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Miscellaneous Selections.

A Mother's Love.

from the Poems of J. Montgomery, Sheffield England.

A Mother's Love,—how sweet the name!
What is a Mother's Love?
—A noble, pure, and tender flame,
Enkindled from above.
To bless a heart of earthly mould;
The warmest love that can grow cold;
This is a Mother's Love.

To bring a helpless babe to light,
Then while it lies forlorn,
To gaze upon that dearest sight,
And feel herself new-born,
In its existence lose her own,
And live and breathe in it alone;
This is a Mother's Love.

Its weakness in her arms to bear,
To cherish on her breast,
Feed it from Love's own fountain there,
And lull it there to rest;
Then while it slumbers watch its breath,
As if to guard from instant death;
This is a Mother's Love.

To mark its growth from day to day,
Its opening charms admire,
Catch from its eye the earliest ray
Of intellectual fire;
To smile and listen while it talks,
And lend a finger when it walks;
This is a Mother's Love.

And can a Mother's Love grow cold?
Can she forget her boy?
His pleading innocence behold,
Nor weep for grief—for joy?
A Mother may forget her child,
While wolves devour it on the wild;
—Is this a Mother's Love?

Ten thousand voices answer "No!"
Ye clasp your babes and kiss;
Your bosoms yearn, your eyes o'erflow,
Yet ah! remember this:—
The infant, rear'd alone for earth,
May live, may die,—to curse his birth;
—Is this a Mother's Love?

A parent's heart may prove a snare;
The child's love loves so well,
Her hand may lead, with gentle care,
Down the smooth road to hell;
Nourish its frame,—destroy its mind;
Thus do the blind mislead the blind,
Even with a Mother's Love.

Blest infant! whom his mother taught
Early to seek the Lord,
And pour'd upon his dawning thought
The day-spring of the word;
This was the lesson to her son,
—Time is Eternity begun:
Behold that Mother's Love.*

Blest Mother! who, in wisdom's path,
By her own parent trod,
Thus taught her son to flee the wrath,
And know the fear of God:
Ah! youth, like him enjoy your prime,
Begin Eternity in time,
Taught by that Mother's Love.

That Mother's Love—how sweet the name!
What was that Mother's Love?
—The noblest, purest, tenderest flame,
That kindles from above
Within a heart of earthly mould,
As much of heaven as heart can hold,
Nor through eternity grows cold:
This was that Mother's Love.

* 2 Tim. c. I. v. 5, and c. 3. v. 14, 15.

From Hogg's Winter Evening Tales.

DUNCAN CAMPBELL.

(Concluded.)

When we met again in the evening, we were still all sullen. My mother tried to speak of indifferent things, but it was apparent that her thoughts had no share in the words that dropped from her tongue. My father at last said, "you will soon forget us, Duncan; but there are some among us who will not so soon forget you." Mary again left the room, and silence ensued, until the family were called together for evening worship. There was one sentence in my father's prayer, that night, which I think I yet remember, word for word. It may appear of little importance to those who are not deeply interested, but it affected us deeply and left not a dry cheek in the fa-

family. It runs thus: "We are an unworthy little flock, thou seest here kneeling before thee, our God; but few as we are, it is probable we shall never all kneel again together before thee in this world. We have long lived together in peace and happiness, and hoped to have lived so much longer; but since it is thy will that we part, enable us to submit to that will with firmness; and though thou scatter us to the four winds of heaven, may thy Almighty arm still be about us for good, and grant that we may all meet hereafter in another and a better world."

The next morning, after a restless night, Duncan rose early, put on his best suit, and packed up some little articles to carry with him. He lay panting and trembling, but pretended to be fast asleep. When he was ready to depart, he took his bundle below his arm, came up to the side of the bed, and listened if I was sleeping. He then stood long hesitating, looking wistfully to the door, and then to me, alternately; and I saw him three or four times wipe his eyes. At length he shook me gently by the shoulder, and asked if I was awake. I feigned to start, and answered as if half asleep. "I must bid you farewell," said he, "hoping to get hold of my hand.—Will you not breakfast with us, Duncan?" said I. "No," said he, "I am thinking that it is best to steal away, for it will break my heart to take leave of your parents, and—" "And who, Duncan?" said I. "And you," said he. "Indeed; but it is not best, Duncan," said I, "we will all breakfast together for the last time, and then take a formal and kind leave of each other." We did breakfast together, and as the conversation turned on former days, it became highly interesting to us all.—When my father had returned thanks to Heaven for our meal, we knew what was coming, and began to look at each other. Duncan rose, and after we had all loaded him with our blessings and warmest wishes, he embraced my parents and me. He turned about. His eyes said plainly, there is somebody still wanting, but his heart was so full he could not speak. "What is become of Mary?" said my father; Mary was gone. We searched the house, the garden, and the houses of all the cottagers, but she was no where to be found. Poor laylorn forsaken Mary! She had hid herself in the ancient yew that grows in front of the old ruin, that she might see her lover depart, without herself being seen, and might indulge in all the luxury of weeping; while the smile that played on her languid features, when aught was mentioned to Duncan's recommendation, would have melted a heart of adamant.

I must pass over Duncan's journey to the north Highlands, for want of room, but on the evening of the sixth day after leaving my father's house, he reached the mansion-house of Glenelich, which stands in a little beautiful woody strath, commanding a view of the Deu-Caledonian Sea, and part of the Hebrides; every avenue, tree, and rock, was yet familiar to Duncan's recollection; and the feelings of his sensible heart on approaching the abode of his father, whom he had long scarcely thought of, can only be conceived by a heart like his own. He had, without discovering himself, learned from a peasant, that his father was still alive, but that he had never overcome the loss of his son, for whom he lamented every day; that his wife and daughter lorded it over him, holding his pleasure at naught, and rendering his age extremely unhappy; that they had expelled all his old farmers and vassals, and introduced the lady's vulgar presumptuous relations, who neither paid him rents, honour nor obedience.

