

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1821.

No. 2.

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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 hail 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 when 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 commotions; 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 valour 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 up 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 a 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 what ever 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 Whig 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 to our friends. It is very observable that the public demand for Newspapers, & other periodical publications continue 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 to promoting every object in which the Public are interested.—Intellectual improvement—the regulation of our habits—our principles, and our understandings—the advancement of religion—of morals—of education, and of 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 not 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 to ally themselves to some leader, who, by tacit consent, assumed the direction of the public mind. In this manner patronage became the result of vehement approbation, and rancorous scurrility; 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 are 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 and 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 creatures 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 enjoyed 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 preponderance, 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 not accord with their particu-

lar 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 personalities, 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, or 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.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

RETROSPECTION.

How varied our feelings, how strong our emotion,
When backward we look on days that are past;
When first our frail bark on the turbulent ocean,
Droav'd the swell of the surge and the rage of the blast.

How many the pleasures, how many the sorrows,
That have brighten'd and darken'd our horizon o'er;
They change like the shade which the bright streamlet borrows
From the breeze trembling willow that waves on its shore.

How many the joys which renew'd recollection
Re-illuminates, when tracing the scenes of our youth;
When nought met our view but the smile of affection,
And fancy's warm picture seem'd colour'd by truth.

When the dew-drop still gleamed on the violet's bosom,
And the thornless rose flung its sweets to the air;
Ere the winter of woe had nipt pleasure's sweet blossom,
Or the bud of contentment been canker'd by care.

How many the pangs which on calm retrospection,
Will return when youth's pleasure had faded away;
When the cold hand of death sever'd life's dear connection,
And the forms we ador'd were enshrouded in clay.

And, oh! as we pause on the precincts of death,
Thoughts will recur to the days that have fled:
Then the sweet smile of virtue shall sooth our last breath,
Ere the thorns of conscience will pillow our head.

MONTALDO.

CHEAP GOODS.

J. & R. B. Pott.
HAVE just opened, a new and extensive assortment of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Quensware, 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.

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. Carr, Peter Cambios, Isaac Clark, Elizabeth Calk.
- D.
John C. Davis, Hugh Dunn, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Davis.
- E.
Capt. Aaron H. Fosman, 2, Doct. Enoch or Philip Fithian, J. Fithian, Mr. Freeman.
- F.
Robert Harris, Josiah Harris, Moses Harris, Samuel Harker, 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 Rice, 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.
- Q.
CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
January 1st 1821—31

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 stationary punctually attended to.
George Helmbold,
Paper maker.

Sheriff's Sales.
BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri 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 Laçoock 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 L. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff,
January 1st 1821.

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 & 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 Lamps—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 the factories, and Stores with articles at the Drug line at very low prices.
G. STEWART
Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

From the Delaware Gazette.

Seeing a statement of the late case of outrage committed in Chester county, on the night of the 14th inst. I am induced to communicate to have the errors corrected, being on the spot soon after, and had from several of those present, a true relation of facts.

The black man alluded to, had lived in the neighborhood upwards of 12 months, as a free person; and rented a house, and worked in the neighborhood amongst the farmers, amongst whom I find he has supported the character of a civil, industrious man; so far as I could learn by enquiry of his employers. The preceding evening, the deceased had taken some refreshment at a public house in Centerville, a village 4 or 5 miles from the fatal spot, together with three others, one who calls himself Shipley, if my recollection is correct, and says he was S. Griffith's overseer; the other two were men, who lived not far distant, of the name of W. Minns and Pierson, who state that P. Mason, of Wilmington, had been in their company, in treaty, on the business of taking the black, but not coming up to his price, he declined going with them—Griffith, the deceased, came to the house alone also, and demanded admittance from the black man, who was alone, which was refused, it being a late, (about 11 o'clock,) his enquiry was, what was his business? Griffith said to look for stolen goods, and if he could not let him in, he would call assistance, which he immediately did, by a call of halloo—the three before mentioned, came to his aid, in the mean time the fellow got a barrel of cider rolled against his door, but by the assistance of a rail, the assailants hoisted the door off its hinges, by a short lever, at the bottom—he still warning them of the fatal consequence, till the moment his door fell into the house. Griffith first entered, with a charged pistol in each hand—and met his fate; as the black man shot him with a musket charge—the overseer next rushed in with a charged pistol, and met a stroke from the defendant over the head with an oaken club, which brought him down, and he then jumped over both the fallen men, without either hat or shoes, and as the other two made their escape, he ran to the nearest neighbors, and made his case known; giving a relation of the whole affair, and gave himself up to the mercy of the law—that he did not know who they were, but believed they were kidnappers, and as there were handcuffs found at the door, the neighbors had the same impression. The deceased was lying on the negro's bed, supposed to be assisted by the overseer who had so far recovered as to give that aid, but is considerably hurt by two strokes over the head, one of which fractured his skull, and a third one on the back of his neck. He is delirious at times—and his case doubtful. The two that made their escape, endeavored to get shelter at the next neighbor's house, under pretext of fear for their safety, but as the man of the house was from home, his wife refused them admittance. They tried the door, but she threatened them with punishment for the offence, which caused them to make off.

