

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1821.

No. 6.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JOHN CLARKE & Co.**

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

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

BY AUTHORITY

**JAMES MONROE,**

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greeting:

Whereas a treaty was made and concluded, between the United States of America and the Wea tribe of Indians, in Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, on the eleventh day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, by a commissioner on the part of the said United States and certain Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the said tribe of Indians, in the part, and in behalf, of the said tribe, which treaty is in the words following, to wit:

Treaty made and concluded by Benjamin Parke, a Commissioner for that purpose, on the part of the United States, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men, of the Wea tribe of Indians, of the other part.

Art. 1st. The Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men of the said tribe agree to cede, and they do hereby cede and relinquish to the United States, all the lands reserved by the second article of the treaty between the United States and the said tribe, concluded at St. Mary's, on the second day of October, eighteen hundred and eighteen.

Art. 2d. The sum of five thousand dollars in money and goods, which is now paid and delivered by the United States, the receipt whereof the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men of the said tribe do hereby acknowledge, is considered by the parties a full compensation for the cession and relinquishment above mentioned.

Art. 3d. As it is contemplated by the said tribe to remove from the Wea, it is agreed, that the annuity set to the Weas by the treaty of St. Mary's, above mentioned, shall hereafter be paid to them at Kaskaskia, in the state of Illinois.

Art. 4. This treaty, as soon as it is ratified by the President and Senate of the United States, to be binding on the contracting parties.

In testimony whereof, the said Benjamin Parke, Commissioner as aforesaid, and the said Chiefs, Warriors, and Head Men of the said tribe, have hereunto set their hands, at Vincennes, this eleventh day of August, eighteen hundred and twenty.

**B. PARKE,**

Quakongah, or Negro Legs, his x mark.  
Quah, or Little Eyes, his x mark.  
Catachah, the Frenchman, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Thunder, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Long Body, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Swan, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Two Teeth, his x mark.  
Catachah, the Lean Man, his x mark.  
Catachah, the Dipper, his x mark.  
Catachah, Bullet Mould, his x mark.  
Catachah, Yellow Beaver, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Rifle, his x mark.  
Catachah, or the Lone Tree, his x mark.  
Catachah, or Minx.  
Catachah, or Shirt, his x mark.  
Catachah, Francis, his x mark.

In presence of  
John Law, Secretary to the Commissioner.  
William Prince, Indian Agent.  
Satanah Ewing.  
W. E. Breeding.  
Boudinot.  
Laplante.

Michel Brouille, United States Interpreter.  
Now, therefore, be it known, that I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the said treaty, have, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, accepted, ratified, and confirmed, the same, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be hereunto affixed, having first signed the same with my hand. Done at the city of Washington, this eighth day of January, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one, and of the Independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

**JAMES MONROE,**

By the President:  
**JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,**  
Secretary of State

If a chimney gets a fire, dip a pair of blankets in water, and hold them before the fire place, so as to prevent any air going upwards through the chimney, and the fire will be immediately extinguished.

## Miscellaneous Selections.

### The Time-Piece.

Who is He, so swiftly flying,  
His career no eye can see?  
Who are They, so early dying,  
From their birth they cease to be?  
Time!—behold his pictured face!  
Moments!—can you count their race?

Though, with aspect deep-dissembling,  
Here he feigns unconscious sleep,  
Round and round this circle trembling,  
Day and night his symbols creep,  
While unseen, through earth and sky,  
His unwearied pinions ply.

Hark! what petty pulses, beating,  
Spring new moments into light;  
Every pulse, its stroke repeating,  
Sends its moment back to night;  
Yet not one of all the train  
Comes uncall'd, or flits in vain.

In the highest realms of glory,  
Spirits trace, before the throne,  
On eternal scrolls, the story  
Of each little moment flown;  
Every deed, and word, and thought,  
Through the whole creation wrought.

Were the volume of a minute  
Thus to mortal sight unroll'd,  
More of sin and sorrow in it,  
More of man, might we behold,  
Than on History's broadest page  
In the reliques of an age.

Who could bear the revelation?  
Who abide the sudden test?  
—With instinctive consternation,  
Hands would cover every breast,  
Loudst tongues at once be hush'd,  
Pride in all its wrappings crush'd.

Who, with leer malign exploring,  
On his neighbour's shame durst look?  
Would not each, intensely poring  
On that record in the book,  
Which his inmost soul reveal'd,  
Wish its leaves forever seal'd?

Seal'd they are for years, and ages,  
Till—the earth's last circuit run,  
Empire changed through all its stages,  
Risen and set the latest sun,  
On the sea and on the land,  
Shall a midnight Angel tuck:—

Stand!—and, while the abysses tremble,  
Swear that I'me shall be no more:  
Quick and Dead shall then assemble,  
Men and Demons rang' before  
That tremendous judgment-seat,  
Where both worlds at issue meet.

Time himself, with all his legions,  
Days, Months, Years, since Nature's birth,  
Shall revive,—and from all regions,  
Singling out the sons of earth,  
With their glory or disgrace,  
Charge their spenders face to face.

Every moment of my being  
Then shall pass before mine eyes:  
—God, all-searching! God, all-seeing!  
Oh! appaise them, ere they rise;  
Warn'd I fly, I fly to Thee:  
God, be merciful to me!

