accordingly.

It has been officially communicated to the American Minister in London, that Spain has ceded the Floridas to the United States.

BRITISH REVIEWERS.

It is natural for a careless observer of human nature to conclude, that the progress of American literature has been impeded by the obloquy that has been so profusely thrown upon its first efforts by European critics, and that a country which in France has been viewed as infatigable to the growth of the corporal faculties and in England as the land where "genius sickens and where fancy dies," would never attain to eminence either in the pursuits of active or speculative life. Yet experience has proved that it is impossible for the human intellect to be crushed by desecration or force, and that it can only be disarmed of its energy by ignorance, licentiousness, or systematic despotism,

and avowed hostility increases its vigilance, and strength and opposition adds to its subtilty, and calls forth the ardour which gives spirit to its exertions. Had we met with no enemies, we would have been content with the enjoyment of moderate applause, and considering that we are too young to aspire, to an equality with older nations, like Sweden and Norway, we should have derived our literature from a foreign source without making an effort to establish or perpetuate our national renown. Instead of flattering our pride, and soothing us into indolence, the British reviewers have, by the rancour, hostility, and the severity of sarcasm, aroused all our patriotism and compelled us to become their competitors for fame. The literary warfare has now come to a crisis, and they too late are sensible of the impolicy of provoking a contest with a youthful and sagacious people. The rights of our country, and the wrongs she has sustained, have been amply vindicated and redressed by Mr. Walsh, in his appeal from the judgment of Great Britain respecting the United States. As this work was calculated to have considerable influence on the enlightened people of Great Britain, it was reviewed by all the literary journals, and every efforts made to counteract the impressions which might arise from it.

It would indeed have been an interesting spectacle to have reviewed the gestures, and near the conversation of the far famed reviewers of Edinburgh, when this work was first announced. The celebrity of its author, the singularity of the title, and the importance of the subject on which it purported to treat, were calculated to attract curiosity, and give a wide circulation to the book. It must have been an object of the most anxious solicitude on their part to surmount this formidable obstacle. They might pass over in silence, an acknowledgment of their errors, would have been magnanimous—a positive declaration of the truth of their assertions would have been more congenial to the spirit of the review. The first would have been equivalent to a confession of guilt; the second would have displayed the highest indecorum, for that journal had been distinguished for its impartiality; the extent of its information, and for a candid and manly criticism. To have pursued the third course would have been without effect, as its reputation would have been destroyed by inevitable discovery of duplicity. In this dilemma, recourse was had to the man who above all others could cover sophistry with a most fascinating garb of rhetoric, and he did not disappoint their expectations. Uniting all the ingenuity & apparent sincerity which have been combined, the great qualities for which the most illustrious of his countrymen have been distinguished, with the eloquence which has made him conspicuous at the bar; he presented to the public a production that equalled the finest specimens which had adorned the pages of that journal. Instead of exclusively following either of the directions which I have mentioned above; he with the hand of a master, partially pursued them all, making no concessions except by compulsion, and even then with an inimitable felicity, giving necessity the appearance of virtue, and in the conclusion, summoning all his energy, he by flattery, insinuations of the truth of their assertions & charges of inconsistency against the author; endeavors "to sneak out of difficulties in which the review had proudly strutted."

The charge of inconsistency cannot be sustained, unless it be conceded that Great Britain is a model of perfection, or totally devoid of every excellence. If this be proved, all that can be asserted is, that Mr. Walsh at one time portrayed her good qualities, at another delineated her bad ones, and unless he had attempted a full description of the state of society, it was not incumbent on him to combine in one view the virtues of her inhabitants, and the number of her criminals. This seasonable chastisement had a wonderful effect, and will be productive of the most salutary consequences. Much of

the hostility which had existed in England towards the United States, originated in the misrepresentations of the literary journals. Had it not been checked, it could not long have been confined to personal malice, or party antipathies but would have soured all the intercourse between the two nations, and at length, insinuating itself into the diplomatic correspondence, must have eventuated in calamitous and sanguinary contests. The contrition of the Scottish critics have already appeared in a candid review of a late production, which was one of the few American works that have passed through the British press without being received with contempt.