Our borders on the Pacific.—

We are glad to see that the

concerns of this valuable portion of our territory have attracted the attention of Congress.—That the countries belonging to the United States, on the Pacific, will, at no very distant day, become of great commercial and political importance to the Union, cannot be doubted. It is, therefore, the province of a wise foresight to provide, betimes, such a system; as will regulate their settlement and control them in a manner beneficial to their inhabitants, and to the nation. Indeed, with a view to the preservation of a good understanding with those European powers, who either claim or desire possessions on that part of the American continent, it is desirable that such an authority should be placed there, as will at once preserve the rights of the United States and remove any apprehension of danger from their citizens, to the just rights of others.—To our western brethren the proposition of Mr. Floyd will be particularly acceptable; as it will, if acted upon, at once open the way to a new field for enterprise, of which, though the benefits will be diffused every where, the immediate advantages will be chiefly there.—*Nat. Mess.*

KEEPING OF HORSES.

Every gentleman, who is obliged by his health or his business to keep a horse, complains of the enormous expense incurred by it. If allowed to eat and waste as much as he chooses, a horse will consume from four to five tons of hay in a year besides the necessary grain. But it is asserted, on an actual experiment, that 10 pounds of good hay, with two quarts of corn a day, are enough to keep a common horse in fine order. Ten pounds of hay a day are 3650 pounds, little more than a ton and a half a year; and two quarts of corn per day are about twenty-three bushels a year. Call hay seven dollars a ton, and corn 4 shillings a bushel, and you make the annual expense of feeding a horse twenty six or seven dollars about half as much as it commonly costs.

To keep a horse in the cheapest and healthiest manner, let him stand on green turf, dug up pretty thick, and placed on the floor of his stable; let him be carefully curried every day. This is of more importance than is sometimes imagined. It opens the pores and preserves a healthful state of the skin, on which, in horses as well as in men, depends as much as on almost any thing else the proper and healthy operation of the various animal functions.

Although the inferior animals are not, like men, subject to unnatural appetites on account of unnatural stimulants received into the stomach, they unquestionably often consume more food than is necessary to maintain their vigour and spirit. This surplus is economy to ascertain and retrench.

Corn is cheaper than oats for horses, be cause there is more heart in a quantity of the same price. It is better to be given two or three times a day, in small messes; and to be given dry, that the mastication of it may keep the mouth in a healthy state.

To measure hay, the tare of a basket may be taken, and the hay given from it in small quantities through the day, but chiefly at night.

A horse that is not used should be fed with corn but sparingly. It should occasionally be salted.

It is not perhaps generally considered, that horses are as much subject to colds and fevers as men. They should, therefore be used with great tenderness and delicacy, and often washed in cold water. The pulse generally indicates the health of a horse. It may be felt about an inch back of the eye, and in health beats about 35 strokes in a minute.

The great secret in making horses look well and do well is attention to them. Men who are too great gentlemen to look to their horses, must be too great gentlemen to ride good ones.

In using horses, it is better to drive briskly and stop often than to drive even slowly by long stages.

Dartmouth Herald.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JANUARY 8, 1821.

Subscribers to the Whig, are informed, that the present editors of this paper are duly authorised to collect and receive all arrears due to the late concern. They are, therefore, cautioned against paying any debts due Mr. Schultz on that account, to any other person.—They are respectfully requested to forward the amounts due.

The former Patrons of the Washington Whig, who are desirous to continue as subscribers, will please to forward their names to the editors as soon as convenient. Those who decline doing so before the first of February, will be considered as subscribers.

Subscribers who have paid Mr. Schultz, the former editor of this paper, in advance, are informed, that they will receive the Whig as heretofore, until their time of subscription expires, by sending their names in, and the amount paid in advance.

In our last paper we stated, that the ship Hector, capt. Bennett, from Liverpool, had arrived at New-York, bringing important intelligence respecting the Queen of England's trial—and also the news of the ratification of the Florida Treaty by the Spanish Cortes. We will, in our next, proceed to furnish our readers with a summary of what is most important on those subjects.

Queen of England's Trial.

The late news from England respecting the trial of the Queen has drawn forth the curiosity and excited the attention of our fellow citizens in a high degree. We do not believe, that by publishing the whole proceedings of that trial, we would consult the interests of our readers, or confer a public benefit. By giving the principle arguments in the House of Lords on the second and third readings of the Bill of pains and penalties, and on the propriety of attaching a divorce to that Bill, our readers may have an opportunity to form an opinion for themselves. The result of that trial has been such as we have for some time anticipated, and such as we believe will finally place the Queen above the reach of all her enemies. We have always been of the opinion, that whatever imprudence she may have been guilty of (and no doubt she has been guilty of many) she has, notwithstanding, been abused, persecuted, and innocent woman. The English nation have been raised to the highest pitch of excitement on her account. Her friends have been fearless and determined. Her enemies, except among those in power, have been feeble in their opposition, and apparently insincere in their devotion to their sovereign. Public opinion on such momentous cases must always be various and contradictory. Those who permit themselves to be led by prejudices or partial representations, will find themselves distant from the truth in proportion as they imagine themselves in possession of it. This has been the case with many of our brethren among the editors,

who have taken upon them to make bold assertions as to the guilt of the Queen, without having heard a single statement in her defence. There is a class of mankind who are more ready to accuse and condemn than acquit, and who, like those we are alluding to, when they find themselves in an error, are exceedingly tardy in relinquishing it.