**MONTGOMERY.**

### Progress of Christianity in India.

Dr. Carey and his brethren have translated and published the whole Bible in the Sanscrit, the learned language of India, and the parent of fifty dialects—also in the Bengalee, spoken by twelve millions of people—and in the Hindee, the Marhatta, and the Orissa. They have also translated and published the New Testament in the Chinese, the Punjabee, the Telinga, the Assam, the Gujaratee, the Pushtoo, the Kudkun, and the Carnata languages—and when Mr. Ward was leaving Serampore there were twelve more new versions in the press. The divine word has thus been published already, in whole or in part, in twenty-five of the languages of India—and these translations have been the entire means of some of the most interesting conversions in India, of comforting many a dying Hindoo, and of spreading a great light in those dark regions.

More than a thousand individuals have been received by these missionaries into the christian church by baptism—and more than six hundred of these were Hindoos, or Mahometans who had not previously lost cast—and a few were persons of the highest cast Bramhuns.

In the schools established by these missionaries, there were, when Mr. Ward left Serampore, eight thousand heathen children under instruction; and he supposes there could be not less than 12,000 more in the schools established by the Bengal government, by other missionaries, and by private gentlemen.

The change in the views of the British government of India, in the minds of the white population, and in those of the natives, in favor of the labors of Missionaries, during the last twenty years, has been most astonishing. Many rich natives in Bengal are subscribers to native schools, and are united with the whites in various Christian institutions, as in the Hindoo College, the School Society, the School Book Society, &c. Before Mr. Ward left

Serampore, deputations of Hindoos from the towns around Serampore, were daily coming, entreating that the Missionaries would erect schools in their villages. The Calcutta Bible Society have printed the Rev. Henry Martyn's translations of the Persian and Hindoostanee New Testaments, the Malay and the Armenian Bibles, the Tamil and Cingalese New Testaments, &c. and Bible Societies have been established at Madras, Bombay, the Isle of France, Malacca, Batavia, Columbo, Bencoolea, Prince of Wales Island, Amboyne, &c. The Tranquebar mission has been blessed to the conversion of several thousands of Hindoos—to the Episcopal missionaries and to the English Independents, a considerable number have been added, and the Missionaries sent from the United States have very pleasing prospects before them. In short, the moral revolution daily progressing in India is most cheering to every benevolent mind which has witnessed it.

Still, it is confessed that the universal diffusion of Christianity throughout India, among a population of 150 millions, is a work too vast ever to be completed by foreign missionaries—they have done much, and are still doing great things—and all that will be done must be originated and nourished for years by them—but to meet the whole case, we must call the converted native to our aid: Seventy-five thousand foreign missionaries can never be obtained, can never be supported—and get these would be necessary to teach half the population, giving one thousand souls to each missionary. No, if all India is ever to be taught, it must be by the Christian knowledge, the talents and zeal of its own Christianized population—and blessed be God, the Serampore missionaries have already fifty native preachers in the field—and these native preachers alone, without the labour of the foreign missionaries, have been the means of raising several very large societies or churches of converted heathen, and the talents of some of them are most respectable.

## ORATION

(Concluded.)

After spending about a month examining the bay, they found a place within a beach, which nature had formed to protect the shore from the boisterous surges of three thousand miles extent. There they landed with an intent to make stay; not knowing where they were. They left their vessels in boats, and landed on a rock, weighing about a ton and a half, which was connected with the shore. After they had all landed, they prostrated themselves on the shore in devotion and thanksgiving to God for their preservation. The first sustenance they received from the country, was a few clams which they found on the tide shore, and some corn which the natives had buried in the place, and which they had dug up anti packed.

The rock on which they first landed, has some years since been removed, and placed at the corner of the court-house in Plymouth, as a tribute of grateful remembrance of their ancestors and of the object on which they first stepped on their arrival. Thus more respect has been paid by their descendants to the rock on which they landed, than to the graves of the first persons buried in the country.

They called the name of the place Plymouth, in remembrance of that town which they left, when they parted with their friends in England.

When they had landed, they found the snow deep, and the weather severe. After making observations, and finding how far they were from Virginia, they earnestly entreated the commanders of the vessels to take them to Virginia; but they would not. They then entreated them to tarry with them till spring, that in case they should be sick, they may find more convenience on board than could be on shore; or if they should not be able to live there through the winter, they may be taken back.— This was also denied, and the vessels set sail and left them.

In this deplorable situation, they were left by the cruel treachery of those in whom they had put their confidence. Now they were called to realize the preciousness of their faith in

a very trying manner. They had experienced this sacred truth, that the heart of man is deceitful above all things, and desperately wicked. When the arm of man had thus failed them—when not only the ways of Providence appeared dark to them, but death must be inevitable, they had no other alternative than to put their trust in the mercy of God, and realize every mean to preserve their lives, as an act of his guardian care. They enjoyed the object of their pursuit, and they were called to exercise it in a peculiar nearness to God. Can we picture to ourselves that nearness in which their souls were brought to the Great Preserver of life and Author of Salvation? How strong must have been their confidence in God? What delight in communion with him? There was none to whom they could go, but God, not only for spiritual blessings, but for the very sustenance of life. He, was their all. The support which they derived from God in their afflictions, sustained their spirits. They could address God in the sentiments of one who was afflicted before them, and say, "thy comforts delight my soul." They unquestionably enjoyed all that happiness, which man is made capable of enjoying in his near approach to God. A happiness, of which he is inviting us all to be partakers; and the attainments of which he has enjoined on us both as a duty and a privilege.