Mr. Irving is perhaps as much indebted for the applause he has received to the severity of Mr. Walsh's castigation as to his own merit. We may now hail the arrival of the period when American writers will be permitted to take the situation in the literature of our language to which they may be entitled, and where no work will be subjected to unqualified abuse merely because it was written on this side of the Atlantic. CATO.

A bill has passed the Legislature of Pennsylvania reducing the salaries of the officers of the government, and a bill has also been introduced into the Legislature proposing a State Convention.

The amendment to the Constitution of the United States, proposed by the Legislature of Pennsylvania, for preventing Congress from making any law to erect a Bank, except within the District of Columbia, passed the Legislature of Georgia, by a large majority.

Thomas Mann Randolph Esq. has been elected Governor of Virginia for one year, in opposition to Hugh Nelson, Esq. at present a member of the House of Representatives of the United States. The votes were 164 to 88, and 5 scattering.

Jesse Franklin, Esq. was elected by the Legislature of North Carolina to be Governor of that state for the ensuing year.

A resolution has been introduced into the Senate of North Carolina, for expelling one of its members for being an avowed atheist.

Thomas Bennett, Esq. has been elected Governor of South Carolina.

The Legislature of Georgia has before it a bill in various shapes, for altering the salaries of its officers to the old standard.

Thomas B. Robertson, Esq. has been elected Governor of Louisiana, for four years ensuing. There were four candidates run, who received the following votes, viz. Mr. Robertson, 1908—Pere Derbigny, 1187—Abner L. Duncan, 1031—and J. N. Destrehan, 617. The two first having the greatest number of votes, the Legislature proceeded in conformity to the Constitution of the state to ballot for a choice between them—but Mr. Derbigny expressed his decided wish, through a member, of not being considered a candidate in opposition to the declared will of the people in favor of another person. The Legislature accordingly unanimously elected Mr. Robertson.

Centennial Anniversary.—On the 22d inst. the second centennial anniversary of the landing of the Pilgrims at Plymouth, was celebrated at New York by their descendants, the New England Society. An appropriate discourse was delivered by the Rev. Dr. Spring in the afternoon, at the Brick Church and in the evening the Society with a number of respectable guests partook of a supper at the city hotel.

Robbery.—The house of Samuel Perry at Baskingridge was robbed on the 17th inst. by a man who called himself Wm. Elton, of \$230 in gold coin. He has been traced to New York.

Seduction.—A case was tried in Dayton, Ohio, in Nov. last, for the seduction of a Miss Emrick by Peter Treon, and a verdict obtained against him for \$1450.

Latest from the African Coast.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser. Arrived below, the United States ship Cyane, Capt. Trenchard, from Sierra Leone, whence she sailed Oct. 27th. Lieut. Montgomery and the Purser have come up to town in a pilot boat, from whom we learn that the officers and crew are all well. The Cyane has had no new prizes. She brings unfavorable accounts of the Colonists, who were in a bad condition, and nearly destitute of provisions and other necessities. The particulars, we understand, are forwarded to government. The Cyane spoke, about the 17th of Oct. the United States' ship John Adams, in company with the British

gun brig Snapper, bound on a cruise off Rio Pargus. On the passage home, spoke several vessels; in the Gulf stream, a brig from New York for St. Thomas.

Also below, ship Chase, from St. Croix; a brig; and several square rigged vessels in the offing.

New-York, Dec. 28.—By the steam boat Nautilus, capt. Deforest, who came up this morning from Staten-Island we learn that a red bottom brig and schooner were last night driven ashore by the ice, about two and a half miles above the Narrows, the brig was outward bound. The ship Ann, capt. Croker, for Liverpool, & a brig were jammed in by the ice below the Narrows, and it is feared the Ann will be driven ashore.

There is a Farm in Quincy, about eight miles from Boston, which has been owned by the same family for 172 years, and is now in possession of the 7th generation.