Old Glenelich was taking his evening walk on the road by which Duncan descended the strath to his dwelling. He was pondering on his own misfortunes, and did not even deign to lift his eyes as the young stranger approached, but seemed counting the number of marks which the horses' hoofs had made on the way. "Good e'en to you, sir," said Duncan; the old man started and stared him in the face, but with a look so unsteady and harassed, that he seemed incapable of distinguishing any lineament or feature of it. "Good e'en, good e'en," said he, wiping his brow with his arm, and passing by. What there was in the voice that struck him so forcibly it is hard to say. Nature is powerful. Duncan could not think of aught to detain him; and being desirous of seeing how matters went on about the house, thought it best to remain some days incog. He went into the fore-kitchen, conversed freely with the servants, and soon saw his stepmother and sister appear. The former had all the

insolence and ignorant pride of vulgarly raised to wealth and eminence; the other seemed naturally of an amiable disposition, but was entirely ruled by her mother, who taught her to disdain her father, all his relations, and whomsoever he loved. On that same evening he came into the kitchen, where she then was chatting with Duncan, to whom she seemed attached at first sight. "Lexy, my dear," said he, "did you see my spectacles?" "Yes," said she, "I think I saw them on your nose to-day at breakfast." "Well, but I have lost them since," said he. "You may take up the next you find them, sir," said she. The servants laughed. "I might well have known what information I would get of you," said he, "regretfully. How can you speak in such a style to your father, my dear lady?" said Duncan. "If I were he, I would place you where you should learn better manners. It becomes so pretty a young lady to address an old father thus." "He!" said she, "who minds him? He's a dotard, an old whining, complaining, superannuated being worse than a child." "But consider his years," said Duncan; "and besides, he may have met with crosses and losses sufficient to sour the temper of a younger man. You should, at all events, pity and reverence, but never despise your father." The old lady now joined them. "You have yet ward nothing, young man," said the old lady; "if you saw how my heart is sometimes wrung. Yes, I have had losses, indeed." "You losses!" said his spouse;—"no; you have never had any losses that did not in the end turn out a vast profit." "Do you then account the loss of a loving wife and a son nothing?" said he.—"But have you not got a loving wife and a daughter in their room?" returned she; "the one will riot waste your fortune as a prodigal son would have done, and the other will take care of both you and that, when you can no longer do either—the loss of your son, indeed! it was the greatest blessing you could have received!" "Unfeeling woman," said he; "but Heaven may yet restore that son to protect the gray hairs of his old father and lay his head in an honored grave." The old man's spirits were quite gone—he cried like a child—his lady mimicked him—and at this, his daughter and the servants raised a laugh. "Inhuman wretches," said Duncan, starting up, and pushing them aside, "thus to mock the feelings of an old man, even although he were not the lord and master of you all; but take notice—the individual among you all that dares to offer such another insult to him, I'll roast on that fire." The old man clung to him, and looked him ruefully in the face. "You impudent, beggarly vagabond!" said the lady, "do you know to whom you speak?—servants, turn that wretch out of the house, and hunt him with all the dogs in the kennel." "Softly, softly, good lady," said Duncan, "take care that I do not turn you out of the house." "Alas! good youth," said the old lady, "you little know what you are about: for mercy's sake forbear; you are brewing vengeance both for yourself and me." "Fear not," said Duncan, "I will protect you both in life." "Pray, may I ask you what is your name?" said the old man looking earnestly at him—"That you may," replied Duncan, "no man has so good a right to ask any thing of me as you have—I am Duncan Campbell your own son." "M-m-m-my son!" exclaimed the old man, and sunk back on a seat with a convulsive moan.—Duncan held him in his arms—he soon recovered, and asked many incoherent questions—looked at the two moles on his right leg—kissed him, and then wept on his bosom for joy. "O God of heaven," said he, "it is long since I could thank thee heartily for any thing; how I do thank thee, indeed for I have found my son! my dear and only son!"

Contrary to what might have been expected, Duncan's pretty only sister Alexia rejoiced most of all in his discovery. She was almost wild with joy at finding such a brother. The old lady, her mother, was said to have wept bitterly in private, but knowing that Duncan would be her master, she behaved to him with civility and respect. Every thing was committed to his management, and he soon discovered, that beside a good clear estate, his father had personal funds to a great amount. The halls and cottages of Glenelich were filled with feasting, joy and gladness.

It was not so at my father's house. Misfortunes seldom come singly.—Scarcely had our feelings overcome the shock which they received by the loss of our beloved Duncan, when a more terrible misfortune overtook us. My father, by the monstrous ingratitude of a friend whom he trusted, lost at once

the greater part of his hard-earned fortune. The blow came unexpectedly, and distracted his personal affairs to such a degree, that an arrangement seemed almost totally impracticable. He struggled with securities for several months; but perceiving that he was drawing his real friends into danger, by their signing of bonds, which he might never be able to redeem, he lost heart entirely, and yielded to the torrent. Mary's mind seemed to gain fresh energy every day. The activity and diligence which she evinced in managing the affairs of the farm, and even in giving advice with regard to other matters, is quite incredible;—often have I thought what a treasure that estimable girl would have been to an industrious man whom she loved. All our efforts availed nothing; my father received letters of horning on bills to a large amount, and we expected every day that he would be taken from us and dragged to prison.