The number of persons left by the vessels to perish, were one hundred and one. They were without any provision, or any habitation to shelter them. Nor had they the means to erect suitable buildings, or procure a comfortable sustenance. The consequence was, they were soon taken sick, and many of them died. At the opening of the next spring, there were but fifty-one alive;

When we look at them as the objects of cruel deception, what heart is there which cannot weep over the desperate deeds which stain the human character? All their afflictions, and those deaths, were occasioned by the cruel treachery of the commanders of those vessels, and those who employed them. Its enormity was greater than direct murder. It is a deplorable consideration, though true, that men, whose anxious desires are after happiness, themselves should ever devise, or even take pleasure in the misery of any of the human family.

When we look at this afflicted family, as believers in Christ, there is a source which gives some consolation to our minds, but which to them, was unspeakably great.

To those who fell a victim in their deplorable situation, how bright were their prospects of an heavenly inheritance? How strong their faith in heavenly promises? How perfect was their love in Jesus? Who among us, could so emphatically say, he had left all to follow Christ? Death, to them, had lost all its sting. When the last struggles of life were expiring, there was not an anxious wish, in the heart to turn the eye back on the world. Their eyes were directed to a more enduring substance; to Him whom they loved above all things, and whom they had the strongest assurance, they were about to see in mansions of joy unspeakable and full of glory. These are the privileges to which the love of Jesus invites us. Oh sacred Religion! thou inestimable gift to man—when friends desert us; when earthly comforts fail; when the world retires from us, and says to us; I have nothing that can help you, then thou art a friend near and precious to us. Thou canst give light to the mind; resignation to a world flattering with appearances, but filled with troubles and disappointments; and above all, thou canst fill the heart with joys which lie beyond the reach of this vain and troublesome world.

To those who survived them, but from every human prospect must soon

follow, it administered a consolation to see them die triumphant in that faith to which they had devoted their lives, to enjoy which, in an acceptable manner, had brought them in that situation. It furnished them with a lively testimony of the excellency and value of that cause so near their hearts. It fortified their minds to meet with more composure their own dissolution, & taught them to prize more highly their assurance of a divine nearness to God.— When they viewed them as now no more among them, it was in the light of a devout Christian; they had exchanged this for a better world; that they had only gone before them to enjoy that divine reward which awaits the followers of Jesus. No more would they be disturbed in their sublime service of God. No more would the persecuting hand of man be raised against them to hunt them from one kingdom to another. No more would they be subject to the treacherous and murderous designs of pretended friends. No more would they endure hunger and cold. They were safely landed in those regions where none of these things could effect them; and their sublime enjoyments gave no room for sad reflections. Their guardian angels had conducted them to the father of the faithful, and his blissful company.

To us it affords a strong proof of the excellency of religion even in this world. It shows us what our fathers were. What they enjoyed in religion. How highly they prized it; and the effects it produced on their lives. They were so industrious in their respective callings; so punctual in their engagements; so restricted in their own immediate concerns, and so carefully avoided, that officiousness in the concerns of others, which did not belong to them, that it drew from their enemies at Leydon their praise and admiration.

These are lessons of instruction to us, would we enjoy the blessedness there is in religion, as they did, or the approbation even of our enemies.— They are important to us, would we feel any desire to honor their memories, or be found worthy descendants of such ancestors. Their lives and their examples should command both our respect and practice. Their lives were unimpeached, and their example is worthy the imitation of the most pious. Their example had such an influence over their children, it descended through several generations. Here the orator would notice an instance in the traditional history of his great grand sire, who was the grand son of one of the adventurers. This father purchased, with certain others, a tract of land of the Indians. This son settled on it about fourteen miles from Plymouth. There was at that time no religious meeting held, but at the place where they first landed. It was nine miles on the road before they came to their first neighbor; notwithstanding this distance, they were very punctual in meeting with them on the Sabbath. It is related of them that on two of the Sabbaths, in the month of June, his wife took her child in her arms, about six months old, and travelled to meeting and back again on the same day. It was necessary that one of them should tarry at home to see that their promising hopes of the season were not destroyed by cattle, or wild beasts. The first house he built was burnt by the Indians, the second house is now standing, and in good repair, being about one hundred and sixty years old.

When we reflect on that sacred deference which they paid to the assembling themselves together, and that blessing which they must have enjoyed in their communion with God; it should make their descendants feel the importance of that religion in which they lived and died, and should excite them to know, from their own happy experience, what it is to serve God devoutly. It administers strong admonitions to



our remissness. Ancestry dishonored brings on a man an indelible stain.—The brightness of their character only makes the deformity of their unworthy descendants more visible. This consideration should make us feel an increased obligation to pattern after their worthy examples and distinguish ourselves as those who are mindful of what their fathers were.