In Plymouth county, a part of the land belonging to the first Governor, Bradford, has always been in the family, and is now owned by a descendant of the sixth generation. The same is true with regard to the farm of Gov. Winslow, except that the son of the sixth generation has lately deceased. It is also a fact, that land owned by Thomas of Marshfield, and Warren of Plymouth, (who were among the first settlers,) is still in those respective families; and a great part of the farm purchased and occupied by John Alden, the vigorous youth who first stepped on the Plymouth rock, is also now owned and occupied by a descendant of the seventh generation.

DIED, after a short illness, on Friday the 29th ult. Mrs. JANE ELMER, Relict of the late Col. Eli Elmer formerly of this place.

A semi-annual meeting of the Corps of Engineers of the Neptune Fire Company, will be held at the Court House, on Tuesday evening, at half past six o'clock. A selection of officers will take place.

J. S. WOODRUFF, Assist. Sec.

LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. January 1st, 1821.

- A. Lewis Ayres. B. Michael Brown, John Bennett, William D. Barrett, Earl Bosworth, George Bacon, Ephraim Bishop, Henry Bitters, Jonathan Brooks, James H. Biddle, 2, John Bright, Samuel Bowen, Rebecca Bacon. C. Lewis Collins, Charles H. Cobb, David W. Carns, Peter Camblos, Isaac Clark, Elizabeth Calk. D. John U. Davis, Hugh Dunn, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Davis. E. Capt. Aaron H. Fossmen, 2, Doct. Enoch or Philip Fithian, J. Fithian, Mr. Freeman. F. Robert Harris, Josiah Harris, Moses Harris, Samuel Harter, Andrew Hann, Joseph B. Hughes, 2, Messrs. Hobster, & Co. George Harris. G. Mary Kirby. H. Abraham Loper, Evan Loper, Amos Little. I. Nathaniel Moore, William Maul, David Murry, Andrew Marsh, Benjamin Marsh, Henry Mulford, Isaac Moore, J. Mulford, Esq. Mark Murry, Mary Mitchell. J. Jonathan Nicholson, Ruth Newkirk. K. John Ogden, Jun. L. Holmes Parvin, 2, Daniel Parvin, Martha Pearson. M. Dayton Riley, Thomas Ramsey. N. Josiah Sayre, George Souder, Hoshell Shull, Enoch Sheppard, Edmund Sheppard, Sarah Sheppard, Secretary of the Medical Society. O. William Tomlinson, 4, Lewis Tomlinson, Rachel Tomlinson, William Thompson. P. John Wood, Ezekiel Westcott, Elijah Winslow, Catharine Watson. CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. January 1st, 1821.—31

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of several writs of Eieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the sixth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downes, the first is the first landing property; A FARM with a Wharf Store house and two dwelling Houses said to contain fifty acres of land, more or less—A Lot of land near Newport said to contain one and a quarter of an acre together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Henderson and taken in execution at the suit of Clark Henderson and Joshua Brick, Esq. and others; and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described lands situate in the township of Downes, the first A FARM with a dwelling House, Store House and Wharf, joins Dividing Creeks said to contain sixty acres more or less—A Lot of twenty nine acres joins the above describe lands—A Lot of Woodland said to contain thirteen acres more or less, A Lot of Meadow land and joins lands of Samuel Laycock and others said to contain nine acres; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Major Henderson and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clement, Edmund I. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

January 1st 1821.

CUMBERLAND BANK. BRIDGETON, Jan 1st 1821. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of one dollar on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders on the legal representation after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

New Apothecary Store. THE Subscriber having taken the new Brick building between the store of Stratton & Buck and the Post Office, respectfully informs his friends and the public that he has opened a general assortment of good and fresh

Drugs & Medicines. ALSO, PAINT OIL, and PAINTS, ground and dry, best winter strained SPERMATIC Lamp Oil, and Lamp—Logwood, Red-wood, Fustic, Nicaragua wood, all kinds of Spice, &c.

Likewise, Books, and Stationary, Pen knives and Pocket knives, Scissors &c. and a few articles of

DRY GOODS, He intends to supply Physicians, Factories, and Stores with articles in the Drug line at very low prices. F. G. BREWSTER. Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

CHEAP GOODS. J. B. & R. B. Potter, HAVE just opened, a new and extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, &c. Which they will sell for CASH, at a small advance from Philadelphia Auction prices or in exchange for Lumber, and country produce, for which the market price will be given. December 25, 1820.