We were all sitting in our little room one day, consulting what was best to be done—we could decide upon nothing, for our case was desperate—we were fallen into a kind of stupor, but the window being up, a sight appeared that quickly thrilled every heart with the keenest sensations of anguish. Two men came riding sharply up by the back of the old school house.—"Yonder are the officers of justice, now," said my mother, "what shall we do?" We hurried to the window, and all of us soon discerned that they were no other than some attorney accompanied by a sheriff's officer. My mother entreated my father to escape and hide himself until this first storm was overblown, but he would in no wise consent, assuring us that he had done nothing of which he was ashamed; and that he was determined to meet every one face to face, and let them do their worst; so finding all our entreaties vain, we could do nothing but sit down and weep. At length we heard the noise of their horses at the door. "You had better take the men's horses, James," said my father, "as there is no other man at hand." "We will stay till they rap, if you please," said I.

The cautious officer did not, however rap, but afraid lest his debtor should make his escape, he jumped lightly from his horse, and hastened into the house. When we heard him open the outer door, and his footsteps approaching along the entry, our hearts fainting within us—he opened the door and stepped into the room—it was Duncan! our own dearly beloved Duncan. The women uttered an involuntary scream of surprise, but my father ran and got hold of one-hand, and I of the other—my mother, too, soon had him in her arms, but our embrace was short; for his eyes fixed on Mary, who stood trembling with joy and wonder, in a corner of the room, changing her colour every moment; he snatched her up in his arms and kissed her lips, and ere ever she was aware, her arms had encircled his neck. "O my dear Mary," said he, "my heart has been ill at ease since I left you, but I durst not then tell you a word of my mind, for I little knew how I was to find affairs in the place where I was going; but ah! you little elusive rogue, you owe me another for the one you cheated me out of when;" so saying, he pressed his lips again to her cheek, and then led her to a seat. Duncan then recounted all his adventures to us, with every circumstance of his good fortune—our hearts were uplifted almost past bearing—all our cares and sorrows were now forgotten, and we were once more the happiest little group that ever perhaps sat together. Before the cloth was laid for dinner, Mary ran out to put on her white gown, and comb her yellow hair, but was surprised at meeting with a smart young gentleman in the kitchen, with a scarlet neck on his coat, and a gold-laced hat. Mary, having never seen so fine a gentleman, made him a low courtesy, and offered to conduct him to the room; but he smiled, and told her he was the squire's servant. We had all of us forgot to ask for the gentleman that came with Duncan.

Duncan and Mary walked far two hours in the garden that evening—we did not know what passed between them, but the next day he asked her in marriage of my parents, and never will I forget the supreme happiness and gratitude that beamed in every face on that happy occasion. I need not tell my readers that my father's affairs were soon retrieved, or that I accompanied my dear Mary a bride to the Highlands, and had the satisfaction of saluting her as Mrs. Campbell, and Lady of Glenelich.

The creditor, whose appearance gladdens the heart of a debtor, may cold his head in sunbeams, and his foot on storms.

Thoughts on the cultivation of the heart and temper in the education of daughters. By Miss Moss.

(Continued.)

The best effects of a careful and religious education are often very remote: they are to be discovered in future scenes, and exhibited in untried connexions. Every event of life will be putting the heart into fresh situations, and making demands on its prudence, its firmness, its integrity, or its piety: those whose business it is to form it, can foresee none of these situations; yet, as far as human wisdom will allow, they must enable it to provide for them all, with an humble dependence on the divine assistance. A well-disciplined soldier must learn and practise all his evolutions, though he does not know on what service his leader may command him, by what foe he shall be attacked, nor what mode of combat the enemy may use.

One great art of education, consists in not suffering the feelings to become too acute by unnecessary exertion, nor too obtuse by the want of exertion. The former renders them the source of calamity, and ruins the temper; while the latter blunts and debases them, and produces a dull, cold, and selfish spirit. For the mind is an instrument, which, if wound too high, will lose its sweetness, and if not enough strained, will abate of its vigor.

How cruel is it to extinguish, by neglect or unkindness, the precious sensibility of an open temper, to chill the amiable glow of an ingenuous soul, and to quench the bright flame of a noble and generous spirit! There are of higher worth than all the documents of learning, of dearer price than all the advantages, which can be derived from the most refined and artificial mode of education.

But sensibility and delicacy, and an ingenuous temper make no part of education, exclaims the pedagogue—they are reducible to no class—they come under no article of instruction—they belong neither to languages nor to music. What an error! They are a part of education, and of infinitely more value.

Than all their pedant discipline ever knew.

It is true, they are ranged under no class, but they are superior to all; they are of more esteem than languages or music; for they are the language of the heart, and the music of the according passions. Yet this sensibility is in many instances, so far from being cultivated, that it is not uncommon to see those who affect more than usual sagacity, cast a smile of supercilious pity, at any indication of a warm, generous, or enthusiastic temper in the lively and the young; as much as to say, "they will know better, and will have more discretion, when they are older." But every appearance of amiable simplicity, or honest shame, Nature's hasty conscience, will be dear to sensible hearts; they will carefully cherish every such indication in a young female; for they will perceive, that it is this temper, wisely cultivated, which will one day make her enamoured of the loveliness of virtue, and the beauty of holiness; from which she will acquire a taste for the doctrines of religion, and a spirit to perform the duties of it. And those, who wish to make her ashamed of this charming temper, and seek to dispossess her of it, will, it is to be feared, give her nothing better in exchange. But whoever reflects at all, will easily discern how judiciously its redundances are to be lopped away.