Those of the company, whom it pleased the Great Preserver of life to carry through the trying scenes of the winter, on the approach of spring, beheld the means opening in the season, for them to live and not to die. But still they were very limited in their ability to improve the opportunity. Besides, they wisely considered that the seasons, as well as their lives, were in the hands of God. They therefore held a fast, imploring the tokens of divine mercy on them personally, and on the labors of their hands through the season. They had the joyful satisfaction to see an evidence that their prayers were heard. When they had gathered the fruits of their labor at the close of the season, they saw a sufficient quantity to afford them a comfortable subsistence through the approaching winter. For this they assembled on an appointed day, to render thanks to God for the blessing with which he had crowned their labors. These worthy examples of theirs, have ever since been observed in the eastern states.

Robinson, with that part of the congregation who tarried in England, felt a prayerful concern for those who had adventured for America. When they had learned they were in a situation to live, they prepared to embark, and they arrived in about eighteen months after their first landing, except Mr. Robinson, who was taken sick just before they were ready, and died.\* The joyful meeting of this pious society, when embracing each other, cannot be well described. This must be left to your judgment to realize.

We have now come to a political view of this company. This is of importance—for out of it grew events in our country which has astonished all Europe, and presents us as a spectacle to the world.

The persecutions which dissenters experienced in Europe, under the patronage of government; made them feel a disgust towards kingsly governments. Besides, this company of adventurers, like all dissenters in their early formation of society, felt themselves to stand on an equality towards each other. The principles of a democratic government was consequently formed in their minds, and confirmed by their practice. Though their number was small, and detached from the rest of the world, they soon felt the necessity of having some form of government which all must acknowledge. They accordingly agreed on a day to elect a governor for one year; when they all assembled, one of the company, by the name of John Carver, was elected by a unanimous vote, manifested by raising the hand. Governor Carver was the only officer they had. He was chief magistrate, judge and jury; nevertheless, the voice of the people had a very powerful influence over him. Indeed the consequence would have been serious, had he acted adversely. This task among them, however, was easy, as they were united to sentiment; and he discharged his trust to general acceptance. He did not live to be re-elected, for just before the time of election, which was in the month of November, he died.

After this, they elected a council of assistants, to unite with the governor. They made the law of Moses their principal guide. By these officers they were apparently governed, but in reality all important affairs were decided by a majority of the people. An instance of which I will notice. More than twenty years after they had landed, when captain Church took the Indian warrior Agawan, he promised to spare his life, and use him well. Church informed the people of his solemn engagements. But after Church was gone out on another expedition, the

\*The orator's ancestor, John Thomsen, was among this company.

governor was urged to have the Sachem tried, though contrary to his better judgment, and he was sentenced to be hanged, by a majority of the people who attended.

In this way they were governed about thirty-three years, by which time Massachusetts Bay, as it was then called, became considerably settled. They were more of a motley mixture of characters. The greater part of them came into this country for speculation, although some came on the same principles which brought the Puritans to Plymouth. The French war led the two colonies to feel the importance of uniting together, for mutual defence.

While the Plymouth colony acted by themselves, they lived in the greatest harmony. So civil nor religious contentions were known among them.—They were strong advocates for civil and religious liberty. They remembered what they felt when they came from Europe. This was a sufficient monitor to warn them against anything that had the like appearance.

But when they united with the Massachusetts Bay, their national character assumed a very different appearance. There were but very few of the first adventurers, men of general information, nor had they the means to give their children any more than they could impart. Hence their general assemblies were composed of men who could be easily duped, and their minds prepared to receive with full confidence whatever appeared strange or marvellous. We ought not to be surprised, should we find they enacted some very singular laws, and performed the tragicomedy of witchcraft in such an astonishing manner.

Before fifty years had elapsed, emigration from England became great, and men in moderate circumstances anticipated an independent fortune by it. Their clergy all came from England under similar impressions, and some of them were of information and address. The people, sensible of their want of information, felt their inferiority, and looked to the clergy as capable of knowing what was right, and able to give correct information in all things.

The consequence was, they placed unbounded confidence in them. This gave a control not only over the church, but over the state. They called a synod, or general convention of the clergy, who met at Cambridge, and adopted a creed, together with a platform of church government, by which the Puritan stem was entirely overthrown.

They had such an influence over the people, that they would elect such members to their general court as their clergy thought proper to recommend.—These men, in their turn, would consult the wishes of their clergy. The result of this was, the assembly or general court, as it is called in Massachusetts, enacted a law which disqualified any person from holding a seat in their body, who was not a member of the congregational church in full communion. This, I think, continued until their charter was taken from them.—Such was the ascendancy of the clergy over the people, that at a certain time when they petitioned the general court to pass an act relative to their management of the church, and it met with opposition in that body, a clergyman of Boston, went into their assembly; and threatened them not only with excommunication, which would be in that day as bad as the state prison now, but with a general insurrection of the people.

Thus, the great object which the Puritans had in view, and which led them to leave Europe was completely overthrown, and the same principles established which was the cause of their persecution. In pursuing the European system of persecution, they felt themselves limited toward one religious sect. They dared not attack the Episcopalians, because they were under the protection of their mother country; but they severely persecuted the Baptists and the Quakers. The latter of whom refused to leave their jurisdiction, and many of them were executed. After their charter was taken from them, the clergy lost their influence over the councils of the state

and their attention was called to their evil disputes with England. From this time; the spirit of persecution gradually disappeared.

