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Miscellaneous Selections.

Two Hundred Years Ago.

The following Song, written for the occasion, by the Rev. JAMES FLINT, of Bridgeton, was sung by B. Snows, Esq. at the Public Dinner at Plymouth, on the 22d ult. in commemoration of the landing of their Ancestors.

Come, listen to my story
Tho' often told before,
Of men who passed to glory
Thro' toil and travail sore;
Of men who did, for conscience sake,
Their native land forego,
And sought a home and freedom here,
Two hundred years ago.

O, 'twas no earth-born passion
That bade the adventurers stray,
The world and all its fashion,
With them had passed away,
A voice from Heav'n bade them look
Above the things below
When here they sought a resting place
Two hundred years ago.

O, dark the scene and dreary,
When here they sat them down,
Of storms and billows weary,
And chilled with winter's frown.
Deep moaned the forests to the wind,
Loud howled the savage foe;
While here their evening prayer arose,
Two hundred years ago.

'T would drown the heart of sorrow
To tell of all their woes;
Nor respite could they borrow,
But from the grave's repose
Yet nought could daunt the Pilgrim
Band,
Or sink their courage low,
Who came to plant the Gospel here
Two hundred years ago.
With humble prayer and fasting
In every strait and grief,
They sought the Everlasting,
And found a sure relief.
Their cov'nant God o'ershadowed them,
Their shield from every foe,
And gave them here a dwelling place
Two hundred years ago.

Of fair New-England's glory
They laid the corner stone;
This praise in deathless story,
Their grateful souls shall own.
Prophectic they foresaw in time,
A mighty State should grow
From them a few, faint Pilgrims here,
Two hundred years ago.

Ungreatness be in daring,
Our Pilgrim Sires were great,
Whose sojourn here, unsparing
Disease and famine wait;
And oft their treach'ous foes combined
To lay the stranger's low,
While founding here their Common-wealth
Two hundred years ago.

Tho' seeming over-zealous
In things by us deemed light,
They were but duly jealous
Of power usurping right.
They nobly chose to part with all
Most dear to men below,
To worship here their God in Peace
Two hundred years ago.

From seeds they sowed with weeping,
Our richest harvest rise:
We still the fruits are reaping
Of Pilgrim enterprise.
Then grateful we to them will pay
The debt of fame we owe,
Who planted here the tree of life'
Two hundred years ago.

As comes this period yearly,
Around our cheerful fires,
We'll think and tell how dearly
Our comforts cost our Sires.
For them we'll wake the votive song,
And bid the canvass glow,
Who fixed the home of Freedom here
Two hundred years ago.

Most of the ladies and gentlemen
attended the celebration at Ply-
mouth on the 22d ult. consisting of
nearly 1000 persons, enrolled their
names on parchment, as being present
at the second centennial commemora-
tion of the landing of our Pilgrim Fathers.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the National Recorder.

Mode of making Butter.

As it is practised in the neighborhood of Rennes in Brittany, where the best Butter in France is made.

Milk is composed of three parts, essentially different from each other; they are as follow:

1st. The aqueous part, called whey, which is very acid.

2d. The cheese part, which is substantial.

3d. The butter part, called cream, of an oily nature, and which comes up naturally to the surface of the milk even before its decomposition.

It is this cream that is turned out into butter by churning.

In order to make good butter, the decomposition of milk must have begun; I mean three parts must be exactly separated, as it happens when it begins to turn sour. Milk must necessarily be sour before beginning to churn; but it is urgent to churn it as soon as it is sour, and not to wait its fermentation.

It must have curdled and soured of itself without fire. In the winter season, however, it is proper to pour a little sour milk into it to make it coagulate.

Though the cream is the elementary part of butter, neither the whey nor the cheese part contain any of it, yet it is necessary to throw into the churn the three parts of the milk, and to churn them all together. The reason of it is evident: the churning, which must be always uniform and continual, communicates a slight degree of heat, which would give a disagreeable taste to the butter, if the cream were churned alone; while churning the whole together, the acidity of the whey tempers the heating effects of the churning, the cheese part helps the separation, and the butter comes fresh out of the churn. It is to preserve that fresh taste, that in summer our butter women, as soon as they perceive the small globules of butter beginning to form, do not fail to throw into the churn (by the hole of the churn-staff, and without stopping the churning) some pints of spring water every ten minutes, that is, a pint to every fifty or sixty pints of milk: in winter, on the contrary, they add warm water, but they pour it in as soon as they begin to churn, in order to accelerate the slight degree of heat necessary for the formation of butter; but when they perceive the first butter globules forming round the churn-staff, then they cease pouring warm water, and the temperature warns them putting any more cool water.

Thus, to make butter, it is required—

1st. That milk must have curdled and soured, but not fermented.

2d. That milk must have naturally soured, without any help but a little quantity of sour milk, and especially without warming it.

3d. That all the milk should be put into the churn together, and churned without extracting any parts of it.

4th. That the churning should be continual and always uniform, avoiding to strike the bottom of the churn.

5th. That churning, without interruption, communicates to

the milk a slight degree of heat, which is necessary, and which in winter may be accelerated, by adding some warm water from the moment one begins to churn, and without stopping the churning motion.

6th. As soon as one perceives the little globules of butter forming, one must then think only to cool, with spring water, if in summer; for in winter it is not necessary.

7th. If, when one wishes to churn, one has some sweet milk not yet sour, but which one wishes to churn, it must be put into the churn with the curdled milk twelve or fifteen hours, more or less according to the relative quantity, before beginning to churn, in order that the part of sweet milk you have added be entirely curdled.

8th. This mode is, no doubt, much longer than when the cream alone is churned; for one must churn during about two hours in the most favorable season, and it is common in winter to take four hours churning to have your butter made.

Preparation of Butter.

When butter is made, if the weather is hot, it is well after having gathered it in the churn, to let it cool about two hours; but when it is very hot weather, as that time is not sufficient to cool it, it is well to put it in a very cool place during some hours, till it is very firm, in order to extract the butter-milk out of it.