Prudence is not natural to children; they can, however substitute art in its stead. But is it not much better, that a girl should discover the faults incident to her age, than conceal them under this dark and impenetrable veil? I could almost venture to assert, that there is something more becoming in the very errors of nature, where they are undisguised, than in the affectation of virtue itself; where the reality is wanting. And I am so far from being an admirer of prodigies, that I am extremely apt to suspect them; and am always infinitely better pleased with nature, in her more common modes of operation. The precise and premature wisdom, which some girls have cunning enough to assume, is of a more dangerous tendency than any of the natural failings can be; as it effectually covers those secret bad dispositions, which, if they displayed themselves, might be rectified. The hypocrisy of assuming virtues, which are not inherent in the heart, prevents the growth and disclosure of those real ones, which it is the great end of education to cultivate.

(To be continued.)

Trial of the Queen.

HOUSE OF LORDS. (Continued from our last.)

The queen was in her private apartments in the house of lords while these matters were pending. When it was found that the third reading had been carried by a majority of nine, her counsel advised a petition against the passage of the bill; she signed it, and at the words Caroline regina, is reported to have said, with great energy, "there is regina still." When information was received that the bill was supported, (or rejected) she looked fixed and insensible, like a statue. At length she was roused, burst into a flood of tears, and soon after resumed her usual firmness. She was cheered by those lords who had opposed the bill, which was re-echoed by persons in the galleries. An immense multitude surrounded her carriage, shouting in the most enthusiastic manner—the bells of the churches began to ring—the theatres, in the evening, resounded with the cries of "God save the queen, Caroline," and John Bull forgot all his cares on the glorious occasion. There was a brilliant illumination—the streets of London were filled until midnight with people rejoicing. On the queen's arrival home, she found there several Italian nobles and other ladies, who had just arrived to give testimony in her behalf, had it been necessary, before the house of commons. Addresses were again pouring in upon her from all quarters, and her husband was also complimented on her acquittal, but carried upon to dismiss his advisers. Grand processions took place in many of the principal cities. The newspaper offices in London, which had been unfriendly to the queen, were attacked by the people, and the windows demolished, as were those in some of the houses of the lords, and others who had opposed her. All was riot and wild enthusiasm. The marquis of Buckingham was pelted as he passed a market-house, with sheep's heads, mud and dirt, and "so they went on." We cannot relate particulars—they would fill our sheet, and be worth nothing when related. The cabinet appears to be in trouble; several meetings had been held and nothing determined upon. The queen had demanded the treatment due to her rank, and lord Liverpool replied that he had not received his majesty's order respecting it. It is rumored that lords Liverpool and Harrowby will resign. The bishop of London and his house were pelted with stones, because he would not abdicate. Many petty battles had taken place in the provincial towns, between the parties. Majorci was burnt in effigy in many places, on the 5th Nov. ("gunpowder plot" day.) It is said that certain of the witnesses against the queen will be prosecuted for perjury, and that she will bring actions of slander against some of the royal family. The local mayor's day was one of the most splendid ever known in London. When the toast of "the queen" was drunk, every male and female cheered; the uproar lasted ten minutes—and the vice, "here's a health to all good lasses," was sung with the liveliest acclamations. The following ministerial birds voted for the queen: Harwood, Bradley, Morley, Vinton, Granville, Enniskillen, Blessington, Grantham, Anherst, and De Lavour. It appears, by an act of Parliament, Foster, 217; Blackstone, vol. 4, ch. 27, that the majority required to convict high criminals, in the house of lords, must be twelve at least; and as the queen had only nine votes against her, she must be considered as acquitted. The earl of Waterford had his carriage stopped, while the people threw the entrails of animals at him. The Bishop of Landaff was also not treated like a "father in God," but miserably abused, &c. &c. It was reported that Bergami had arrived in England. Business, which had been nearly suspended during the trial of the queen, had revived on her acquittal. Manning, who was opposed to the proceedings against her, was at Paris; and it was said would immediately return to England. Several conspicuous persons, who had acted against the queen, were gibbeted in effigy, and afterwards burnt, by the people. An account of the illuminations, transparencies and processions; on her acquittal, would make a little volume. The kingdom was wild with joy, and many extravagancies were committed; "green bags" were favorite objects of the popular vengeance; they were kicked about in great sport and then burnt at several places. Many riots occurred in London, and the mobs had some sparings with the guards. The "New Times" printing office was much injured, and the windows of many houses were broken. Some persons were killed in these affairs, which continued several days and nights. On the 12th the Courier office was attacked, and suffered much damage; several persons who defended it were nearly beaten to death. Lord Liverpool had been assaulted and grossly insulted. Squibs, rockets, and crackers were thrown in all directions, by which many horses were caused to run away, and do much

damage, killing sundry persons. Small cannon were fired in the streets, and the terror of the people was great. In the midst of the bustle a fire took place (accidentally) and many were hurt by the approach of the engines. Disorder every where prevailed—but it was without an object; a mere scene of riot and confusion. A court of the common council of London was to be called to address the queen on her victory over a foul and atrocious conspiracy. Of the 408 peers who voted for the third reading of the bill, two were of the royal family, and eighty-nine either in the ministry, or in the pay of government, as officers or pensioners—a precious set of people to act on the case.

The houses of the duke of Northumberland and lord Castlereagh were protected by soldiers—persons paraded the streets, crying out "here's Brougham's drops and Denman's pills, which have given the gripes to my lord Castlereagh." &c. The shout that passed through London and its vicinity, from house to house, and neighborhood to neighborhood, when the rejection of the bill was first known, is described like "the reverberation of discharges of artillery in a mountainous country, or the passing off to a distance of peals of thunder!" Some of the newspapers containing the particulars were sold at 20s. a-piece. The duke of Wellington and the marquis of Anglesea were always hoisted at and hissed by the populace, when they appeared in public. A woman had been held to bail for clenching her fist in the face of lord Liverpool.