Though they had lost sight of their religious liberty, they watched the British government with a jealous eye. Every act of parliament which effected our country, was viewed as aiming either directly or indirectly to abridge their civil rights—indeed their general tenor gave them too much occasion to be jealous. Besides, the experience of ages confirm this truth, that all governments tend to arrogate power to themselves at the expense of the people who appoint them to guard their liberties, and nothing but the watchful eye of the people from whom the officers of government are selected, will prevent it. The continued dispute between the British ministry and her colonies insensibly begat a habit of distrust in the minds of the colonists, and prepared the way for that revolution which gave us a name among the nations of the earth.

From these circumstances, originated principles which burst forth in a century and an half, and produced a separation between this country and the British nation. Little did those persecutor Puritans who had become disaffected towards monarchies by reason of their sufferings, think that they were then laying a foundation for such a mighty revolution, and sowing those seeds which would, when matured, produce a republican government. Many important events in this world originate from circumstances which human foresight could not have suspected to have been so productive. Indeed, the most important revolutions have taken their origin from circumstances which, to human appearance, could not have produced any serious effect on a nation. Little did the British government think, when they were persecuting the Puritans, that they were laying the foundation for the American republic.

The fact is, all governments and religious opinions are supported by the sentiments of the people. When these sentiments grow into confirmed habits, they give a permanent feature to the national character. Without this habit, little reliance can be placed on the political or religious opinions of men. Like the boisterous winds which blow first from the north, and then horn the south, no calculation can be made on the present direction what to-morrow may bring forth. Or, to give a more lively example in days just past, the French nation could cry with enthusiasm, liberty and equality one year, and the next year assist in establishing a royal order. When the sentiments and habits of a people are at variance, there will be a struggle till the one overcomes the other.

This was the case with the Puritans, and a large part of those who emigrated to this country. Their sentiments were sours towards a monarchical government; but it required time to confirm their habits. The growth of these habits was accelerated by the many disputes which took place between England and her colonies. Fortunately for our country, the habits as well as the sentiments of the people, were ripe, when the revolution commenced; otherwise it would have shared the fate of the late republic in Europe. The habits of a people is the main pillar on which any government can firmly stand. The monarchy of England will shortly be overturned, unless some means can be devised to appease the people, and stifle that spirit of opposition which is growing into a habit.

This, fellow-citizens, is the basis on which our republic rests. Opposition to the government may shew itself from interested motives, but should they be sufficient to continue till the habits of opposition are formed, then it will require some very fortunate event to quell it. The constitution of our country becomes a guarantee to our civil and religious rights, and keeps both the officers and people within proper bounds, so long as our habits are confirmed in its support. But let our habits become sours toward it, till we have formed a habit of opposition, and

the constitution, with all its powers, will contain no virtues to guarantee liberty to her citizens.

Here, then, you see the principle on which your government is made strong. Cherish correct sentiments and invigorate your habits in its support. Remember the republican principles of your Puritan ancestors, from whom the sentiments proceeded, in which you were educated and confirmed. Reverence religion; and embrace its spirit, but never suffer your zeal for that kingdom which is not of this world, to confer the exclusive control of your civil rights to the church. The consequence, in every case, has been deplorable. However honest you may be, you should remember the church in this day cannot be expected to be more pure than in the days of Christ.—One

of his family betrayed to death the Lord of life and glory. When the church becomes the door to power and preferment in this world, then persecution finds advocates, and religion loses its divine lustre. Men, ambitious of preferment, will rush into the church, with more zeal than meekness, and under that sacred shadow will rob you of your civil rights. The most permanent prospects to human view, that a religious ascendancy will not destroy our liberties, is the diversity of religious sentiments in our country, which serve to balance with each other.—

Though we as individuals, may think it would be better for us to be of one opinion, and of but one denomination, yet in reality this diversity is a blessing in disguise. While it tries the Christian charity of our hearts, it preserves our civil rights.

With these guarantees, may we cherish the hope that the liberties we now enjoy, will be continued unsullied as long as time shall measure existence to the human family.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON.

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 1821.

"Quærio" is again unavoidably postponed.

We regret that we have been unable to insert "Quærio" entire in this week's paper.—The length of the Oration, and other things that demand our attention, have compelled us to postpone a variety of interesting matter, which shall, however, be given in our next.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

### Improvement of the Mind.

There are some minds so unimproved, and which possess so small a degree of native power, as, like an inanimate ball, to have a tendency to no particular object, but what they receive from one external agency.

There are others again, that, forever vacillating, are ever indecisive; and receive a cast from every new opinion, is the contiguity of different colors changes the hues of theameleon.—While some are endowed by nature with so much energy, clearness and decision, that they are enabled to surmount the greatest obstacles that may oppose them, and to comprehend and determine, with little labor, the most abstruse subjects that come within the grasp of the human intellect.

It is a doubt with some, whether, in the formation of man, nature has created any disparity of intellectual vigor. Nothing is easier than to create doubts upon any subject; and the sophistry of some reasoners is able to involve the simplest question in the clouds of obscurity, and cast over it an air of perplexity, doubtfulness and uncertainty.

But without entering into any discussion of this subject, I will simply refer every casuist, and all who may entertain any doubts upon it, to the fact itself, and to the study of the mind, as it appears in the great variety of human nature for a solution of the question: That a difference does exist, we may every where discover; and the fact is so striking, that it forces itself upon our observation.