NOTICE. Pursuant to decree of a the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Wednesday the 21st day of February next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton,

TWO ACRES OF LAND, or as much as will be necessary to pay the remaining debts of John Ware, jr. dec. The aforesaid property is part of the Farm whereon Jonathan Brown now lives, and is bounded by Topping's lane on the north, and the Bacon's neck Road, on the east; late the property of said John Ware jr. deceased. JAMES SHEPPARD, Administrator. December 18 1820.

Sheriff's Sale. BY Virtue of three Writs of Eieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the sixteenth day of January next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Murice river; the first

A Lot of Meadow Land, joins lands of Thomas Henderson and others said to contain ten acres more or less.

A Small Farm, joins lands of Wm. Clark and others, said to contain fourteen acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Tomlin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Townsend, & to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

N. L. D. C. 18.

Notice to Country Merchants. RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationery punctually attended to. George Helmbold, Paper maker.

Miscellaneous Selections

POETRY.

In offering to our Readers selections in Poetry, it is our design to blend amusement with instruction, and sentiment with elegance. We shall endeavor to introduce as much variety as our limits will admit of. Effusions of fancy lose none of their effect, when the spirit of piety gives them impulse—morals may be inculcated by mirthful sallies of wit and humour, and serious truths may be set forth in strains of the greatest sublimity and splendor of versification. In our selections, it shall be our study to avoid that affectation of sentiment, and "baldness of expression" which is so frequently observable in modern periodical works. Ease and simplicity, conveying natural manners, & consistent imagery, always make suitable impressions, and never fail to allure us by their charms. Among those Poets of the present day who are distinguished for these qualifications, we are of opinion that Montgomery stands in the highest rank. As his late works have not, we presume, been extensively circulated in this country on account of their being recently published, we shall make occasional selections from them.

The following piece we flatter ourselves, will be read with pleasure.

HOPE.

BY MONTGOMERY.

Hope, unyielding to despair, Springs for ever fresh and fair; Earth's serenest prospects fly, Hope's enchantments never die.

At Fortune's frown, in evil hour, Tho' honor, wealth, and friends d She cannot drive, with all her power, This lonely solace from the heart: And while this the soul sustains, Fortune still unchanged remains: Wheresoe'er her wheel she guide, Hope upon the circle rides.

The Syrens, deep in ocean's caves, Sing while abroad the tempests roar, Expecting soon the frantic waves To ripple on a smiling shore: In the whirlwind, o'er the spray, They behold the halcyon play; And through midnight clouds afar, Hope lights up the morning star.

This pledge of bliss in future yews Makes smooth and easy every toil; The swain, who sows the waste with tears, In fancy reaps a teeming soil: What though mildew blight his joy, Frost or flood his crops destroy, War compel his feet to roam, Hope still carols Harvest Home!

The monarch exiled from his realm, The slave in fetters at the oar, The seaman sinking by the helm, The captive on his dungeon floor; All through peril, pain, and death, Fondly cling to parting breath; Glory, freedom, power, are past, But the dream of Hope will last.

Weary and faint, with sickness worn; Blind, lame, and deaf, and bent with age, By man the load of life is borne To his last step of pilgrimage: Though the branch no longer shoot, Vigour lingers at the root, And in Winter's dreariest day, Hope foretells returning May.

When, wrung with guilt, the wretch would end His gloomy days in sudden night, Hope comes, an unexpected friend, To win him back to hated light: "Hold!" she cries; and from his hand Plucks the suicidal brand; "Now await a happier doom; "Hope will cheer thee to the tomb!"

When Virtue droops, as comforts fail, And sore afflictions press the mind, Sweet Hope prolongs her pleasing tale, Till all the world again looks kind: Round the good man's dying bed, Were the wreck of Nature spread, Hope would set his spirit free, Cry,—"Immortality!"