FRANCE. There is a long account of the vaccination of the duke of Bordeaux—it is official. He received three punctures in each arm, "dear bliss" the little baby! Two persons have been sentenced to death for producing the explosion under his mamma's windows, to frighten him forth before his time—the royal child and so forth. But yet the people were wild with joy at a report of the escape of Napoleon, and the police at Boulogne had hard work to keep down the populace!

THE WHIG. BRIDGETON, MONDAY, JANUARY 29, 1831.

"Queen" is unavoidably omitted, but shall appear in our next.

"Altarg" is received.—We are sorry we have not room in this paper, on account of its coming so late, to give it an insertion. If our friend continues to write as he has begun, he will merit the thanks of more than the editors of this paper, as in our opinion he will bring the public largely in debt.—We shall defer making further remarks at this time, as we wish to receive them until our readers will be enabled to appreciate their merits.

We have not been able to give to our readers entire this week, the oration delivered on the occasion of the landing of the fathers in New England. In our next paper it shall be concluded.

We wish to inform our subscribers, that in future our paper will be published on the evening of every Saturday, and sent off on Monday morning. Our city subscribers will receive it of course at the usual time and place one day earlier. We would thank our country friends who do not receive our paper by mail, and who have not a direct conveyance by stage, to inform the Editors, as soon as convenient, in what manner it will be sent to them, and it shall be duly attended to.

Our correspondent B* is respectfully informed, that we would gladly give to his communications a place in our columns, if we could see in what manner they would be useful to our readers, do credit to ourselves, or honor him. His Poetry, on examination, we consider altogether exceptionable, both as regards style and doctrine. His papers will be delivered to him when called for. The verses on "Contentment" we would have published, had we thought them correct. If he particularly requests it, we will give it an insertion, accompanied by remarks, as it is not such as we can approve of. We would willingly favor him on account of his youth, but we cannot on that account lose sight of the respect we owe to ourselves.

It appears by an article in the "Trenton True American," that the Governor of this state appointed Judge Southard to fill the vacancy occasioned in the Senate by the resignation of James J. Wilson; that Judge Southard had declined filling the appointment, during the remainder of the session on

account of his attention to professional business, and that the Governor had declined making any other appointment until the meeting of the Council of this state, which is to take place this week.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. On Lotteries.

Gaming of every species, has been uniformly reprobated by every wise and good man in all ages; and the practice discountenanced by every civilized and well regulated community. The evils arising from the practice are many, and in all cases extensively pernicious to society. It is almost incredible to what lengths of impropriety the itch for gambling will carry some men. Not long since we had an account, in a London paper, of two men employed in opening a canal in England, who became so intoxicated with gaming, that after staking all their property, even to their clothing, they played for their lives, and the winner, who had previously lost all his clothes, proceeded to hang the other, and would have succeeded, had not the handkerchief by which he was suspended, given way; at which time, an officer coming along, prevented the woful catastrophe. Many other instances of the doleful effects of this practice might be adduced, to the utter ruin and misery of families.

But of every species of gambling, public lotteries are the most demoralizing and extensively pernicious and injurious. They cannot, by the most subtle sophistry, be separated from the general class of gambling. An adventure of loss and gain, depending on chance, in whatever form they may be exhibited, necessarily excite a high degree of anxious hope, which disturbs the mind, and unfits it for serious reflection or useful occupation, until the event is known; and even then either elevates it to too high a pitch of ecstasy, or depresses it to an unfriendly despondency. And in cases of lottery adventures, the evils arising from this source must be greater than in any other cases of gambling, inasmuch as the suspense of the mind is usually continued longer. It is further the most deleterious to society, because it is the only kind in which all classes, ages and sexes can conveniently unite; and being more public than any other, must unquestionably be most extensively pernicious.

Under this view of the subject, which I believe to be correct, is it not astonishing that any "moral and religious people" should authorize and countenance such immoral establishments? But the fact is lamentably true. The United States are now groaning under the ponderous weight of a number of lotteries authorized by Congress and the respective Legislatures of several states. And what is the pretext set up to justify the obnoxious measure? To raise money for some useful purpose; for the promotion of education, internal improvement and other confessedly useful objects. But can the end justify the means? This was held by some during the dark ages of the church, as a maxim; but it has long since been abrogated by all considerate Christians. No upright and patriotic man will do evil that good may come; neither will he by any means endeavor to excite in his fellow men evil dispositions, in order to promote his own emoluments, or the emoluments of any particular class of society.

The pretext for authorizing lotteries is altogether, and in every respect fallacious. It is the most expensive and troublesome mode of raising revenue that can be devised. All the time that is spent in preparing, drawing and settling the affairs of a lottery, is so much withdrawn from the useful and productive labor of the country; and all the money expended in the business; and by those who attend the drawing either through anxiety or curiosity is lost, and often worse than lost, to the community, which renders them politically highly injurious. Does it not therefore afford a strong evidence of the weakness of the understanding and the frailty of human nature, when patriots and financiers give their sanction to such

fundamental error, both in morals and economy?

But all the evil consequences which flow from lotteries have not yet been disclosed. Those who engage deeply in them, however respectable before, appear to lose all feelings of moral propriety, and often outrage common decency. The advertisements of the lottery brokers, which constantly meet our eyes whenever we look over the public papers, are disgusting to a chaste mind, and disgraceful to a Christian society. The epithets of "A. B's lucky lottery office," "C. D's truly lucky office," and a variety of other expressions which have now become common as stratagems to entice the silly, the unwary and deluded, to favor them with their money, are profane, indecent and presumptuous, and such a no civil society ought to tolerate. But the fundamental error arises from authorizing such establishments as make it the interest of some to transgress the rules of morality and virtue. Most devoutly do I wish that the day may not be far distant, when every man, woman and child in the United States, shall perceive the evil, and set their faces against every kind of lottery; at least so far that none are elected to any legislative functions, who are not decidedly opposed to them; and a recent occurrence gives some ground to hope that this, in some sections of the country, will be the case.