Notwithstanding the vast, and almost infinite difference that exists between minds, and however the fact

may stand as to natural equality, it will be admitted on all sides, that there are none so debased as to be unimprovable, or so exalted as to have attained to the utmost boundary of human knowledge.

Knowledge and improvement are within the grasp of every mind; that is in the enjoyment of its reason; but the degrees to which they are attainable, will ever vary in proportion to the vigor of intellect, and industry displayed in the pursuit.

Happiness, among the civilized, is more intimately combined with improvement of mind and lucidness of intellect, than may at first sight appear, and to every one who but thinks a little upon the subject, the necessity of improvement will appear obvious and reasonable.

Many have largely and eloquently descanted upon ignorance; and some have not been wanting to sing its overweening praises in the metrical language of the muses, and to pronounce its subjects the happiest of mankind. There are, indeed, many situations in life in which ignorance is a blessing, and in which knowledge could serve little else than to plunge its subjects deeper into misery. But such exceptions are entirely local and extremely rare; and it is neither fair nor reasonable from such to infer a general rule.

The ignorant and unstable mind, having no acquaintance with moral rules, and receiving no impulse from fixed principles of virtue; having delineated to itself no path, and established no tribunal for the test of its aberrations, can never act with any consistency of virtue, or uniformity of conduct. Stupidity is but one remove from vice. And vice, whether we regard it as a quality, or a principle, is by its means negative in its nature. It takes deep root in the heart, and the affections, & widely diffuses itself through out the actions. It frequently happens that the most virtuous minds are sometimes tainted with its fatal influence, and if so, it is much to be feared where there is an absence of vice, vice will predominate. Of virtue, without knowledge and unconnected with some rules, we can have no idea; and ignorant of these, we can possess no strength that will prevent the impressions of vice.

Reading is the grand channel through which strength and instruction are communicated to the mind. It is true, from the pulpit we learn much; and this manner of instruction is by no means to be despised. But the mind has but little leisure, within the limits of a discourse, diligently to examine what fall from the mouth of a public speaker; and few memories are sufficiently retentive to secure even the principal and most striking parts of the subject. Attention to each succeeding sentence, obliterates the momentaneous impressions of the former, and when we rise up, of what has been taught but few distinct ideas present themselves to the mind. Solitary meditation is necessary to enable us to digest its meaning, and understand its truth.

From human nature, as it is developed in the diversity of life, may be gained; but previous knowledge is necessary to qualify the mind for this important examination; and it must have received from precept a strong bias to virtue, to enable it to profit by the study. There is a strong propensity in the human breast to imitate the vices of men, than their virtues; and while it is easy to slide into the former, it requires the combined strength of understanding and reason to adopt and practice the latter.

To become wise, therefore, by the study of human nature, we must first be strongly fortified by the precepts of virtue.

To advise the ignorant and unlettered to peruse the deep and ample pages which the volume of human nature unfolds, before they have acquired the habit of resisting vice, is to advise them to ruin. It may make them cunning, but cannot make them wise. The light of trivial motives of conduct may lie within their reach; but the deeper, and more secret impulses of human action will baffle and defy their utmost penetration. Their habits will receive



fatal tincture of some insinuating vices, while virtue will lose its divine and ameliorating influence upon them.

To reading, then, we would direct the mind that is desirous of improvement. In the silence of solitary study its principles will unfold themselves; and there, stored with the precepts of wisdom, it may be prepared for the essays of future life. It is very true that many youths rise from their studies, the finished coxcomb of learning, make a pedantic and ridiculous display of that knowledge, which if properly directed, would lead them to usefulness and honor; and instead of gaining respect, sink into contempt from their vanity, and disesteem from their ignorance.

(To be concluded.)

### CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, Jan. 24, 1821.

"A bill has passed the House of Representatives to-day granting to the widow and children of the late Com. Perry an annuity of \$1000, viz: to the widow \$400, and to the four children \$150, each, the former to be continued during her widowhood, the latter until they respectively arrive at the age of twenty-one years.—It is understood that the family are not left in very eligible circumstances.

The proposition of Dr. Eustis submitted some time ago proposing to admit Missouri prospectively into the Union, upon condition of her expunging the article from her constitution to which objections have been made in relation to settlement within the state of free negroes and mulattoes.

This is considered the coldest day here that we have had this winter."

Washington, January 27.

"The joint Resolution which some time since passed the Senate proposing an Amendment to the Constitution of the United States so as that Members of the House of Representatives and Electors of President and Vice-President shall be chosen by Districts, has been taken up and rejected in the House by the following vote, for the resolution 92 against it 56.—It will be recollected that a vote of two thirds is requisite to carry a proposition of this sort.—This subject has been annually before Congress for several years, and for two or three last years has passed the Senate—as it appears to be gaining favor, it is probable it will succeed at no distant day.

Considerable business of a private nature has been transacted in the course of the week."