It is by kneading and turning repeatedly with a wooden box spoon, in a beech dish made of one piece, that the woman about Rennes extract from the butter-milk; leaving it now and then to rest and grow hard, and then beginning again till it does not yield any butter-milk: it is only in the last extremity, and in the hot days of summer, that they knead it in cool water in order to extract the butter-milk out of it: they put nothing in it, but some salt for preserving and relishing it.

They never touch the butter but with a wooden box spoon, which must be impregnated, and also the dish, with some light brine, to prevent the butter from adhering.

All the utensils employed for milk must be carefully washed with boiling water every time they have been made use of, then washed again with cold water, and exposed to the sun, that they do not get a musty smell. It is necessary to remove from the dairy all the disagreeable or strong smells, and to observe the most scrupulous cleanliness in it, but without humidity, which would give a mouldy taste to milk.

The churn is made of chestnut wood; it is scalded every time it is emptied to churn again; it is rubbed with a bunch of holly-oak, that scratches and cleans it well, and then washed again with cold water.

The pots and churn must keep no smell of the sour milk, and none of the utensils employed should be or have been put to any other uses, for fear of spoiling the whole.

Buttermilk.

I desire the proprietor this instruction is destined for, to taste the milk remaining in the churn after butter shall have been taken out of it, the first time he shall try our method. It is indeed a very a-

greeable and cooling drink, which physicians believe very wholesome and nourishing. It is an essential part of the nourishment of our country people, who make at least a meal of it every day. They take it without warming it, and put usually into it some broad thin buck-wheat cakes, or, according to the season, peas, beans, chestnuts or potatoes, boiled in water. The great strength and vigorous health of these country people is attributed to the use of this nourishing beverage.

In order to keep this butter-milk many days, one must extract its whey, that is sour; the means are as follow:

In the lower extremity of the churn level to the bottom, an opening must be made, that is shut by a peg of about three or eight lines in diameter; after the butter is taken out of the churn, one leaves it to settle some time to let the whey have time to separate from the curd; then one takes out the peg, and makes all the whey run out into a basin, taking care to put the peg in as soon as the curd comes out. This whey is given to the hogs. If all the whey is not out of the churn, and the curd has a sour taste, one throws some pints of cool water in the churn, takes out the peg, and the water runs out, carrying with it the remaining whey. This milk may remain in the churn many days without any inconvenience; it may be given to hogs, to horses, and even calves, mixed with a little sweet milk.

The butter made according to the abovementioned process is of an excellent quality, and superior to the best *Wonderley's butter* in the spring, found in the Philadelphia market. I have been told when in England, that in some counties, as well as in some counties in the south of Ireland, the mode of churning the cream and milk of one milking all together was in general use.

FRANCIS DA COSTA.

Reuben Haines.

FROM HOGG'S WINTER EVENING TALES.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

(Continued from our last.)

By the time that we were recalled from school to herd the cows next summer, we could both read the Bible with considerable facility, but Duncan far excelled me in perspicacity, and so found was he of reading Bible history, that the reading of it was now our constant amusement. Often have Mary, said he, and I, lain under the same plant by the side of the corn or meadow and read chapter about in the Bible for hours together, weeping over the failings and fall of good men, and wondering at the inconceivable might of the heroes of antiquity. Never was a man so delighted as Duncan was when he came to the history of Samson, and afterwards of David and Goliath; he could not be satisfied until he had read it to every individual with whom he was acquainted, judging it to be as new and as interesting to every one as it was to himself. I have seen him standing by the girls as they were milking the cows, reading to them the feats of Samson; and, in short, harassing every man and woman about the hamlet for audience. On Sundays, my parents accompanied us to the fields, and joined in our delightful exercise.

Time passed away, and also did our youthful delights; but other cares and other pleasures awaited us. As we advanced in years and strength, we quitted the herding, and bore a hand in the labours of the farm. Mary, too, was often our assistant. She and Duncan were nearly of an age—he was tall, comely, and affable; and if Mary was not the prettiest girl in the parish, at least Duncan and I believed her to be so, which, with us, amounted to the same thing. We often compared the other girls in the parish with one another, as

to their beauty and accomplishments, but to think of comparing any of them with Mary, was entirely out of the question. She was, indeed, the emblem of truth, simplicity, and innocence, and if there were a few more beautiful, then were still fewer so good and amiable; but still as she advanced in years, she grew fonder and fonder of being near Duncan; and by the time she was nineteen, was so deeply in love, that it affected her manner, her spirits, and her health. At one time she was gay and frisky as a kitten; she would dance, sing, and laugh violently at the most trivial incidents. At other times she was silent and sad, while a languishing softness overspread her features, and added greatly to her charms. The passion was undoubtedly mutual between them; but Duncan either from a sense of honour, or some other cause, never declared himself farther on the subject, than by the most respectful attention, and tender assiduities. Hope and fear thus alternately swayed the heart of poor Mary, and produced in her department that variety of affections, which could not fail of rendering the sentiments of her artless bosom legible to the eye of experience.

In this state matters stood, when an incident occurred which deranged our happiness at once, and the time arrived when the kindest and most affectionate little social band of friends, that ever wanted to meet the wishes of each other, were obliged to part.

About forty years ago, the flocks of southern sheep, which have since that period inundated the Highlands, had not found their way over the Grampian mountains; and the native flock of that sequestered country were so scanty, that it was found necessary to transport small quantities of wool annually to the north, to furnish materials for clothing the inhabitants. During two months of each summer, the hill countries of the Lowlands were inundated by hundreds of women from the Highlands, who bartered small articles of dress, and of domestic import, for wool; these were known by the appellation of *norlan' netties*; and few nights passed, during the wool season, that some of them were not lodged at my father's house. It was from two of these that Duncan learned one day who and what he was; that he was the laird of Glenelich's only son and heir; and that a large sum had been offered to any person that could discover him. My parents certainly rejoiced in Duncan's good fortune, yet they were disconsolate at parting with him, for he had long ago become as a son of their own; and I seriously believe, that from the day they first met, to that in which the two *norlan' netties* came to our house, they never since entertained the idea of parting. For my part, I wished that the netties had never been born, or that they had staid at their own homes; for the thoughts of being separated from my dear friend made me sick at heart. All our feelings were, however, nothing, when compared with those of my sister Mary. From the day that the two women left our house she was no more seen to smile: she had never yet divulged the sentiments of her heart to any one, and imagined her love for Duncan a profound secret—no.