Congress some time past, under an unfounded delusion, authorized a lottery in the district of Columbia, for a particular purpose. The states of New York and Virginia, in which tickets have been vended, contend against the right of Congress to authorize the sale of tickets contrary to the prohibitory laws of any state; and suits are now depending in the federal courts to try the validity of their right. What will be the result remains to be seen. Several eminent counsellors have given a written opinion in favor of the right; but the governors of both those states, who are men of the first rate talents and acquisitions, are decidedly of a contrary opinion. One of them observes, "such a mischievous and palpable usurpation can never be sustained or tolerated." And with all due deference for the talents of those learned counsellors, I cannot believe that a jurisdiction granted to the Congress by the constitution over the district for municipal purposes, can be extended so far as to enable them to counteract and set at naught the guards which particular states have placed to regulate the morals of their citizens. It has, however, had a salutary effect upon the minds of both the governors above alluded to; who declare, in the most unequivocal terms, their utter disapprobation of all lotteries.

BEDE. CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, Jan. 15, 1831.

Missouri. The whole of a long session of the House of Representatives was, on Friday, consumed in an ineffectual attempt to amend the journal of the preceding day. The case was briefly this—On Thursday Mr. Lowndes presented three several memorials from the Legislature of Missouri, praying relief, &c. for the purchasers of public lands. It is the duty of the Speaker to inspect the journal previous to its being read in the House, and correct it, if necessary—accordingly he on that morning, expunged the words state of, which the clerk, in making it up, had introduced before the word Missouri. A motion was made to restore these words, which brought on a long, and somewhat ill-natured debate, in which the conduct of the Speaker was freely censured by some of the Speakers. He was, however, supported by the House. It will be recollected, that the reasoning of Mr. Lowndes' celebrated report was predicated upon the assumption that she was now a state. The negative given to that report, authorizes the conclusion that the House were of a different opinion; to prevent the journal, therefore, from holding a language which had thus been determined incorrect in point of fact, and

leaving the matter on the record as it actually stood in the House, induced the alteration. On the following day, Mr. Reid, of Georgia, introduced a resolution, the object of which was to declare the alteration of the journal not an amendment in the sense in which the Speaker was authorized by the rules of the House to amend, and thus cast censure upon him; but the House, by a large majority, refused to consider it.

Increase of the Navy.

The law allowing a million of dollars annually, for the gradual increase of the navy expenses in 1824—one of Mr. Cobb's resolutions, some time ago introduced and discussed, proposed to lengthen the time for the expenditure of this appropriation, by using only \$500,000 per annum, after this time. The naval committee have reported a bill to this effect, the Secretary of the Navy having consented thereto, so that it is probable it will pass without any opposition. It cannot fail to be observed, that the only effect of this measure, so far as the Treasury is concerned, will be to relieve it for three years, at the expense of the next succeeding three, and if, in the mean time, our finances shall not have improved, there will nothing be gained. The superintendance of the building of vessels of war, devolved on the Board of Navy Commissioners, consisting at this time of Commodores Rodgers, Porter, and Chauncey. There has lately been published a letter of com. Rodgers, who is considered the highest authority on subjects relating to his profession, to the Secretary of the Navy; in pursuance of a call from the committee, on the subject of the preservation of ship timber, in which he gives a decided opinion, that although it may be preserved under water, yet the durability of it is by this means lessened, that if a dry situation under a shed is chosen, it will be very difficult to prevent it from being injured by warping, especially if cut to moulds as the live oak is, and that the best security, and consequently the best method is that of putting up the frames, and after securing every piece in its place by planks and stays, to cover over the whole in such a way as to secure it from the sun and wet, and piercing winds.

Washington, January 23.

The house of representatives have been chiefly employed since I last wrote you on the army reduction bill, during which many gentlemen have expressed their sentiments on the merits of the original bill, as well as of the many amendments which were proposed during the consideration of it. The result of all which is, that the bill, with but little variation from the first draft, has this day passed the popular branch of the Legislature, by a vote of 109 to 48, being too large a majority to leave any reason to expect its rejection, or perhaps any material alteration of it by the Senate. If this bill should therefore become a law, of which there is now scarce a doubt, a very disagreeable service will devolve on the executive, of selecting those officers to be retained. The government will moreover be besieged by the discarded, for places in the civil department.

The Senate have recently entertained a long discussion on the constitutionality of the old sedition law. It was induced by Matthew Lyon, formerly of Vermont, but now of Kentucky, who preferred a claim to have the fine levied on him under the law refunded, on the ground of the unconstitutional character of the law which inflicted it. The resolutions to this effect introduced by Mr. Barbour, and which were the basis of the discussion, were finally postponed indefinitely, by a vote of 24 to 19, more it seems on the ground that it was not, at this remote period, necessary to pronounce an opinion, than that of doubt, respecting the character of the law. If a direct vote had been given I have no question but that it would have been pronounced repugnant to the constitution of the union. Upon the postponement being carried, Mr. Barbour gave notice that he should ask leave to bring in a bill for the relief of Matthew Lyon. Nehemiah R. Knight, elected a Senator from the state of Rhode Island,

in the place of Mr. Burrill, deceased, as taken his seat in the Senate. Willard Hall, of Delaware, has resigned his seat in the House of Representatives.

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 LAURENCE THOMPSON. Published at the request of the people assembled on that occasion.

(Continued.)