### A Wild Hog Caught.

The inhabitants of Stowe Township, in this county, have been frequently alarmed by the appearance of a Wild Hog, which for many months, has continued to be the terror of that neighborhood, by making inroads into the farmers' corn-fields, and bringing havoc and destruction along with it at each visitation. During the fall, several parties had went in chase of it, but could never come up with it, on account of its swiftness, which is said to have been equal to that of a deer. The late severe season made it again venture into the haunts of men to seek its food, when it was discovered, and a party of eighteen men armed, with a number of dogs, was soon in pursuit. It was overtaken in a maple swamp, near Mr. R. Seely's Mill, and secured alive. It is now to be seen at Mr. Wheaton's Tavern, in Greenwich. It is said to be equal in fierceness to any animal of the kind that has ever tenanted the forest—is lean of flesh—thought to be about three hundred weight, and eats corn and other grain, when supplied.

### Late from England.

The New York Mercantile Advertiser of Jan. 30, announces the arrival at that place of the December Packet ship Amity, capt. Maxwell, from Liverpool, whence she sailed on the first day of the month. As we have no room in our paper to give our readers a detail of all the news received by that arrival, we shall proceed to give a summary of the most important intelligence which has been furnished.

The British Parliament met pursu-

ant to adjournment, on the 23d of Nov. last. When the House of Commons met, an ineffectual attempt was made by Mr. Denman, to read a message from her royal highness the queen, the purport of which was—to seek relief from the persecutions of her enemies, among the representatives of the people;—to obtain that support from them, which is essential to the dignity of the throne, but which was sparingly offered by, and indignantly refused from the ministry:—to claim their protection from any new proceedings which might be meditated against her, and to induce them to take effectual measures "to protect her from the further vexation of unnecessary delay, and to provide that those unexampled persecutions may at length be brought to a close."

The Ministry, apprised by Mr. Brougham, of the measures which she was about to pursue, obtained a commission to prorogue Parliament. As soon as the Commons had assembled, and the Speaker (who had been detained, closeted up with Lord Castlereagh until a late hour) had taken his seat, Mr. Denman got up, and began to address the house on the subject of the message from the queen, which he held in his hand, when loud cries of *hear, hear!* echoed from all sides; and in a few minutes Mr. Quarrie, the deputy usher of the black rod, made his appearance—his presence caused great uproar—he addressed the Speaker, but could not be heard; he, however, delivered his commission, and after the indignation of many members had been expressed, and the tumult subsided, the Speaker quitted the chair, accompanied by Lord Castlereagh and the Chancellor of the Exchequer, to obey the summons of the House of Peers. In about 10 minutes he returned, and informed the House, that the Lords Commissioners, by virtue of his majesty's commission, had prorogued Parliament to the 23d January next.

The Earls of Liverpool, and Harrowby and Mr. Canning, had tendered their resignations, and his majesty was consulting with his friends to form a new administration.

Accounts from the continent state, that Austria, in conjunction with Prussia and Russia, have determined to occupy the kingdom of Naples with Military force. Large armies have been detached to that quarter.—The co-operation of England is not expected. The English fleet in the Gulf of Naples is stationed there for observation, and for the purpose of protecting the royal family in case of need.—In Spain all is not tranquil. Suspicions of some act of treachery has been raised against Ferdinand—and the alarm, has spread all over the kingdom. The Militia throughout the provinces, are organizing themselves to protect the Constitution.

Hamburgh papers state that an attempt to revolutionise the Danish Monarchy, has been frustrated by the vigilance of the police. The object was to obtain a new constitution. A few lives were lost, and the instigators had been placed under arrest.

Letters from Russia state, that the military are by no means satisfied with their situation—that a mutinous spirit prevailed; and that a portion of the Russian Army had laid down their arms in consequence of severe discipline.

A letter from Bayonne, dated the 14th Nov. says, "The English have taken possession of two Portuguese vessels at the mouth of the Tagus, and war between Portugal and England may be daily expected."

Gaz. de France.

From the disorders which universally prevail, and which appears to be the beginning of sorrows among crowned heads, we may, without much risk, anticipate new troubles at no very distant day. The powers of Europe will no doubt, make a desperate struggle to put a stop to proceedings, which if permitted to go on much longer, must eventually terminate in the total abolition of kings or at least, the destruction of old establishments, and the diminution of their authority. The seeds of liberty may be sown in the blood of its victims, but in despite of all their efforts, the mighty arm of justice, and the rights of man-

kind will triumph.—every effort to subdue, will give it an increase of strength, and it will finally rise in the majesty of its power; and establish itself among all the kingdoms of the earth.

### MR. HOFFMAN,

Professor of Instrumental Music, INFORMS the inhabitants of Bridgeton, and its vicinity, that he commenced his School at Mr. Brewster's Hotel, on Monday, the 22d of January, ult. where he will continue for a short period, to give Lessons on any of 36 Instruments, to those who may be desirous to receive the rudiments of this elegant accomplishment. Feb. 5