FROM HOGG'S WINTER EVENING TALES.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL came from the Highlands, when six years of age, to live with an old maiden aunt in Edinburgh, and attend the school. His mother was dead; but his father had supplied her place, by marrying his house-keeper. Duncan did not trouble himself about these matters, nor, indeed, about any other matters, save a black foal of his father's, and a large sagacious colley, named Oscar, which belonged to one of the shepherds. There

being no other boy save Duncan about the house, Oscar and he were constant companions—with his garter tied round Oscar's neck, and a piece of deal tied to his big bushy tail, Duncan would often lead him about the green pleased with the idea that he was conducting a horse and cart. Oscar submitted to all this with great cheerfulness, but whenever Duncan mounted to ride on him, he found means instantly to unhorse him, either by galloping, or rolling himself on the green. When Duncan threatened him he looked submissive and licked his face and hands; when he corrected him with the whip, he covered at his feet;—matters were soon made up. Oscar would lodge nowhere during the night but at the door of the room where his young friend slept, and would be to the man or woman who ventured to enter it at untimely hours.

When Duncan left his native home, he thought not of his father, nor any of his servants. He was fond of the ride, and some supposed that he even scarcely thought of the black foal; but when he saw Oscar standing looking him ruefully in the face, the tears immediately blinded both his eyes. He caught him around the neck, hugged and kissed him—"Good-b'ye Oscar," said he blubbering;—"good-b'ye, God bless you, my dear Oscar!" Duncan mounted before a servant, and rode away—Oscar still followed at a distance until he reached the top of the hill—he then sat down and howled;—Duncan cried till his little heart was like to burst.—"What ails you?" said the servant.—"I will never see my poor honest Oscar again," said Duncan.—"an' my heart canna bide it?"

Duncan staid a year in Edinburgh, but he did not make great progress in learning. He did not approve highly of attending the school, and his aunt was too indulgent to compel his attendance. She grew extremely ill one day—the maids kept constantly by her, and never regarded Duncan. He was an additional charge to them, and they never loved him, but used him harshly. It was now with great difficulty that he could obtain either meat or drink. In a few days after his aunt was taken ill she died. All was in confusion, and poor Duncan was like to perish with hunger;—he could find no person in the house; but hearing a noise in his aunt's chamber, he went in, and beheld them dressing the corpse of his kind relation;—it was enough. Duncan was horrified beyond what mortal breast was able to endure;—he hastened down the stair, and ran along the High Street, and South Bridge, as fast as his feet could carry him, crying incessantly all the way: He could not have entered the house again, if the world had been offered him as a reward. Some people stopped him, in order to ask what was the matter, but he could only answer them by exclaiming, "O dear! O dear! and struggling till he got free, held on his course, careless whether he went, provided he got far enough from the horrid scene he had so lately witnessed. Some have supposed, and I believe Duncan has been heard to confess, that he then imagined he was running for the Highlands, but mistook the direction. However that was, he continued his course until he came to a place where two ways met, a little south of Grange Toll. Here he sat down, and his frenzied passion subsided into soft melancholy; he cried no more; but sobbed excessively, fixed his eyes on the ground, and made some strokes in the dust with his finger.

A sight just then appeared, which somewhat cheered, or at least interested, his heavy and forlorn heart—it was a large drove of Highland cattle. They were the only creatures like acquaintances that Duncan had seen for a twelve month, and a tender feeling of joy, mixed with regret, thrilled his heart at the sight of their white horns and broad dew-laps. As the van passed him, he thought their looks were particularly gruff and sullen; he soon perceived the cause: they were all in the hands of Englishmen; poor exiles like himself;—going far away to be killed and eaten, and would never see the Highland hills again!