"She never told her love;
But let concealment, like a worm, the bud,
Fed her damask cheeks;—sire pin'd in
thought;
And, with a green and yellow melancholy,
Smiling at her presence on a monument,

Our social glee and cheerfulness were now completely clouded; we sat down to our meals, and rose from them in silence. Of the few observations that passed, every one seemed the progeny of embarrassment and discontent, and our general remarks were strained and cold. One day at dinner, after a long and sullen pause, my father said, "I hope you do not intend to leave us very soon, Duncan?" "I am thinking of going away to-morrow, Sir," said Duncan. The knife fell from my mother's hand; she looked him steadily in the face for the space of a minute. "Duncan," said she, her voice faltering, and the tears dropping from her eyes, "Duncan, I never durst ask you before, but I hope you will not leave us altogether?" Duncan thrust the plate from before him into the middle of the table—took up a book that lay on the window, and looked over the pages—Mary left the room. No answer was returned; nor any further inquiry made; and our little party broke up in silence (to be continued.)

The most abhorred thing in nature, is the face that smiles abroad, and flashes fury when it returns to the bosom of a tender helpless family.

From More's Essays on Female Education.

I have not the foolish presumption of imagining that I can offer any thing new on a subject which has been so successfully treated by many learned and able writers. I would only with all possible deference, beg leave to hazard a few short remarks on that part of the subject of education, which I would call the education of the heart.

It appears then, that notwithstanding the great and real improvements, which have been made in the affair of female education, and notwithstanding the more enlarged and generous views of it which prevail in the present day, there is still a very material defect, which it is not, in general, enough the object of attention to remove.

In the first education of girls, as far as the customs, which fashion establishes, are right, they should undoubtedly be followed. Let the exterior be made a considerable object of attention; but let it not be the principal, let it not be the only one.

The neglect of this cultivation seems to proceed as much from a bad taste, as from a false judgment of education by slight and sudden appearances, which is certainly a wrong way of determining.

Personal perfection is not only more obvious, it is also more rapid, and even in very accomplished characters, elegance usually precedes principle.

But the heart, that natural seat of evil propensities, that little trouble some empire of the passions, is led to what is right by slow motions and imperceptible degrees. It must be adorned by reproof and allured by kindness.

There is another reason, which proves this mental cultivation to be more important, as well as more difficult, than any other part of education.

But in morals, (which should be the great object constantly kept in view) the task is far more difficult. The unruly and turbulent desires of the heart are not so obedient; one passion will start up before another is suppressed.

If all the accomplishments could be bought at the price of a single virtue, the purchase would be infinitely dear. And, however startling it may sound, I think it is, notwithstanding, true, that the labours of a good and wise mother, who is anxious for her daughter's most important interests, will seem to be at variance with those of her instructors.

The more ostensible qualifications should be carefully regulated, or they will be in danger of putting in flight the modest train of retreating virtues, which cannot safely subsist before the bold eye of public observation, or bear the bolder tongue of impudent and audacious flattery.

but feel an honest triumph, in contemplating those excellencies in her daughter which deserve applause; but she will also shudder at the vanity which that applause may excite, and at those hitherto-unknown ideas which it may awaken.

The master, (it is his interest, and perhaps his duty,) will naturally teach a girl to set her improvements in the most conspicuous point of light. *Se faire valoir* is the great principle industriously inculcated into her young heart, and seems to be considered as a kind of fundamental maxim in education.

One would be led to imagine, by the common mode of female education, that life consisted of one universal holiday; and that the only contest was, who should be best enabled to excel in the sports and games that were to be celebrated on it.

It is not only highly proper, but it should possess them, in order to furnish the amusements of it. But is it right to spend so large a portion of life without some preparation for the business of living? A lady may speak a little French and Italian, repeat a few passages in a theatrical tone, play and sing, have her dressing-roulin hung with her own drawings, and her person covered with her own tainbour work, and may, notwithstanding, have been very badly educated.

These qualifications, they are most of them not only highly becoming, but often indispensably necessary; and a polite education cannot be perfected without them. But as the world seems to be very well apprised of their importance, there is the less occasion to insist on their utility.

But I am afraid parents themselves sometimes contribute to the error of which I am complaining. Do they not often set a higher value on those acquisitions which are calculated to attract observation, and catch the eye of the multitude, than on those which are valuable, permanent, and internal?

Are they not sometimes more solicitous about the opinion of others, respecting their children, than about the real advantage and happiness of the children themselves? To an injudicious and superficial eye, the best educated girl may make the least brilliant figure, as she will probably have less dexterity in her manner, and less repartee in her expression; and her acquirements, to borrow bishop Sprat's idea, will be rather enamelled than embossed.

But in morals, (which should be the great object constantly kept in view) the task is far more difficult. The unruly and turbulent desires of the heart are not so obedient; one passion will start up before another is suppressed.

Young girls, who have more vivacity than understanding, will often make a sprightly figure in conversation. But this agreeable talent for entertaining others, is frequently dangerous to themselves, nor is it by any means to be desired or encouraged very early in life.

Conversation should be the result of education, not the precursor of it. It is a golden fruit, when suffered to grow gradually on the tree of knowledge; but if precipitated by forced and unnatural means, it will in time become rapid, in proportion as it is artificial.

From Niles' Weekly Register.

Trial of the Queen.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

(Continued from our last.)

Lord Colville (a Scotch Peer) and Lord Lauderdale, in great warmth, opposed the motion, which they considered as conveying a reflection upon those who supported the bill.