Some writers in opposition to the Queen have contended, that the voice of the populace in her favor, was no proof of her innocence, and seem to think that it is they, alone who are competent to form correct conclusions on the subject. But prejudice aside, we are inclined to believe that the English, as a nation, are not easily imposed upon. They are not destitute those principles of virtue and honor which teach them to discriminate between innocence and guilt, or justice and perfidy, and to advocate the former. They would not as a whole people declare themselves in behalf of a cause of such magnitude and importance, without clear convictions on their minds that they supported the cause of truth. The ministerial party being plaintiffs in this case, their allegations and proofs were of course first promulgated through the country; and in all similar cases, they, it may be supposed, made deep impressions on the public mind, and awakened many prejudices against the Queen, which, in proportion to the facility with which they formed and to the badness of the cause to which they attached themselves, they were the more difficult to eradicate. Guilt has an affinity for guilt; and when those who are themselves criminal cannot persuade the world that they are virtuous and good, they endeavor to bring the virtuous with whom they associate to their own standard. We will hardly admit that it is among the nobles, so called, that virtue and purity have taken up their abode; and those who desire to draw correct conclusions on this subject, will not find their inquiries promoted by seeking it among the British ministry.

The votes taken in the House of Lords cannot, in our opinions, be considered a proper criterion by which to form a decided judgment on the subject under consideration. From them we hardly expected so much. Indeed many of them have gained honors by their defence of her Majesty, which will continue while the records of the British empire are preserved. The change of sentiment which became apparent in the House of Lords, when the Queen's defence was heard, was not expected by the ministerial party. When we consider the strong attachment of the adherents of Iris Majesty to his cause, arising from innumerable circumstances, most of which were thought to be sufficient to bind them to him by ties, which nothing but the hopes of honors and preferments, or the hands of a sovereign could unloose, we cannot suppress our astonishment and surprise, while at the same time the most complete conviction rushes on our minds as to what opinion we should embrace, that the change there effected could not have been produced by any thing short of conscious truth, and manifest innocence, against which they dare not proceed! But when in the House of Lords there was so small a majority, what would have been the result, had the bill of pains and penalties been sent to the House of Commons? It is there the sentiments of the nation would have been expressed, and the voice of the people regarded; and had they been promulgated, they would not only have been heard with raptures of applause to the utmost boundaries of the British dominions, but would have made his majesty tremble on his throne?.

We would not have obtruded our opinions on the public, on this unpleasant subject, had we not been solicited to do so by a number of our friends who have not had an opportunity to see the proceedings of that interesting trial, and who were desirous to be informed. We are glad that that trial has been brought to a close, and that it has terminated, as we believe in the triumph of innocence. As to the compar-

ative merits of the royal pair—except admitting her not to be innocent, we are, for many reasons decidedly in her favor; or still; but we would not have our readers suppose that we advocate guilt. It is in vain for George the fourth to govern his people by precept, or to teach morality while they have no confidence in the purity of his principles. While his examples are copied by his minions, and they transfer to their imitators such corrupt and dangerous precedents, the nation must be inclined to immortality and licentiousness.—At present, he, no doubt, feels the effects of his own example in the turbulence and discontent of his people; for Solomon has said and we believe him,—that "When the righteous are in authority the people rejoice, but when the wicked beareth rule the people mourn."

Accounts from Spain state that a fever rages in several places in that kingdom to an alarming degree.

The war in Sicily was carried on with great spirit, between the Neapolitan and revolutionary troops, at the last dates.

The sovereigns of Europe are assembling at Troppan, the capital of Silicia, preliminary to the opening of the Congress at that place, for the purpose of considering the late changes in Spain, Portugal, and Naples; and for the purpose no doubt of putting a stop to the spirit of revolutionizing.

The spirit of revolution is said to be making great progress in Switzerland.—We may be looking out for more changes soon, if the spirit of TELL begins to ascend the rocks of Uri.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

CAPTIOUSNESS.

Without pretending to any great nicety on the present occasion, I would define captiousness to be a disposition to find fault with others. But few men are captious towards themselves. For their own errors of opinion they can offer a plausible defence, and can generally adduce circumstances which, if they will not vindicate their conduct, may apologise for its improprieties. But as, on the one hand, self love serves to magnify our own excellencies and lessen our defects, thus, on the other, envy, jealousy, and ill humour, help to exaggerate the faults, and diminish the merits of our neighbours; and he who is quite insensible of the beam in his own eye, no unconquently displays great perspicuity in discovering the mote in that of his brother.