When they were all gone by, Duncan looked after them and wept anew; but his attention was suddenly called away to something that softly touched his feet;—he looked hastily about—it was a poor hungry lame dog, squatted on the ground, licking his feet, and manifesting the most extravagant joy. Gracious Heaven! it was his own beloved and faithful Oscar! starved emaciated, and so crippled, that he was scarcely able to walk! He was now doomed to be the slave of a Yorkshire peasant, (who it seems, had either bought or stolen him at Falkirk,) the generosity and benevolence of whose feelings, were as inferior to those of Oscar, as Oscar was inferior to him in strength and in power. It is impossible to conceive a more tender meeting than this was; but Duncan soon observed that hunger and misery were painted in his friends' looks, which again pierced his heart with feelings unfelt before. "I have not a crumb to give you my poor Oscar!" said he—"I have not a crumb to eat myself, but I

am not so ill as you are." The peasant whistled aloud, Oscar well knew the sound, and clinging to the boy's bosom, leaned his head upon his thigh, and looked in his face, as if saying, "O Duncan, protect me from you ruffian." The whistle was repeated, accompanied by a loud and surly call: Oscar trembled, but fearing to disobey, he limped away reluctantly after his unfeeling master, who observing him to linger and look back, imagined he wanted to effect his escape, and came running back to meet him. Oscar cowered to the earth in the most submissive and imploring manner, but the peasant laid hold of him by the ear, and uttering many imprecations, struck him with a thick staff till he lay senseless at his feet.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

ANECDOTES

FROM EDGEWORTH'S MEMOIRS.

One day, in one of the crowded streets, I met a poor young girl, who seemed utterly bewildered; she stopped me, to ask if I would tell her the name of the street she was in. Her accent was broad Scotch, and her look and air of perfect simplicity was, I perceived, not assumed, but genuine. I gave her the information she wanted, and asked her where she lived, and if she was in search of any friend's house. She said she did not live any where in London; she was but just arrived from Scotland, and knew nobody who had any house or lodging of their own in town, but she was looking for a friend of the name of Peggy; and Peggy was a Scotch girl, who was born within a mile of the place where she lived in Scotland. Peggy was in service in London, and had written her direction to some house in this street; but the number of the house, and the names of the master and mistress, had been forgotten. The poor girl was determined, she said, to try every house, for she had come all the way from Scotland to see Peggy, and she had no other dependence.

It seemed a hopeless case. I was so much struck with her simplicity and forlorn condition, that I could not leave her in this perplexity, an utter stranger as she evidently was to the dangers of London I went with her, though I own without the slightest hope of her succeeding in the object of her search; knocked at every house. When we came near the end of the street, she was in despair, and cried bitterly; but as one of the last doors opened, and as a footman was surlyly beginning to answer my questions, she darted past me, exclaiming, "There's Peggy!" She flew along the passage to a servant girl, whose head had just appeared as she was coming up stairs. I never heard or saw stronger expressions of joy and affection than at this meeting; and I scarcely ever, for any service I have been able in the course of my life for my fellow-creatures, received such grateful thanks, as I did from Peggy for the little assistance I afforded her.

Another time, about this period, one evening in summer I happened to be in one of those streets that lead from the Strand towards the river. It was a street to which there was no outlet, and consequently free from passers-by. A Savoyard was grinding his disengaged organ; a dark shade fell obliquely across the street and there was a melancholy produced by the surrounding circumstances that excited my attention. A female beggar suddenly rose from the steps, of one of the doors, and began to dance ludicrously to the tune which the Savoyard was playing; I gave the man some money; and I observed, that for such an old woman, the mendicant danced with great sprightliness. She looked at me steadfastly, and, sighing, added, that she could once dance well. She desired the Savoyard to play a minuet, the steps of which she began to dance with uncommon grace and dignity. I spoke to her in French, in which language she replied fluently, and in a good accent; her language, and a knowledge of persons in high life, and of books, which she showed in the course of a few minutes conversation, convinced me that she must have had a liberal education, and that she had been amongst the higher classes of society. Upon inquiry, she told me that she was of a noble family whose name she would not injure by telling her own; that she had early disgraced herself; and that, falling from bad to worse, she had sunk to her present miserable condition. I asked her why she did not endeavour to get into some of those asylums which the humanity of the English nation had provided for want and wretchedness; she replied, with a countenance of resolute despair—"You can do nothing more for me than to give me half a crown—it will make me drunk, and pay for my bed!"