Lord King said, that there could be nothing disorderly in imputing loyalty to the lords, as it was a necessary consequence of their regard for the first principles of the constitution, by which every monarch was deemed "most excellent," without any regard to his conduct or character; the moment the queen succeeded to the throne they must change their belief of her conduct.

The clause was negatived without a division, and the chairman was directed to report the bill. The house resumed, and ordered the report to be received to-morrow.

List of peers who voted for and against the second reading of the degradation and divorce bill.

FOR THE BILL.

Dukes—York, Clarence, Beaufort, Rutland, Newcastle, Northumberland, Wellington.

Marquises—Wimborne, Buckingham, Cornwallis, Exeter, Northampton, Camden, Anglesea.

Earls—Huntingdon, Bridgewater, Westmoreland, Stamford, Winchelsea, Carlisle, Shaftesbury, Abingdon, Rochford, Coventry, Aylesford, Macclesfield, Pomfret, Graham (D. Montrose), Portsmouth, Brooke and Warwick, Harcourt, Chatham, Bathurst, Ailesbury, Abergavenny, Strange (D. Athol), Mount Edgecombe, Digby, Liverpool, Fox, Nelson, Mansvers, Oxford, Lonsdale, Harrowby, Mulgrave, Cathcart, Verulam, Witworth, Boscawen, St. German.

Vicounts—Hereford, Falmouth, Sydney, Curzon, Melville, Sidmouth, Lake, Exmouth.

Barons—Middleton, Rodney, Somerset, Gordon (M. Huntley), Montague, Suffolk, Grenville, Douglas, (E. Morton), Stuart, (E. Moray), Stewart, (E. Galway), Salterford, Hous, De Dunstanville, Carrington, Bayning, Bolton, Northwick, Eldon, C. St. Helen's, Redesdale, Sheffield, Lauderdale, Ailsa, Manners, Gambier, Hopetoun, Combermere, Hill, Meldrum, Ross, Harris, Prudhoe.

Scots peers—M. Bothina, M. Queensbury, E. Balcarras, E. Home, B. Colville, B. Forbes, B. Gray, Napier, B. Saltoun.

Irish peers—M. Thomond, M. Headfort, M. Conyngham, E. Kingston, E. Mountcashel, E. Longford, E. Mayo, E. Belmore, E. Donoghmore, E. Limerick, E. Rosse.

Archbishops—Canterbury, Tuam.

Bishops—London, Peterborough, Worcester, St. David's, St. Asaph Ely, Chester, Gloucester, Landaff, Corke, and Ross.

AGAINST THE BILL.

Dukes—Gloucester, Somerset, Rutland, Grafton, Bedford, Devonshire, Portland, Hamilton.

Marquises—Lansdown, Stafford, Bath.

Earls—Derby, Pembroke, Suffolk, Dunbligh, Thanes, Essex, Plymouth, Albemarle, Jersey, Oxford, Dartmouth, Cowper, Stanhope, Fitzwilliam, De laing, Richesey, Delaware, Hillsborough, Grosvenor, Fortescue, Mansfield, Carnarvon, Rosslyn, Romney, Harwood, Maitland, Morley.

Vicounts—Bolingbroke, Torrington, Leinster (I. Duke), Hood, Duncannon, Anson, Granville.

Barons—De Calthorpe, Audley, Clinton, and Saye, Duc de Zouche, Howard, Selkirk, Selkirk (Dumley), King, Graham, Holland, Ducie, Dundas, D. Argyll, Hawke, Foley, Dynevor, Walsingham, Bagot, Ashburton, Berwick, Sherborne, Kenyon, Ankerst, Fishwick, Gage, Auckland, Selkirk, Mead, Dundas, Yarborough, Downey, Calthorpe, Fitzgibbon, Loftus, Alvanley, Erieborough, Arden, Erskine, Boscawen.

Scots peers—E. Roseberry, B. Bellha, ven.

Irish peers—E. Carrick, E. Farnham, E. Emmet, E. Caledon, E. Gosford, E. Blessington.

Archbishops—York.

The lords thus marked entered a protest against the bill on the following grounds:—Because the second reading of the bill is equivalent to a decision, that adulterous intercourse (the only foundation on which the bill can rest) has been satisfactorily proved;—Because that adulterous intercourse has been inferred, but not proved; and in a doubtful case, in which the imputed guilt is not proved, although innocence be not established, the benefit of that doubt, conformably to the principles of British justice, must be given to the defendant.

The lords thus marked entered a protest against the bill on the following grounds:—Because this proceeding, from its nature, cannot be assimilated to a common inducement, in which a conviction upon one count alone, out of many, is sufficient; and because, although enough has been proved in evidence to satisfy us of the existence of guilt, yet as evidence on many of the allegations has been contradicted, in some disproved, and in others is so suspicious, as to be laid wholly out of the case, we are of opinion, that it is inexpedient to proceed farther in this measure.

The Peers thus marked also protested against the bill on general grounds.

Minority in the house of lords that voted for expunging the divorce clause.

Lords—Hill, Rodney, Yarborough, Salton, Banning, Kenyon, Hopetoun,

Suffield, Calthorpe, Combermere, Sydney, Curzon, Falmouth.

Bishops—Chester, Cork, Peterborough, Gloucester, St. Asaph, St. David's, Ely, Worcester.

Earls—Winchelsea, Courtoun, Mount Cashel, Romney, Stamford, Brownlow, Fitzwilliam, Stanhope, Balcarras, Dartmouth, Aylesford, Verulam, Morton, Portsmouth, Caledon, Lauderdale, St. Gormans, Aylesbury, Macclesfield, Lonsdale, Mount-Edgcombe, Farnham, Pomfret, Whitworth, Mayo, Shaftesbury.

Marquis—Cornwallis.

Archbishops—York, Tuam.

Cabinet ministers, framers of the bill.—Sidmouth, Melville, Bathurst, Harrowby, Mulgrave, Liverpool, Westmoreland, Wellington, Eldon, C.