Cavillo Cavillissimus, Esq. a young lawyer of Philadelphia, is the most captious being in creation. If you chance to speak of a very cold day, Cavillo sharply reproves you. "There is no such body in the world as cold; it is, at best, a mere negation of caloric the matter, or of heat the effect. Therefore cold is nothing, nothing cannot be something. Therefore you are guilty of a manifest impropriety in speaking of a very cold day, and ought to say a dsy very devoid of heat." To the phrase "a dark night," he has similar objections." There is no such thing in creation as darkness. It is, nothing but a privation of phlogiston the matter, or of light the effect. Therefore you ought not to say a dark night, but a night destitute of phlogiston or void of light.

Cavillo does not appear to be conscious of his captiousness. From the aspect he assumes, it is not impossible but that he thinks his many far-fetched objections, are made with a desire to elicit the truth, but it is evident to all discerning bystanders, that they are made with a design to lessen his companions to their own estimation, and in that of others, that he possesses a very flattering opinion of his own superiority, and that a desire of making proselytes to this, is the secret spring of all his conduct. If he was a man of very strong natural powers; or if he had had uncommon advantages of education, some apology might be offered for his behaviour. We might suppose that he had discovered many vulgar errors of opinion which he was anxious to reform, or detected many improprieties of speech which he was desirous of correcting. But this is not the case. His opinions are common-place opinions, and his expressions, are common-place expressions. His criticisms result from his captiousness, and his captiousness owes its origin to his vanity and self-conceit. If I would ven-

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...to give him a piece of advice, it would be that he should reserve his quibbles and far-fetched objections till his professional business is enmeshed. At the bar they may be of infinite service to him, serving, when he has a bad cause, to confound all the lawyers and witnesses on the other side of the question. I know Cavillo, will "have his objection" to this, but if he should prate till the first of January 1821, he would never be able to prove that such conduct as his does not detract very much both from his own respectability, and the happiness of literary society.

The captiousness of my neighbor, Mr. Peter. Petulant, grocer and wine merchant, is of a different description. Neighbor Peter has not the nomenclature of the sciences by heart, and therefore cannot make as many learned objections as Cavillo Cavillissimus, Esq. but neighbor Peter has a wife, children, and servants, and consequently is never at a loss for things to find fault with. His breakfast is always too late or too early, his dinner is either overdone or underdone, and his supper is never as it ought to be. His wife is either too sordid or too stumptuous in her dress; his children are either too lively or too sober in their conduct, and his servants are either slovenly or else they pay too great attention to cleanliness. Are the wife, children, and servants of Mr. Peter Petulant, worse than those of other people? No, but Mr. Peter Petulant is harder to please than other people.

We are all of us, perhaps, more or less captious, but we are not all of us at all times, and on all occasions. Ill health is apt to make people ill natured, the general tenor of whose conduct is characterized by good humour. Who would not be captious while suffering all the torments of the toothache? and who would not be petulant while enduring the pangs of a violent fit of the gout? For such people there is some excuse. No better apology can be offered for certain diseases of the mind, than that they proceed from diseases of the body.

Men whose minds have been roused by a long course of misfortune, are very prone to find fault unnecessarily with those who are connected with them. For such also an apology may be made. But if a man enjoys a sound mind in a sound body, if he has that degree of influence in society to which his virtues and his talents entitle him, and that portion of wealth which is due to his industry and economy, his captiousness, view it in what light you will, is every way inexcusable. Every day inexcusable, did I say? I must limit the general rule. The captious man may still plead ignorance or self-conceit as an excuse, and if he rests his defence on these grounds, let us cheerfully admit it.

But, to do them justice, persons thus favorably circumstanced are not very much disposed to captiousness, except so far as regards ignorance and pride of intellect. It is principally those whose hopes have been crowded, whose expectations have been disappointed, & whose prospects have been blighted, who suffer & who cause others to suffer from a fault finding propensity. It must be confessed, that if a man works hard, nor lives economical, and remains poor, while the industrious and the prodigal become rich, or the obscure rises to renown, he may blame his fortune and not without a cause, but the industrious and the economical man of moral worth, genius, and learning, add fortitude to the list of their virtues, and they may enjoy as much happiness as those on whom fortune has showered down her richest gifts.

To do away with all captiousness, we must first do away with all envy, jealousy, prejudice, ill humour, ignorance and self-conceit. Perhaps also with all ill health and ill fortune. This is a consummation devoutly to be wished for, but one which we fear will not take place while we remain in the present state of existence. However, we have this consolation, that with the general advancement of knowledge and morality, the fault finding spirit

...most decline. Perhaps it would more quickly disappear if each should endeavor to form a proper conception of the enormity of the vice, by supposing that we were all in its extremes, and that every man, woman, and child, in the country, was a Cavillo Cavillissimus, Esq. both in morals and literature. Where then would be the happiness of social life? and where the bliss of domestic intercourse? How could we ever arrive at unanimity of opinion? and how, where co-operation is necessary, should we ever be able to act in concert? How long would it have been before the first Missouri question had been decided, even as it has been, the wrong way? and how long would it be before the manufacturing question could be decided, as it is now likely to be, the wrong way also?