Ivory Paper.—The society for the encouragement of arts, Manufacturers and Commerce, have voted thirty guineas to Mr. S. Einsie, for his communication on the method of making ivory paper for the use of artists. He produced, before the committee of the society several specimens of his ivory

paper, about the eighth of an inch thick, and of superficial dimensions, much larger than the largest ivory: the surface was hard, smooth, and perfectly even. On trial of these, by some of the artists, members of the society, it appears that colours may be washed off the ivory paper more completely than from ivory itself, and that the process may be repeated three or four times on the same surface, without rubbing up the grain of the paper. It will also, with proper care, bear to be scraped with the edge of a knife, without becoming rough.

Lon. New Monthlly Gaz.

CARTERS WANTED.

The subscriber wishes to employ teams to cart from ten to fifteen hundred cords of wood, for which cash will be paid when required. Apply to William or John Spence, at Bricksborough, or to the subscriber at Maurice Town, ICHABOD COMPTON.

Dec. 4.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale a complete finished & substantial LIGHT WAGON and HARNESS. H. R. MERSEILLES. Bridgeton, Dec. 9th 1820.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 1st. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

AT PORT ELIZABETH,

1. Half of a House and Lot, well situated, in Port Elizabeth.

2. Half of a Lot of Good Meadow, containing about four acres, within two miles of Port Elizabeth, Cumberland county.

A more particular description of the above Property is deemed unnecessary, as it is presumed no one will purchase without viewing the premises. Conditions made known at the Sale by

JOHN RAMBO

Assignee of Marmaduke Wood. Dec. 11—5.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the thirtieth day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souler, in Bridgeton, the following described lands, situate in the township of Downes: the first

A Tract of Land and Meadow, joins lauds of Daniel Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain Fifty Acres more or less; together with the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, William Bevan jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by WM. M. FITZIAN, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property of Daniel Moore, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 9th day of January next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. WM. M. FITZIAN, Sheriff.

Dec. 15.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1820.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. Adm'r of John Newkirk, dec. having exhibited to this Court duly attested, an account by which it appears that personal estate of said dec. is insufficient to pay the just debts & expenses, and setting forth that said decedent died seized of real Estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

Also, at the Term aforesaid David Shull, guardian of Jonathan Shull, and Ephraim Padgett, guardian of David Padgett and Aaron Padgett praying a decree of this Court for sale of the real estate of said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements, and real Estates of said decedents, and said minors, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton on the first day of FEBRUARY Term next, at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why so much of the real Estates of said decedents situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, shall not be sold, as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, and why the real Estates, of said minors should not be sold for their support, maintenance, &c.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk.

Bridgeton Dec. 11, 1820.—6w.

CUMBERLAND ORPHAN'S COURT.

Nov. Term 1820.

UPON application of Hannah Lanning and Joseph Golden Administrators of James Lanning dec. and Rineer Dare Adm'r. of Daniel Dare dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts claims and demands or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County for the space of two months and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state for the like space of time—and any creditor, neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited such public notice being given shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk.

Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 55, ranges 27 and 38 do. 51 to 55 range 29 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east of the same place, on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line. 33 range 4, east do. 29, 30 & 31 5 do. 31, 32 & 33 6 do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line. 11 to 13 10 & 11 do. 6 to 13 12 & 13 do. 8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line. 7 to 10 2 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 1, 8, 9 & 10 range 7, east 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 8

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line. 5 to 10 range 14 west of the 2d principal meridian line 8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5, east. 8 and 9 6 7, 8 and 9 7 and 8

Except such lands as have been or may be reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, beginning with the lowest number of section, township and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington this 19th day of September, 1820.

JAMES MONROE, By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land Office for payment. Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—1st My.

TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the 15th day of January next, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. to hear what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

Wesley Budd, William Davis, Jeremiah Casto, Eli Robinson, John F. Bennett, Jesse Marshall. December 4, 1820.

NOTICE.

THE partnership of JAMES B. POTTER, & Co. is this day dissolved by mutual consent. They return their thanks to the public for the patronage they have received, and solicit the favour of all those who have unsettled accounts with the late firm to call upon H. R. MERSEILLES who is duly authorized to settle the same.

JAMES B. POTTER, H. R. MERSEILLES, ROBERT B. POTTER. December 6th 1820. N. B. The business will in future be carried on by J. B. & R. B. POTTER