They were known in Europe by different names. They were at first called Brownists, after a distinguished man among them. They called themselves Independents, because they had declared themselves independent of the Episcopal church. They were, at the time of their departure from England, called Puritans, because they protested against many rites in the Episcopal Church. They were a society or sect, distinct from the Presbyterians in Scotland. They maintained that every society had a right to act in all things independently of any; and their respective societies, were generally known by the name of their teacher. Our ancestors belonged to Robinson's Society.

They were persecuted by all religious sectarians. They were driven from England to Ireland, and then into England again. From thence they were compelled to go to the Hague and Leiden, in Holland. After spending thirteen years in this country, they were driven back again to England. Being thus continually harassed, they could enjoy no peace but that which they felt in communion with God; and even this was very frequently interrupted by their persecutors. Thus troubled on every side, they turned their eyes on the far-distant wilderness in the new discovered country; there to enjoy a conscience void of offence, and discharge their duty to their God, a privilege most cruelly denied them in Europe.

While they were enduring their evils; their lives in jeopardy, their property wasted, and their peace continually disturbed; it served to impress on their minds such a lively sensibility of the sacredness of that right which they sought, and the cruelty of their persecutors, in their attempts to deprive them of it, that all domestic attachment, all the evils anticipated as attendant on a distant voyage, and settlement in a foreign country, were lightly esteemed. They, therefore, entered into the design with a full determination. They applied to those, who had begun a settlement in Virginia about eight years before, to take them over to America, among their settlers. But this company were engaged in speculation, & fearful that this dispersed set would render the emigration unpopular; they had recourse to what the principled would call policy, by dalling with them, neither denying them to be positively engaging to take them. Thus more than a year was spent in uncertainty. They were anxious to go, and their enemies wished them gone.

The entreaties of both, the company prevailed on to take them from Europe. To gratify the wishes of their enemies, and avoid the anticipated inconveniences to the emigration, the company engaged to take them over to Virginia, and gave the commanders private instructions to land them far to the north of their settlement. They fitted out vessels to transport them, but dreadfully delayed the time till late in the season, in hopes to land them in a desert place, where probably they would all perish, before the spring.

A part of Robinson's congregation embarked for America, in full hopes to find the settlers in Virginia, and there by among them that liberty which is common parent of universal nature denied to none, but which no power in Europe would suffer. The voyage was long and boisterous. At length they discovered land, to their general joy. It proved to be the point of Cape Cod. They approached it with caution. After finding a harbor, within the bay, they tarried for some time till

they could sound the channel up the bay for a place convenient to settle.

While they lay in this harbor, they went on shore, and buried two of their company, who had died on the passage. The place where they were buried, is in the town of Truro, about one rod from the present travelled road, on the left as you go towards the light-house. There they rest undisturbed from the common earth; not even the grateful tribute of a rough stone from one of the descendants of that company to attract the attention of the traveller, or remind the bystander that there was the first deposit of a white person in the country. Many monuments are erected in our country in grateful remembrance of persons and events, but the graves of these persons are left to the common leveller of time to hide from the memory of man.

(To be concluded in our next.)

We have it in our power to give to our readers in this weeks paper a few extracts on the progress of religious knowledge in India. The philanthropist and the christian have long been looking forward with anxious solicitude to the time when the Heathen in the vast countries over which the power of the British government extends, will embrace the doctrine of the cross of Christ. It has been ascertained, that by faithful perseverance in the cause of the Redeemer, among the Hindoos, &c in the east, much good may be done, as they are not all adverse to Christianity, and many of them possess minds in a high degree capable of receiving the light of Revelation, and of extending it. The reason why they have not generally embraced Christianity, has been stated in Dr. Clarke's Commentary on 1st Thes. i. chap. He says, "In Heathen countries, which are under the dominion of Christian powers, the Gospel, though established there, does little good; because of the profane and irreligious lives of those who profess it. Why has not the whole peninsula of India been long since evangelized? The gospel has been preached there, but the lives of the Europeans, professing Christianity there, have been in general profligate, sordid, and base. From them sounded our no good report of the gospel; and therefore the Mahomedans continue to prefer their Korans, and the Hindoos their Vedas and Shasters. It should, however, be acknowledged to the glory of God, that of late years, a few apostolic men in that country are turning the tide in favor of the gospel; and several eminent Europeans have warmly espoused the doctrines of Christ; and are laboring to circulate the Word of God through the whole of British India."

REV. MR. WARD'S VISIT.

The citizens of Boston and its vicinity have been highly gratified by the visit and preaching of the Rev. Mr. Ward, in the few weeks which he has passed with them. The interesting fact, that this philanthropist should undertake and accomplish a tour of seventeen thousand miles, for the purpose of pleading, before a civilized population, the cause of the heathen and idolatrous inhabitants of India, has greatly excited the benevolent and Christian sympathies of the American public. Much has been published and read in our religious periodical works, of the cruelties, the self-inflicted tortures, the idolatrous, and superstitious customs of that people, who are emphatically under the tyrannical power of the prince of darkness; and when the facts respecting them have been read and heard, a temporary desire for their deliverance and salvation has arisen in the mind, and perhaps a faint anxiety to assist in their emancipation—but when these truths are related to us by one who has been an eye witness of their transaction, and by one concerning whose veracity we have no doubt, our sympathies have been called into active operation in the performance of deeds of substantial charity. It has not been the language of our citizens to this respectable and laborious servant of Christ, and friend of the heathen "Depart in peace: we can do nothing in the cause of God and humanity!" No! But their hearts and their hands have been opened to assist in affording that relief which has been solicited, and public contributions, as well as private donations, have been voluntarily presented to this advocate of the heathen "world now lying in wickedness." We have heard of one distinguished individual, who has presented Mr. Ward with three hun-

dred dollars, the same who contributed a thousand dollars to aid the translation of the Bible into the languages of the East; and we have heard of another gentleman, also, who has recently sent him one hundred dollars; and several religious societies, in town and country, to whom he has preached, have generously taken collections for his object.