If the reader approves this doctrine, as I trust he does, he has now a favorable opportunity for putting it into practice, by not finding too much fault with the sentiments and diction of this essay.

WORTHINGTON.

OBITUARY.

DIED, on the 26th ultimo, in the town of Halifax, Dauphin county, Pa. in the fifteenth year of her age, Miss RACHEL WOOD, daughter of John Wood, Esq. of that place.

When an infant is called out of existence, we have, in the midst of our regrets for its premature departure, strong consolations in the idea that it has made a fortunate escape from a troublesome world to eternal rest and happiness. When the aged die, we mourn them, because we have associated with their virtues, and profited by their wisdom and experience; but we soon become reconciled to our loss, under the impression, that at most, their time, according to the course of nature, must be near a close; and their precepts and examples, for which we valued them so much in forming our own habits and our principles, will soon be also lost to us. Our grief for these may be poignant and severe, but the impressions they leave, for the above reasons, cannot long continue. But where a young woman in the bloom of youth—whose virtues have been ripening with her years—whose excellencies have unfolded themselves when opportunities called them into action, and whose wisdom and understanding have been matured, even before she had arrived at the prime of life—has been snatched from our society, where she promised to be useful, and where she had endeared herself to us by her amiableness of disposition, and correctness of deportment, we can no longer suppress our tears, while the bereavement we have sustained gives permanency to our grief. Our early acquaintance with Miss Wood enables us to say, that she will long be justly regretted by all who knew her. The strictness and purity of her life, even from her infancy, made her universally respected. Her short life was devoted to the cause of religion, and we have been informed, that towards the close of her mortal career, her faith became strong in the blessed Redeemer. Her exhortations to those about her were earnest and impressive, especially to one for whom she felt much interest, and for whose future happiness she was extremely anxious. She left her agonized and afflicted parents and friends to mourn her premature departure, while she joyfully went before them, in the confident assurance of immortality and eternal life; and in hopes, when their journey is ended here below, to meet them in habitations of felicity.—*P.M.*

FROM THE N. Y. MER. ADVERTISER, JAN. 5.

FROM LAGUIARA—IMPORANT.

Armistice between the Patriots & Royal troops

Capt. Craycroft, of the schr. Tom, who left Lagaira, Dec. 21st. informs, that on the 15th, there was a general rejoicing at that place and Caraccas, on account of an armistice having been concluded for six months; between generals Bolivar and Morillo. Two officers from Bolivar's army passed through Caraccas and Lagaira on fire 18th, on their way to Margarita Island, and Barcelona, to give information of the armistice.

Gen. Morillo had resigned the command of Spanish army, and was succeeded by gen. La Torras. The former had arrived at Porto Cavallo, and was fitting out the schooner Morillo to carry him home to Spain; and a great number of officers had proceeded to that place to take leave of him.

On the 20th December, a Spanish squadron of 8 frigates, 1 brig of 22 guns, 1 ketch of 15 guns, 3 large transports, and 1 schooner, arrived at Lagaira and Cadiz. With 15,000 stand of arms, and clothing and provisions for the army Business was entirely suspended at Lagaira.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the creek, near the Free Landing, owned by S. O. Fawcett. This property will be sold low; if not sold it will be retained and possession given the 25th of March next.

Enquire of
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER.
Bridgeton, Jan. 8, 1821.

ALSO, for sale, two NEW WAGONS, well made and ironed; one of them adapted for one or two horses.

FOR SALE.

The subscriber has for sale, a complete finished & substantial LIGHT WAGON and HARNESSES.

H. R. MERSEILLES.
Bridgeton, Dec. 9th. 1820.

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 Harr's 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 Port Elizabeth, 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—18

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 Parvin & 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.

till 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, new 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 River; 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 Esler, 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 P. M.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
December 28.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of three Writs of Fieri 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 Maurice 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.
Nov. 11.—Dec. 18.

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.

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 presented one will purchase without viewing the premises. Conditions made known at the Sale by

JOHN RAMBO
Assignee of *Marmadake Wood.*
Dec. 11—

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 Souder, in Bridgeton, the following described lands situate in the township of Downes: the first

A tract of Land and Meadow,

joins lands of Daniel Buzard 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 Seely, William Bevan jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, 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. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Dec. 18.

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 + of the Court in the premises.

Also, 3d the Term aforesaid David Shull, guardian of Jonathan Shill 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. 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 hereafter 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 25, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
59 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 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 55, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line
59 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 3d 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.

At 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 first 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
8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 8
1, 8, 9 & 10 range 7, east
1, 6, 7, 8 & 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.
6 to 10 range 14 west of the 2d principal meridian line
8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, 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

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.—1820.

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.

Miscellaneous Selections

POETRY.

The following Maxims were said to have been found in the Strong Box of the Duke of Burgandy, the late French King's father, at his death.

Give God, the great Creator, homage due; Consider first your business, then pursue;

Converse with honest men; let such be dear; Let self-conceitedness in naught appear.