Nov. 8. Earl Lauderdale said it had been stated by a noble lord that his motive for voting with the majority yesterday, was to throw the bill entirely out at its third reading, and spoke of conscience in such a manner. Earl Grey repelled the imputation, with great indignation.

It did not become those to talk of trick and manoeuvre who had held out an expectation that the divorce would be abandoned to committee, and that the bill was to undergo sundry material alterations, &c. Earl Lauderdale apologized, and Lord Liverpool explained. Several other lords delivered their sentiments. The lord chancellor acquitted earl Grey of unfairness—but thought if the bill passed at all, it should pass with the divorce clause.

Various motions to amend the bill were made, all which failed—certain quizzical notions of lord King filled the house with laughter; he wished to add a clause, saying that these things had arisen from the acts of the Milan commissions, &c. and that those engaged in that business should be disqualified from holding any office of profit or honor. Lord Kenyon, after adverting to the odious character of this measure, said, it was plainly set forth in the sermon of our Saviour, that "whoso putteth away his wife, except for fornication, causeth her to commit adultery," said he did not think that any state expediency should abrogate the word of God. Could the house proceed to pass a bill of divorce against a wife who had been put away by her husband without a cause? He thought they could not, and he should move as an amendment to the bill, that the divorce clause should be wholly omitted.—This amendment was put and negatived.

Nov. 10. The order of the day being moved, the third reading of the bill of pains and penalties, lord Morley said it struck him as a most remarkable feature in this case, that, although it embraced a period of six years of her majesty's life, during which time Bergamini was in her service, no one specific act of adultery had been proved to have been committed on a given day, and that, for the last three years of that term, not the slightest imputation had been attempted to be cast upon the parties. He proceeded to denounce the testimony which he could not believe.

Lord Somers thought it impossible to doubt that the adultery had been committed, and referred particularly to the deposition of Barbara Kress. Lord Fortescue said the proofs were neither clear nor convincing—it was best to retrace the steps that had been taken. The duke of Bedford contended that, "in the whole catalogue of the charges against her majesty, there was not one, of the slightest importance, supported by credible testimony." He severely reproved the means that had been taken to get testimony against her,—that she had been watched by spies, and informers, &c. The lord chancellor repeated his reasons for believing that the queen was guilty. The bishop of Chester approved the language that had been used against his majesty, especially by lord Grosvenor, (inserted above) as well as by the queen's counsel, and extolled the acts of George IV.—yet he had opposed the divorce clause on religious scruples, and would not support the third reading if it contained that clause.

Lord Grosvenor was not disposed to retract any thing he had said. Lord Erskine combated the arguments of the lord chancellor. The duke of Grafton and the marquis of Donegal spoke against the bill, and the marquis of Huntley supported it. Several other lords expressed their sentiments—at last the house divided; when there appeared, for the third reading, 108. against it 90, leaving a majority of 9 only in favor of the bill.

As soon as the state of the division was announced, lord Dacre rose, and holding a paper in his hand, said he had been intrusted with a petition from her majesty, praying to be heard by counsel against the passing of the bill. [Much cheering.] Lord Liverpool said, that he apprehended such a course would be rendered unnecessary by what he was about to state. He could not be ignorant of the state of public feeling with regard to this measure, and it appeared to be the opinion of the house that the bill should be read a third time only by a majority of one vote. Had the third reading been carried by a considerable number of

peers as the second, he and his colleagues would have felt it their duty to persevere with the bill, and to send it down to the other branch of the legislature. In the present state of the country, however, and with the division of sentiment, so nearly balanced, just evinced by their lordships, they had come to the determination not to proceed further with it. He should accordingly move that the question, that the bill do pass, be put on this day six months. [The most vehement cheering took place on this unexpected declaration.] Earl Grey rose as soon as the earl of Liverpool had resumed his seat, but the confusion did not subside until after his lordship had been for some time on his legs. His lordship complained of the whole course ministers had pursued with regard to the bill, which, after the declaration of the noble Earl, could scarcely be said to be before the house, but which was still before the country, and would long live in its memory. (Hear.) He charged the servants of the crown with the grossest neglect of duty, in the first instance, in listening only to ex parte evidence, and giving a willing credence to the most exaggerated and unfounded calumnies. [Loud cheers.] They had thus, for many months, agitated the nation; they had produced a general stagnation of public and private business; and they had given a most favorable opportunity, were it desired, to the enemies of internal peace and tranquility. They betrayed their king, insulted their queen (continued cries of hear from all sides) and had given a shock to the morals of society by the promulgation of the detestable and disgusting evidence, in the hearing of which the house had been so long occupied. [Hear.] His lordships also protested, in the several terms, the conduct of the Milan commission, who, having been appointed, not to investigate the truth, but to obtain testimony of guilt, had found in this country but too great an inclination to put faith in all the stories their agents and witnesses might invent against the honor and reputation of the queen of Great Britain. The result has been, that, after enquiries, secret and open, after the greatest calumnies, and the foulest libels had been made the subject of detail and debate for fifty days—after all the injury that it was possible to do the queen had been accomplished, the bill was abandoned, not without reason, but assuagedly without apology. His lordship concluded by assuring noble lords on the other side, that the people of Great Britain would not be satisfied with the mere drawing of the measure, but would demand a strict enquiry into its foundation and origin. [Great applause.] Lord Erskine addressed a few words to their lordships in a manner truly emphatic and striking:—"I have heard, [said he] the proposal of this odious measure consummated, and I feel nothing but the most lively and entire satisfaction. I heartily rejoice in this event. My lords, I am an old man; my life, whether it has been for good or for evil, has been passed under the sacred rule of the law. In this moment I feel my strength renovated and repaired, by that rule being restored—the accursed charge where-with we have been menaced has passed over our heads; there is an end of that horrid and portentous excrement of a new law, retrospective, and iniquitous, and oppressive; and the constitution and scheme of our polity is once more safe. My heart is too full of the escape we have just had to let me do more than praise the blessings of the system we have regained; but I cannot praise that adequately myself, and I prefer expressing my own sentiments in the fine language of one of the most illustrious authors of any age, Hooker, who thus speaks in his great work on ecclesiastical polity:—"Of law there can be no less acknowledged than that seat is in the bosom of God; her the harmony of the world; all things heaven and earth do her homage; very least as feeling her care, and greatest as not exempted from her power. Both angels and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort, and manner, all with uniform consent, admiring as the mother of their peace and joy. The duke of Montrose said, he should oppose the motion for throwing out the bill. He was convinced of her majesty's criminality, and should never get up to her as queen. The motion was then put and agreed to with acclamations, and the house adjourned to 22d instant, the day on which the commons meet.