In one of Mr. Ward's sermons in this town, he related several affecting anecdotes of the happy effects of Christianity in India. Amongst others, he mentions the triumphant deaths of several who had embraced the gospel since the mission at Serampore had been established. One of these converted natives, who had been at three different times suspended in the air on the swinging pole, his body hanging for 15 or 20 minutes, by spikes perforated through the fleshy part of his back, in the vain hope of obtaining by these voluntary tortures the forgiveness of his sins, on his death-bed, remarked to Mr. Ward, "Now, sir, I know and feel the meaning of these words of the Apostle—The peace of God which passeth all understanding." He died in this happy state of mind.

CAPE MAY PROPERTY,

FOR SALE.

Or exchange for Property in or near Philadelphia,

A FARM in Cape May County, New Jersey, on Dennis's Creek, and near the Bay, containing about one thousand acres, as follows:

120 acres of Woodland, of which there is a large proportion of saw timber, one mile from 2 Saw Mills, and 1 1/2 miles from a landing.

500 acres of valuable Bank Meadow in complete repair, has been banked seven years, produces wheat, rye, corn, oats and fresh hay, well ditched and drained, with a stream of fresh water through it.

200 acres of Salt Meadow, yielding Salt Grass, and has adjoining the banked meadow.

50 acres of cleared Land, mostly under cultivation, all fenced and divided into convenient fields—the balance is young Cedar Swamp, which is coming up very thickly.

The improvements are a new Frame House of the best materials, which has been finished two years; it is two stories high, with a piazza in front—a two story Frame Kitchen and a large new Barn, 40 feet by 50, with Stabling, and all finished in the best manner. A young Orchard has just been set out, and other necessary improvements made.

Woodland for Sale,

ALSO,

A tract of Woodland, containing 992 acres, surveyed into Lots of 50 acres each, situate on the head of Fishing Creek, in said county, within one and a half to two miles from a landing on the Bay Shore, heavily timbered with Hickory, Oak, Poplar, Ash, &c. with roads through it—being generally of rich soil and no sand, there is a great deal of heavy Ship Timber on this tract of Woodland, &c.

Apply to JOHN BONSALL, at his office, No. 3, Carpenters' Court, near the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia, January 29.

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 terms 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 sound?

Notice to Country Merchants.

PAGS 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.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh,

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,

AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head aches, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head aches, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Ulcer Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It nerves, with delightful influence, the whole nervous system, withering the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from miasmatic effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions; and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic; and as a diaphoretic.

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melagers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws curdled sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and Riving Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth; it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

In Chancery of New-Jersey.

Between The President, Directors and Comptroller of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Giles, Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, Defendants.

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 sale, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THURSDAY, 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:

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 two 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 1700 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. Bichman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1353 acres more or less; the 2d, 973 acres, excepting out of the last a tract sold to Samuel Seels.
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. Richman 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 or less.

E. D. Woodruff,

Master in Chancery.

Dated December 19, 1820—Jan. 22, 18

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

A FARM,

situate in the township of Fairfield, which Farm was purchased by Jeremiah Buck of John Ogden, Jr. joins lands late of Curtis Edwards, and Adam Rocap, and bounds on Fuller's Run, and Cohansey 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 of land and meadow ground, 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.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the creek, near the Free Landing, owned by S. O. Cazewell. This property will be sold low; if not sold it will be rented 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,

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 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, viz:

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

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 55, ranges 27 and 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 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

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

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

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

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—1st My.

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

New-Dispensary 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 SPERMACEIN Lamp Oil, and Lamps—Logwood, Red-wood, Fustic, Nicaragua wood, all kinds of Spice, &c.

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

DRY GOODS;

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

F. G. BREWSTER

Bridgeton, Dec. 11, 1820.

CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, Jan. 1, 1821.

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

C. READ, Cashier.

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.

B. Michael Brown, John Bennett, William D. Barrett, Earl Bosworth, George Bacon, Ephraim Bishop, Henry Bitters, Jonathan Rooks, James H. Biddle, 2, John Bright, Samuel Bowen, Rebecca Bacon.

C. Lewis Collins, Charles 11 Cobb, David W. Carns, Peter Camblos, Isaac Clark, Elizabeth Cate.

D. John U. Davis, Hugh Dunn, Rev. John Davis, Rev. Samuel Davis, Elizabeth Davis.

F. Capt. Aaron H. Fosman, 2, Duct. Enoch or Philip Fithian, J. Fithian, Mr. Freeman.

H. Robert Harris, Josiah Harris, Moses Harris, Samuel Barker, Andrew Hann, Joseph B. Hughes, 2, Messrs. Hobster, & Co. George Harris.

K. Mary Kirby.

L. Abraham Loper, Evan Loper, Amos Little

M. Nathaniel Moore, William Maul, David Murry, Andrew Marsh, Benjamin Marsh, 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.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

January 1st, 1821—3t

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

JOHN RAMBO

Assignee of Marmaduke Wood.

Dec. 11—4s

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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 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 the defendant.—Seized as 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 Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Downey 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 Downey, 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 Millville, 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 Atheson, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Jan. 20, 1821—4t

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.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

NOVEMBER TERM, 1820.

LUCIUS Q. C. Elmer, Esq. Admr. 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. 21, 1820.—5w.

CUMBERLAND ORPHANS COURT.

Nov. Term 1820.

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

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

By the Court,

T. ELMER, Clk.

Dec 11.

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 Hemde sen and Joshua Brick, Esq. and others and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

January 1st 1821.

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 Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain Fifty Acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seelye, 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.