To others' judgment due regard be shown; Be ever modest to defend your own.

Those who address you with attention hear; Nor study how to make your wit severe.

Talk that to each which each best understands; Your tongue pronouncing what your heart commands.

Think e'er you promise, but disdain to evade;

By subtle arts, your promises when made; Let speeches ever gently from you fall.

And in your looks at least be kind to all; Let your whole air be disengag'd and free;

Yet don't invite familiarity; Give none, by hasty judgment, cause to grieve;

Love without interest, without fear forgive; Respect, but never fawn upon the great;

Avoid contention, friendship cultivate; Lend readily, if lending your promise;

He doubly gives, who gracefully bestows; Weigh well your talent for the part you play;

Avoid extremes and choose the middle way; Speak peace: where discord reigns appear;

And for revenge, persist in doing good; Let proper objects never want a tear;

Excuse mistakes; in friendship be sincere; From peevish thoughts your cheerful mind defend;

Nor in rash words discharge them on a friend; To each man's calling due respect be shown;

Nor e'er contrive to make your learning known; Do favours privately, if you upbraid;

Or publish first, the obligation's paid; Prevent petitions, where you see distress;

Nor let the manner make the gift the less; If anger kindles check th' impetuous flame;

Nor let your tongue traduce an absent name; Scorn to deceive, think much, but little speak;

Preserve what's given for the giver's sake; Forgive poor debtors; equal pleasure flows;

To him who mercy finds, or mercy shows; Be envy banish'd from your generous heart;

Blaze not the secrets which your friends impart; In speaking of yourself nor praise nor blame;

ON SUICIDE.

A THOUGHT FROM MARTIAL.

When fate in angry mood has frown'd, And gather'd all her storms around, The sturdy Romans cry

The great, who'd be releas'd from pain, Falls on his sword, or opens a vein, And bravely dares to die.

But know! beneath life's heavy load, In sharp affliction's thorny road, 'Midst thousand ills that grieve,

Where dangers threaten, cares infest, Where friends forsake, and foes molest, 'Tis braver far to live.

Univer. Mag. 1765

EPIGRAM.

"I'm ne'er cross but when hungry," said Betty to Ned, "Then its plain" he replied, "that you're very ill fed."

MAXIMS.

FROM CELEBRATED WRITERS.

Men that are given over to fancy only, are little better than madmen. What people say of fire, viz: that it is a good servant, but an ill master, may

may not unaptly be applied to fancy; which, when it is too active, rages, but when cooled and allayed by the judgment, produces admirable effects.

Early and provident fear is the mother of safety; because in that state of things the mind is firm and collected, and the judgment unembarrassed. But when the fear and the evil feared come on together, and press upon us, deliberation itself is ruinous, which saves upon all other occasions; because, when perils are instant, it delays decision.

Present time and future may be considered as rivals, and he who solicits the one must expect to be discountenanced by the other.

The mind is but a barren soil; a soil which is soon exhausted, and will produce no crop, or only one, unless it be continually fertilized and enriched with foreign matter.

The greatest natural genius cannot subsist on its own stock: he who resolves never to ransack any mind but his own, will be soon reduced, from mere barrenness, to the poorest of all imitation; he will be obliged to imitate himself, and to repeat what he has before often repeated.

He who thinks nature, in a narrow sense of the word, is alone to be followed, will produce but a scanty entertainment for the imagination: every thing is to be done with which it is natural for the mind to be pleased, whether it proceeds from simplicity or variety, uniformity or irregularity; whether the scenes are familiar or exotic; rude and wild, or enriched and cultivated; for it is natural for the mind to be pleased with all these in their turn. In short, whatever pleases has in it what is analagous to the mind and is therefore, in the highest and best sense of the word, natural.

Well-turned periods in eloquence, or harmony of numbers in poetry, which are in those arts what colouring is in painting, however highly we may esteem them, can never be considered as of equal importance with the art of unfolding truths that are useful to mankind, and which make them better or wiser. Nor can those works which remind us of the poverty and meanness of our nature be considered as of equal rank with what excites ideas of grandeur, or raises and dignifies humanity; or, in the words of a late poet, which makes the beholder learn to venerate himself as man.

A man who thinks he is guarding himself against prejudices by resisting the authority of others, leaves open every avenue to singularity, vanity, self-conceit, obstinancy, and many other vices, all tending to warp the judgment, and prevent the natural operation of his faculties. This submission to others is a deference which we owe, and indeed, are forced involuntary to pay. In fact we never are satisfied with our opinions, whatever we may pretend, till they are ratified and confirmed by the suffrages of the rest of mankind. We dispute and wrangle forever; we endeavor to get men to come to us, when we do not go to them.

Whoever would reform a nation, supposing a bad taste to prevail in it, will not accomplish his purpose by going directly against the stream of their prejudices. Men's minds must be prepared to receive what is new to them. Reformation is a work of time. A national taste, however wrong it may be, cannot be totally

changed at once; we must yield a little to the prepossession which has taken hold on the mind, and we may then bring people to adopt what would offend them, if endeavoured to be introduced by violence.