(To be concluded in our next.)

Receipt for curing Warts. Take a piece of unslacked lime, and having wetted top of the wart, rub the lime two or three times aday, they will be imperceptibly moved in a short time, without leaving the slightest scar, and any inconvenience being obtained on account of the

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THE WING.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JANUARY, 22, 1821.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, January 15.

Reduction of the Army.

"The discussion on this subject is yet continued, without any decisive vote, having yet been taken—the general opinion I think however is, that the rank and file will be reduced to about 6000, at least that the House of Representatives will direct it.

It is possible the Senate may be of a different opinion as to the expediency of it, but the House having the purse strings, by withholding an appropriation can control—I apprehend there will be difficulty in determining upon the number of officers to be retained, and I have seldom seen the members appear more at a loss how to act.—Between the state of the Treasury, the dread of war, and an unwillingness to break down establishments reared with so much care at so much expense, many seem indeterminate, as respects the general officers, the plan of the Secretary of War is to retain them all.—Gen. Smyth's scheme is to keep in service three Brigadiers—whilst the bill reported by the committee proposes to sweep off all, excepting one brigadier General.—It requires no great acuteness to perceive that if the finances were in better condition, the result would probably be different from what is now expected.

Washington, Jan. 16, 1821.

The Indians.

"The benevolent will be pleased to know, that by a late treaty with the Choctaw nation of Indians, the United States have obligated themselves to set apart and appropriate 44 sections of good land, of a mile square each, out of the tract ceded by said nation, for the purpose of supporting schools within its limits. The subject of Indian affairs, is exciting considerable attention here. The policy of trading houses, established at various convenient points, and at which blankets, and other articles of necessity to them, are exchanged for furs and peltries, was early adopted and is still continued.—The government have endeavored to monopolize the trade with those tribes in the neighborhood of their factories by prohibiting private unlicensed adventures from participating in it. The principal reasons which have been assigned for this measure are—better security that the Indians will not be imposed on; and the prevention of the introduction of ardent spirits among them, of which they are extremely fond, and which never fails to debase and make them wretched.—The United States' agents being allowed a salary for their services, and not permitted to trade on their own account, are not so liable to be affected by the inordinate cupidity which has often marked the character of irresponsible private traders. There is at this time, however, a strong interest opposed to these establishments, who insist upon the trade being thrown open, considering that it is a privilege which the frontier inhabitants of the United States are justly entitled to in consideration of their exposed and perilous situation, particularly in the event of war with them; that if this was the case, the competition for the trade would operate to their advantage, by furnishing them with goods at the lowest prices; and securing on the other hand a generous price for their furs, &c.—The law establishing the trading House system expires by its limitation in March next—a bill has been reported to extend it for a longer period, and on the consideration of this bill it is expected that a smart debate will ensue.—I am of the opinion that the bill will pass; an impression that possibly much of the opposition to it arises from interested motives will perhaps have considerable influence.

The great object of civilizing these native sons of the forest, about which so much has been said and written, and so many philanthropic efforts

made, ought certainly never be lost sight of, but it is very questionable, I think whether these well intended efforts, have always been wisely directed.

Experience has abundantly proven the task to be a difficult one. The predilection of the Indians for the hunter state is well known, and that it is next to impossible to induce them to abandon it, so long as plenty of game can be found.—It is only after this has failed and they are consequently impelled to seek new means of support, that there is any well grounded prospect of inducing them to cultivate the soil—we have within our limits many tribes that are already or soon will be in this predicament, engirded by the white population the game has disappeared, and the poor huntsmen are reduced to the absolute necessity of removing farther into the wilderness, or turning their attention to husbandry.—Let, therefore, the benevolent exertions of the government, of mission, and other generous societies be for the present principally directed to these. The field for operations of this kind is almost unbounded, the means which have hitherto been appropriated for the purpose comparatively small—let not those means be dissipated by grasping at objects for which they are unequal. It is too much the habit of charity to go far abroad for its objects,—in our pilgrimages to distant regions, we often pass on the way, the ignorant, destitute, and wretched, which perhaps ought to claim our first attention;—let these be instructed, and their condition improved by the kind hand of Philanthropy. If success attend our efforts, and as regards the Indians, *ceteris paribus*, it will here, if any where; then let us march arm in arm, the Mississippi, and illumine the minds of our red brethren in the extensive regions west of it with the profitable lights of civilization, and the sun-beams of christianity.

ORATION

Delivered at the New-England Meeting House, in Fairfield, Cumberland co. N. J. on the 22d of December, 1820, in commemoration of the landing of the first settlers in New-England; which completed two hundred years on that day: by JAMES THOMSON. Published at the request of the people assembled on that occasion.

My Respected Audience,

The custom of commemorating important events in the history of nations, has been practised from the earliest record of society. It was sanctioned by God himself, in his laws to the Jewish nation. The observation of the passover was required, not only to keep in remembrance the miraculous manifestation of God's preserving care over them, but to keep it as the birth day of their national character. Nor is the observation of it, viewed by God as insignificant. When their children should enquire, what meaneth this? They were required to tell them. The importance of observing such events, may readily be conceived. It keeps alive on the mind, a knowledge of the origin of their nation, and those collateral circumstances, which prepared the way. By this, it enables them to detect any imposition which a designing man might attempt to palm on them.