By James Hopkins, Jacob Glover, and John Ffirth, Esquires, Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Gloucester.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on application to us of Paul Busti and John J. Vanderkemp, who claim an undivided two third part of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, in the county aforesaid; bounded as follows: Beginning at the beginning corner of Hind's survey, in the line of the West-Jersey society tract; from thence north 48 deg. 30" E. 152 chains to the south westerly corner of a survey made to Israel Pemberton for 1195 acres, thence by said line N. 51 deg. W. 80 chains to the fourth corner of said survey, thence N. 48 deg. 30" E. 150 chains to the fifth corner of said survey, thence S. 50 deg. E. 80 chains, thence N. 58 deg. 30" E. 56 chains 50 links, thence N. 51 deg. W. 12 chains, thence N. 45 deg. E. 80 chains, thence N. 68 deg. E. 3 chains, thence N. 72 deg. E. 30 chains, to the beginning corner of a survey made to John Monroe of 202 acres, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office in liber E. B. fol. 25, thence in the line thereof N. 2 deg. W. 78 chains, thence N. 82 deg. E. 37 chains, thence still by the same S. 47 deg. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 deg. E. 29 chains, still by the same S. 70 deg. E. 16 chains 50 links, thence N. 57 deg. W. 13 chains to a corner of 150 acres surveyed to John Garriell, and recorded in said office at Burlington, in lib. A. fol. 374, thence by the same N. 43 deg. E. 56 chains to a post, corner to 47 1/4 acres surveyed to Thomas and David Clark, thence by the same N. 77 deg. W. 66 chains, to a post corner, thence by the same S. 63 deg. 30" W. 25 chains, to a pine corner to the same, thence still by the same,

thence N. 11 chains, thence still by the same N. 40 deg. E. 21 chains to a corner of said survey, thence north 57 deg. west 18 chains 50 links to another corner of Clark's survey, of 308 acres, thence by the same, N. 52 deg. west 10 chains 50 links to another corner of said survey, standing in a line of 142 acres, surveyed to Hugh McCallum, and is recorded in lib. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains, thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 881 acres, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark aforesaid, and is recorded in lib. N. fol. 126, thence by the same S. 83 deg. west 32 chains to a gun corner, thence N. 17 deg. west 8 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains, thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence E. 6 deg. west 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence west 86 chains, thence S. 55 deg. west 13 chains, thence N. 80 deg. west 8 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the northerly side S. 75 deg. west, 44 chains, thence N. 5 deg. west 71 chains, thence still by the same S. 78 deg. west 4 chains, thence still by the same, S. 9 deg. west 32 chains, thence still by the same south 61 deg. west 17 chains, thence south 86 deg. west 30 chains, thence north 62 deg. west 9 chains, thence south 56 deg. west 9 chains, thence still by the same south 1 1/4 E. 8 chains, thence E. 27 chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 16 1/4 deg. E. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 1 1/4 deg. E. 13 chains to said Landing Creek, thence south 68 deg. west 97 chains, thence north 22 deg. E. 20 chains, thence S. 78 deg. W. 135 chains to the society tract, thence along the same S. 12 deg. E. 360 chains to the beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land (more or less) after deducting all prior surveys: And who also claim the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Galloway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the 35 corner of Hind's large survey, recorded in the surveyor general's office, at Burlington, within one chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from the said bridge, thence N. 72 deg. 30" E. 91 chains, thence N. 66 chains, thence west 54 chains, thence north 82 chains, thence N. 22 deg. E. 14 chains, thence N. 70 deg. E. 15 chains, thence N. 30 deg. E. 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 29 deg. W. 31 chains, thence N. 25 deg. E. 10 chains, thence N. 65 deg. W. 47 chains, thence N. E. 3 chains, thence N. 69 deg. E. 63 chains, thence N. 47 deg. W. 512 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 75 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 29 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 11057 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for roads, including exceptions surveyed to William Irwin, 29th November, 1816, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office, at Burlington, in liber D. D. 419. We have appointed Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell, Commissioners, to divide the said tracts of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Jesse Smith in Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester, on the thirty-first day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell will then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said land tenement, to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by Coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

Given under our hands, the twenty-seventh day of January, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Jas Hopkins,  
Jacob Glover,  
John Ffirth.

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 Autumal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

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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 ache, 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 Consumption 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 ache, 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, Polor 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 pervades, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing 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, stranguary, 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 two great excitements.  
And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh 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 proheness 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 Melangers 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 cured 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 catarrhized 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 flying 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 Autumal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.



**In Chancery of New Jersey.**

Between The President, Directors and Company 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 Milk 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 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 D. and 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 Seelye.
- 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

**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 Orden, Jr. joins lands late of Curtis Edwards, and Adam Rocap, and bounds on Fuller's Run, and Cobansey 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 Hulmes. 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. Tazewell. 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 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.

11 to 13 10 & 11 do. 6 to 13 12 & 13 do. 8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.

7 to 10 2 8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 1, 8, 9 & 10 range 7, east 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 8

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line.

5 to 10 range 14 west of the 2d principal meridian line 8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 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.—1821.

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

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

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

**NOTICE.**

Pursuant to decree of 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.

**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 of 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 show, on any instruments of his choice, or no compensation will be received.

**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 tunes 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?

**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 lies 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 thrifty.

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 30, 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 922 acres, surveyed into Lots of 50 acres each, situate on the head of Fishing Creek, in said county, within one and an 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 White Oak, &c.

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

**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 P. Bennet, and taken in execution at the suit of George and James Earls and Peter Sleaceinan 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 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 Rowdney, and to be sold by

**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.** At the same time and place, The following described land s

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 Cony 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.** At the same time and place, The following described land s

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

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**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 Cony 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 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. Neer Dare Adm'r. of Daniel Dare dec. to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts claims and demands or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

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

By the Court, **T. ELMER, Clk.** 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 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 two 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.** At the same time and place, The following described land s

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 Cony 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

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