The general objection which is made to the introduction of philosophy into the regions of taste, is, that it checks and restrains the flights of the imagination, and gives that timidity, which an over carefulness not to err or act contrary to reason is likely to produce. It is not so. Reason is neither reason nor Philosophy. The true spirit of philosophy, by giving knowledge, gives a manly confidence; and substitutes rational firmness in the place of vain presumption. A man of real taste is always a man of judgment in other respects; & those inventions which either disdain or shrink from reason, are generally, I fear, more like the dreams of a distempered brain, than the exalted enthusiasm of sound and true genius. In the midst of the highest flights of fancy and imagination, reason ought to preside from first to last.

Perhaps there is no higher proof of the excellency of man than this, that to a mind properly cultivated whatever is bounded is little. The mind is continually labouring to advance, step by step, through excessive gradations of excellence towards perfection, which is dimly seen, at a great though not hopeless distance, and which we must always follow because we never can attain; but the pursuit rewards herself: one truth teaches another, and our store is always increasing, though nature can never be exhausted.

Every establishment that tends to the cultivation of the pleasures of the mind, as distinct from those of sense, may be considered as an inferior school of morality, where the mind is polished and prepared for higher attainments.

Whatever abstracts the thoughts from sensual gratifications, whatever teaches us to look for happiness within ourselves, must advance in some measure the dignity of our nature.

Many a man is mad in certain instances, and goes through life without having it perceived;—for example, a madness has seized a person of supposing himself obliged literally to pray continually; had the madness turned the opposite way, and the person thought it a crime never to pray, it might not improbably have continued unobserved.

The degree of danger is not only from the circumstances which threaten, but from the value of the objects which are threatened. A small danger menancing an inestimable object is of more importance than the greatest perils which regard one that is indifferent to us.

Before men are put forward into the great trusts of the state, they ought by their conduct to have obtained such a degree of estimation in their country, as may be some sort of pledge and security to the public, that they will not abuse those trusts.

We may take Fancy for a companion, but must follow reason as our guide. We may allow Fancy to suggest certain ideas in certain places; but reason must always be heard, when she tells us, that those ideas and those places have no natural or necessary relation.

Nat. Gaz.

FROM HOGG'S WINTER EVENING TALKS. DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

Every possible circumstance seem'd combined to mound the feelings of

poor Duncan, but the unmerited barbarity shocked him most of all. He hastened to the scene of action, weeping bitterly, and telling the man he was a cruel brute; and that if ever he himself grew a big man he would certainly kill him. He held up his favorite's head that he might recover his breath, and the man knowing that he could do little without his dog, waited patiently to see what would be the issue. The animal recovered, and stammered away at the heels of his tyrant without daring to look behind him. Duncan stood still, but kept his eyes eagerly upon Oscar, and the farther he went from him, the more strong his desire grew to follow him. He looked the other way, but all there was to him a blank—he had no desire to stand where he was, so he followed Oscar and the drove of cattle.

The cattle were weary and went slowly, and Duncan, getting a little goat in his hand, assisted the men greatly in driving them. One of the drivers gave him a penny, and another gave him twopenny; and the lad who had the charge of the drove observing how active and pliable he was, and how far he had accompanied him on the way, gave him sixpence; this was a treasure to Duncan, who being extremely hungry, bought three penny rolls as he passed through a town; one of them he ate himself, another he gave to Oscar, and the third he carried below his arm in case of farther necessity. He drove on all the day, and at night the cattle rested upon a heath, which by his description, seems to have been that between Gala Water and Middleton. Duncan went off at a side, in company with Oscar, to eat his roll, and taking shelter behind an old earthen wall, they shared their dry meal most lovingly between them. Ere it was quite finished, Duncan being fatigued, dropped into a profound slumber, out of which he did not awake until the next morning, as far advanced as Englishmen, cattle, and Oscar, all were gone. Duncan found himself alone on a wild heath, in what country or kingdom he knew not. He sat for some time in a callous stupor, rubbing his eyes and scratching his head, but quite irresolute what was farther necessary for him to do, until he was agreeably surprised by the arrival of Oscar, who though he had gone at his master's call in the morning had found means to escape and seek the retreat of his young friend and benefactor. Duncan, without reflecting on the consequences, rejoined in the evening, and thought of nothing else than furthering his escape from the ruthless tyrant who now claimed him. For this purpose he thought it would be best to leave the road, and accordingly, he crossed it, in order to go over a waste moor to the westward. He had not got forty paces from the road, until he beheld the enraged Englishman running toward him without his coat, and having his staff heaved over his shoulder. Duncan's heart failed within him, knowing it was all over with Oscar, and most likely with himself. The peasant seemed not to have observed them, he crept into a bush of heath and took Oscar in his bosom; the heath was so long that it almost closed above them; the man had observed from whence the dog started in the morning, and hastened to the place, expecting to find him sleeping beyond the old earthen dike; he found the nest, but the birds were flown—he called aloud; Oscar trembled and clung to Duncan's breast; Duncan peeped from his purple covert like a heath-cock on his native waste, and again beheld the ruffian coming straight toward them, with his staff still heaved, and fury in his looks;—when he came within a few yards he stood still and bellowed out; "Oscar, who, who?" Oscar quaked, and crept still closer to Duncan's breast; Duncan almost sunk in the earth; "Duncan," said the Englishman, "if I had hold of him I should make both him and the little thievish rascal dear at a small price; they cannot be fargone, I think I hear them;" he then stood listening, but at that instant a farmer came upon horseback and having heard him call, asked him if he had lost his dog? The peasant answered in the affirmative, and added, that a blackguard boy had stolen him. The farmer said that he met a boy with a dog about a mile forward. During this dialogue, the farmer's dog came up to Duncan's den—smelled upon him, then upon Oscar, cocked his tail, walking round them growling, and then behaved in a very improper and uncivil manner to Duncan, who took all patiently, uncertain whether he was yet discovered. But so intent was the fellow upon the farmer's intelligence, that he took no notice of the discovery made by the dog, but ran off without looking over his shoulder.