Should any of our children inquire, what meaneth this assemblage of their parents could give them a true and rational account of the whole circumstances, relative to our ancestors, who landed two hundred years this day on the shores of New-England. While their feelings glow with admiration on the rehearsal, it would inspire them with the noble resolution to imitate the praise worthy deeds of their fathers; and theirs show they were descendants, worthy such illustrious ancestors.

Whereas a neglect in observing such important eras, would be treating with ingratitude, the memory of those who achieved them; and our knowledge confined to the current events of time, we should forget our noble origin, and lose those incentives to noble actions.

The subject of this day's entertainments requires, we should notice those circumstances, which led to the first settlement of our country, and those events which grew out of it.

The procuring cause which led our ancestors to leave their native country, and who landed at Plymouth, in Massachusetts, was the enjoyment of a liberty of conscience in relation to their Maker. Here you must suffer your orator to speak on a subject which cannot fail to sadden your hearts.

Those duties which we owe to our

Maker are binding on us, as individuals, and must be performed, if acceptable, with a willing mind; in love with faith unfeigned. These requisitions, so strongly urged in the christian dispensation are its most prominent excellencies. These beautified the church for a century and an half after the death of Christ. But alas! mankind, not only had perverted their own ways, but they had profanely taken possession of the sacred gift of Heaven to man, and perverted it to their own vile purposes.

No sooner than the gospel had so far spread, that the church had no fear from unbelievers; ambitious men arose in the church, not content to excel in christian emulation, "who would best serve or best obey," but sought to immortalize their names on earth, by manufacturing creeds for unborn millions. To effect this, the more perfectly, they called in the aid of the civil power: from that fatal moment christianity lost that heavenly lustre which it never has been able to regain. Articles of Faith, and modes of worship have kept the world in one continual commotion. They have sanctioned the most enormous crimes and cruel barbarities. They have bathed the sword in blood; they have lighted the faggots round their devoted victim, and sharpened those instruments of torture, which infuriated devotees had prepared for a creedless follower of Christ.

Mahomet has been reproached for practising his doctrine at the point of the sword, and of sealing its truth with the blood of the vanquished. Whatever truth there may be in this remark, it comes very illly from the mouth of a Christian. What kingdom or empire, Italy excepted, which has not had the gospel preached to them sword in hand? Five hundred years have not yet rolled away, since the gospel faith, a wed heretics into obedience, & made kings feel they held their respective crowns at the will of the people.

All attempts at reform proved unavailing, till Martin Luther and John Calvin, appeared on the stage. They performed wonders. Their reformation was greater than could have been expected. So prone is our nature to cherish as sacred, those things which were taught us in our infancy, it will not admit that man is capable of leaping at once from a system of corruption, in which he has been educated, to the summit of perfect truth. They also remembered, like the children of Israel, their leeks and their potage. They, in their turn, contended as earnestly for their favorite creed as the mother church; and it appears that Calvin in his zeal had not forgotten how to dance round the burning faggots. The frailty of our nature in time of persecution, and the bias of early education, go far to spread a veil over this scene of his life.

As soon as the protestant doctrine was able to withstand the papal power, new notions and new doctrines became the order of the day. But persecutions and faggots, supported by the civil arm, generally produced the most powerful arguments in support of that creed which was fortunate enough to enlist that authority under its banners. Though the life and doctrines of Christ strictly forbid having recourse to such means, yet in those troublesome times, persecutions and faggots, found patrons as well among protestants as papists. Those dissenters who were not fortunate in obtaining the powerful strength of government, had either to endure, or to flee before their powerful rival.

In this situation was all Europe, when our ancestors turned their eyes on the far distant wilderness of America, as more desirable than their native country.

(to be continued.)

MARRIED,

On Saturday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. McCoombs, Mr. JAMES CLEMENTS, to Miss PHEBE MAGEE, daughter of Mr. Robert Magee of this town.

On the 9th inst. by the Rev. John Townsend, Mr. HERMAN TOMLIN to Miss MARY HAND, all of Cape-May.

On Saturday the 6th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, Mr. RICHARD APPLEBY, to Miss HARRIET WOODRUFF, daughter of Mr. John Woodruff of Bridgeton.

INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC,

TAUGHT IN ONE MONTH.

THE Subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Bridgeton and its vicinity, that his MUSIC SCHOOL, in a few days, will positively commence for a short period, on his plan, and from the original to incite the rudiments or first principles, and teach a student on various instruments, who have no idea of the same, and whose efforts proved hopeless to attain this fine art in a scientific and comprehensive manner, in said time, as numerous documents will plainly shew; on any instruments of his choice, or no compensation will be required.

LESSONS received individually and alternately, each day on separate hours at the time appointed; the evening to gentlemen whose avocations preclude their attendance at other times, as may best suit their mutual convenience.

MILITARY BANDS taught accurately and expeditiously, on a correct scale for a grand parade, public fete, &c. &c.

AMATEURS impressed by an ardent emulation for further improvement; the times not limited; terms moderate; and his attention assiduous. This being the first and only opportunity that now presents itself here by the instructor.

J. H. HOFFMAN.

At the Hotel.

Bridgeton, Jan. 22, 1821.

Can there be a more rational and pleasing recreation after the toils of the day, a more powerful external incentive to youth, to shun the haunts of nocturnal dissipation, than the witching harmony of sweet sounds?

SHERIFF'S SALE.

In Chancery of New-Jersey. BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the 21st 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 inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all the three following described Farms and Tract of Land: The first

A FARM,

situate in the township of Fairfield; which Farm was purchased by Jeremiah Buck of John Ogden, Jr. joint-lands late of Curtis Edwards, and Adam Rocap, and bounds on Fuller's Run, and Cohansy Creek, &c. said to contain one hundred and fifteen acres more or less, of lands and meadow. The second

A FARM,

situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Samuel B. Davis, Amos Brown, John Holmes, and others, said to contain one hundred and forty acres more or less. The third

A Tract of Land

also situate in Hopewell township, and joins lands of John Holmes, Isaac Brown, and others, said to contain forty acres more or less; the two last mentioned tracts Jeremiah Buck purchased of Ephraim Holmes. Seized as the property of Jeremiah Buck and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Ridgeway, complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Jan. 20, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first 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 inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Hopewell joins on the road from Roadstown to Greenwich and joins lands of Philip Fithian said to contain two acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Shaw, and taken in execution at the suit of Dan Simkins and Charles Platts, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands; situate in the township of Fairfield,

1. A small FARM joins lands of Jonathan Bennet, and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less.
2. A LOT joins lands of John Ogden and others said to contain three acres.
3. A LOT said to contain nine acres more or less joins lands of Josiah Bennet and others; together with all the property of John F. Bennet, and taken in execution at the suit of George and James Earls and Peter Sleaceman and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The undivided half part of two Farms, Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of John S. Wood and others, said to contain forty-five acres more or less; the undivided half part of two other farms situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres; a farm joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in said county.—Seized as the property of Richard Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Jesse Patrick and Henry Dowdney, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described lands,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, the first is a House and Lot, situate in Bridgeton, joins lands of Jacob Shull and Ephraim Holmes, said to contain half an acre more or less; a lot joins lands of Smith Bowen and others, said to contain thirteen acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Lewis Ayres, and taken in execution at the suit of Nancy Woodruff and Mason Mulford, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Farm & Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Jonathan Coney and others, said to contain two hundred and thirty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of David A. Whison, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton; Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Jan. 20, 1821.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, in the above case, to me directed,

Will be exposed to

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON WEDNESDAY,

February 22, 1821,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the house of Jarvis Brewster, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County.

The following Tracts of Land, to wit:

Between The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and

1. A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate in the township of Deerfield, county of Cumberland, on Little Mill Run, containing 29 acres, more or less.
2. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, county aforesaid, bounded by the Greenwich Road lands, now or late of Henry Westcott, Michael Swing and others, containing 117 acres more or less.
3. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres, more or less.
4. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pierson and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less.
5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "West New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about 1,000 thousand acres.
6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife; N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.
7. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.
8. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of Dand M. Richmond and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract sold to Samuel Seeds.
9. A tract of Land, situate in the County of Cumberland, adjoining lands now or late of J. Buck and A. Pierson, 300 acres more or less.
10. The undivided third-part of a tract of Land, situate in the County of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richmond and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.
11. The undivided-third part of a tract of land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, Esq. sheriff, of the property of Joseph Seeds, containing two hundred and forty acres, more less.

E. D. Woodruff

Master in Chancery

Dated December 19, 1820—Jan. 22, 1821

Selections for the Week.

I have often admired at the condescension that women of intrinsic elegance shew, in submitting to an excess of fashion, which only diminish such charms as have real existence in nature.

In a circle of ladies highly dressed, it is not easy to form a particular attachment. Those causes that excite admiration, seldom engage the tender sentiments of the heart.

The etiquette of courts, like that of dress, is calculated to obscure the real character. Those who assemble at the levees of princes, all appear under a mask.

Anecdote of Cromwell.

When Cromwell was in Scotland with his troops, he went out one morning to see the country, with only a few guards; a Scotch soldier, thinking to make himself remarkable by doing some great deed, fired at him from behind a dyke but having missed his aim, Cromwell's guards were going to seize and kill him.

The discovery of truth, by slow, progressive meditation, is wisdom.—Intuition of truth, not preceded by perceptible meditation, is genius.

Avoid the eye that discovers with rapidity the bad, and is slow to see the good.

Bread more the plunderer's friendship than the calumniator's enmity.

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 rented and possession given the 25th of March next.

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. K. Merseilles who is duly authorised 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.

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:

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.

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.

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 5th principal meridian line.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

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.—11s. My.

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

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 Tamps—Logwood, Red-wood, Fustic, Nicaragua wood, all kinds of Spice, &c.

DRY GOODS.

He intends to supply Physicians, Factories and Stores with articles in the Drug line at very low prices.

CUMBERLAND BANK.

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.

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.

LIST

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

- A. Lewis Ayres. 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. Cams, Peter Camblos, Isaac Clark, Elizabeth Calk. D. John U. Davis, Hugh Dunn, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Davis. E. Capt. Aaron H. Forsman, 2, Deot. Enoch or Philip Fithian, J. Pithian, Mr. Freeman. F. Robert Harris, Josiah Harris, Moses Harris, Samuel Harker, Andrew Nann, 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 Nash, Benjamin Nash, Henry Mulford, Isaac Moore, J. Mulford, Esq. Mark Murry, Mary Mitchell. N. Jonathan Nicholson, Ruth Newkirk. O. John Ogden, Jun. P. Holmes Parvin, 2, Daniel Parvin, Martha Pearson. R. Dayton Riley, Thomas Ramsey. S. Josiah Sayre, George Souder, Hoshel Shull, Enoch Sheppard, Edmund Sheppard, Sarah Sheppard, Secretary of the Medical Society. T. William Tomlinson, 4, Lewis Tomlinson, Rachel Tomlinson, William Thompson. W. John Wood, Ezekiel Westcott, Elijah Winslow, Catharine Watson.

WILL BE SOLD

ON THURSDAY, Feb. 1st. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, AT FORT 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 pre-no one will purchase without viewing the premises. Conditions made known at the Sale by JOHN RAMBO Assignee of Marmaduke Wood. Dec. 11—5

PRINTING

Nearly executed at this Office.

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 R. near Dec. 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 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. Dec. 11.

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.

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 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 Fisler, 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.

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 Speece, of Brickstorehouse, or to the subscriber at Maurice Town. ICHABOD COMPTON. Dec. 4.

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

December 25, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, and on Tuesday the sixteenth 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 T. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. January 1st 1821.

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.

The sale of the above described property is adjourned until Monday the 12th day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Joseph Tomlin, in the township of Maurice River. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Jan. 16, 1821.

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 Bizard 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 all 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. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property of Daniel Moore, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 6th day of February 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. Jan. 9.

FOR SALE.

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

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 stationary punctually attended to. George Helmbold, Paper maker.