Duncan felt this a deliverance so great, that all his other distresses vanished; and as soon as the man was out of his sight, he arose from his covert, and ran over the moor, and ere it was long came to a shepherd's house, where he got some whey and bread for his breakfast, which he thought the best meat he had ever taste, yet shared it with Oscar.

Though I had the history from his own mouth, get there is a space here which it is impossible to relate, with any degree of exactness or interest. He was a vagabond boy, without any fixed habitation, and wandered about Herriot Moor, from one farm-house to another, for the space of a year; staying from one to twenty nights in each house, according as he found the people kind to him. He seldom resented any indignity offered to himself, but whoever insulted Oscar, or offered any observations on the impriety of their friendship, lost Duncan's company the next morning. He staid several months at a place called Dewar, which he said was haunted by the ghost of a piper;—that piper had been murdered there many years before, in a manner somewhat mysterious or at least accountable; and there was scarcely a night on which he not supposed either to be seen or heard about the house. Duncan slept in the cow-house, and was terribly harassed by the piper; he often heard him scratching about the rafters, and sometimes he would groan like a man dying, or a cow that was choked in the band; but at length he saw him at his side one night, which so discomposed him, that he was obliged to leave the place, after being ill for many days. I shall give this story in Duncan's own words, which I have often heard him repeat without any variation. "I had been driving some young cattle to the heights of Willenslee, and grew late before I got home. I was thinking, and thinking, how cruel it was to kill the poor piper! to cut out his tongue, and stab him in the back; I thought it was no wonder that this ghost took it extremely ill; when all of a sudden, I perceived a light before me—I thought the wand in my hand was all on fire, and threw it away, but I perceived the light gliding slowly by my right foot, and burnt behind me; I was nothing afraid, and turned about to look at the light, and there I saw the piper, who was standing hard at my back; and when I turned round, he looked me in the face. "What was he like Duncan?" "He was like a dead body! but I got a short view of him, for that moment all around me grew dark as a pit—I tried to run, but sunk powerless to the earth, and lay in a kind of dream, I don't know long when I came to myself, I got up, and endeavored to run, but fell to the ground every two steps. I was not a hundred yards from the house, and I am sure I fell upwards of a hundred times. Next day I was in high fever; the servants made me a little bed in the kitchen, to which I was confined by illness many days, during which time I suffered the most dreadful agonies by night, always imagining the piper to be standing over me on the one side or the other. As soon as I was able to walk, I left the house, and for a long time durst neither sleep alone during the night, nor stay by myself in the day-time." The superstitious ideas impressed upon Duncan's mind by this unfortunate encounter with the ghost of the piper, seem never to be eradicated; a strong instance of the power of early impressions, and a warning how much caution is necessary in modelling the conceptions of the young and tender mind, for, of all men I ever knew, he is the most afraid of meeting with apparitions. So deeply is his imagination tainted with this startling illusion, that even the calm disquisitions of reason have proved quite inadequate to the task of dispelling it. Whenever he wears late, he is always on the look out for these ideal beings, keeping a jealous eye upon every bush and brake, in case they should be lurking behind them, ready to fly out and surprise him every moment; and the approach of a person in the dark, or any sudden noise, always deprives him of the power of speech for some time.

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

CUMBERLAND BANK.

BRIDGE-ST. Jan 1, 1821. THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months of the year 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.

NOTICE.

Pursuant to decree of a the Orphan Court of the county of Cumberland will be exposed to sale at public auction, on Wednesday the 21st day of February next; between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, at the inn of Philip Souder, 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 a parcel of the Farm whereon Jonathan Brown lives, and is bounded by Top Lane on the north, and the Back Neck Road, on the east; late the property of said John Ware jr. deceased.

JAMES SHEPPARD, Administrator.

December 18 1820.

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Neatly executed at this Office

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BY Virtue o B to me dire at public vend of February ne and 5 o'clock in the county of C Jarvis Brewster described lands Downes, the fir W A FARM w two dwelling acres of land, n near Newport quarter of an lands of the de party of Nathan execution at the st Joshua Brick, sold by

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