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BY AUTHORITY, JAMES MONROE,

PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA,

To all and singular to whom these presents shall come, greetings.

Whereas a Convention was made & concluded between the United States of America and the Kickapoo tribe of Indians of the Vermilion, at Vincennes, in the state of Indiana, on the fifth day of September, 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, on the part and in behalf, of the said tribe; which Convention is in the words following, to wit:

Articles of a Convention made and concluded between Benjamin Parke, a Commissioner on the part of the United States for that purpose, of the one part, and the Chiefs, Warriors, and Head-men, of the tribe of Kickapoo of the Vermilion, of the other part.

Art. 1. It is agreed that the annuity secured to the said tribe by the treaty of the thirtieth of August, eighteen hundred and nineteen, shall hereafter be paid to the said tribe at Kaskaskias, in the State of Illinois.

Art. 2. As the said tribe are now about leaving their settlements on the Wabash, and have desired some assistance to enable them to remove, the said Benjamin Parke, on behalf of the United States has paid and advanced to the said tribe two thousand dollars, the receipt whereof is hereby acknowledged, which said sum of two thousand dollars is to be considered as an equivalent in full for the annuity due the said tribe by the virtue of the aforesaid treaty, for the year eighteen hundred and twenty-one.

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, the fifth day of September, eighteen hundred and twenty.

B. PARKE.

- Wagohaw, his mark, x
Tecumsena, his mark, x
Pelecheah, his mark, x
Kechemaqwa, his mark, x
Pacakinqua, his mark, x
Katewah, his mark, x
Nasakeah, his mark, x

In presence of William Prince, Indian Agent. Samuel Jacobs, R. S. Reynolds, G. R. C. Sullivan, Vincennes P. M. Toussaint Dubois, Michel Brulliet, 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 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.

AN ACT to alter the time of holding the District Court in the District of Mississippi.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the District Court, in the district of Mississippi, heretofore holden on the first Mondays in May and December, shall hereafter hold its regular terms only on the first Monday in January and July; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That every writ, process, subpoena, or recognisance, returnable, returnable, according to law, or the tenor thereof, either of the aforesaid terms, holden

on the first Mondays in May and December, shall be returnable to the next succeeding term of said court, to be holden on the first Monday in January and July.

January 11, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Perley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized to cancel and give up a certain bond heretofore executed to the United States by one Samuel Whittlesey, late a paymaster of militia in the state of New York, and the said Perley Keyes and Jason Fairbanks, as sureties of the said Whittlesey: Provided That the said Keyes and Fairbanks shall first execute another bond to the said United States; with sufficient sureties, to be approved of by the Secretary of the Treasury, for what shall appear to be due to the said United State, payable with interest in two years from the passing of this act.

January 11, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A Father's Advice to his Son.

Deep in a grove by cypress shaded, Where mid-day sun had seldom shone, Or noise the solemn scene invaded, Save some afflicted Muse's moan.

The father's eyes no objects wrested, But on the smiling prattler hung, Till what his throbbing heart suggested, These accents trembled from his tongue.

"My youth's first hope, my manhood's treasure, My dearest innocent, attend, Nor fear rebuke, or sour displeasure, A father's loveliest name is Friend.

"Some truths from long experience flowing Worth more than royal grants, receive; For truth are wealth of Heaven's bestowing, Which kings have seldom power to give.

"Since, from an ancient race descended, You boast an unattained blood, By yours be their fair fame attended, And claim by birthright—to be good.

"In love for every fellow-creature "Superior rise above the crowd; What most ennoble human nature Was ne'er the portion of the proud.

"Be thine the generous heart that borrows From other's joys a friendly glow, And for each hapless neighbor's sorrows, Throbs with a sympathetic woe.

"This is the temper most endearing, Tho' wide proud Pompier banner spreads An heavenlier power Good-nature bearing, Each heart in willing thralldom leads.

"Taste not from Fame's uncertain fountain, The peace-destroying streams that flow; Nor from Ambition's dangerous mountain, Look down upon the world below

"The princely pine on hills exalted, Whose lofty branches cleave the sky, By winds, long brav'd, at last assaulted, Is headlong whirl'd in dust to lie;

"While the mild rose, more safely growing Low in its unassuming vale, Amid retirement's shelter blowing; Exchanges sweets with every gale.

"Wish not for Beauty's darling features, Moulded by Nature's partial pow'r, For fairest forms 'mong human creatures, "Shine but the pageants of an hour.

"I saw the pride of all the meadow, At noon, a gay Narcissus blow Upon a river's bank, whose shadow Bloom'd in the silver waves below;

"By noontide's heat its youth was wasted, The waters, as they pass'd, complain'd; At eve, its glories all were blasted, And not one former tint remained.

"Nor let vain Wit's deceitful glory, Lead you from Wisdom's path astray; What genius lives renown'd in story, To Happiness who found the way?

"In yonder mead, behold that vapour, Whose vivid beams illusive play, Far off it seems a friendly taper, To guide the traveller on his way;

"But should some hapless wretch pursuing, Tread where the treacherous meteors glow, He'd find, too late, his rashness rueing, That fatal quicksands lurk below.

"In life such bubbles nought admiring, Gilt with false light, and fill'd with air, Do you from pageant crowds retiring, To Peace in Virtue's cot repair.

"There seek the never-wasted treasure— Which mutual love and friendship give, Domestic comfort, spotless pleasure, And blest and blessing you will live.

"If Heav'n with children crown your dwelling, As mine its bounty does with you, In fondness fatherly excelling, Th' example you have felt pursue."

He pause'd—for tenderly caressing The darling of his wounded heart, Looks had means only of expressing Thoughts language never could impart.

Now Night, her mournful mantle spreading, Had rob'd in black th' horizon round, And dank dews from her tresses shedding, With genial moisture bath'd the ground;

When back to city follies flying, "Midst cu tom's slaves he liv'd resign'd, His face, array'd in smiles, denying The true complexion of his mind.

For seriously around surveying Each character in youth and age, Of Fools betray'd, and knaves betraying, That play'd upon this human stage,

(Peaceful himself and undesigning) He loath'd the scenes of guile and strife, And felt each secret wish inclining To leave this fretful farce of life.

Yet to what'er above was fated, Oh diently lie how'd his soul, For, what all-bounteous Heaven created, He thought Heaven only should control.

From the Liverpool Mercury. A LAWYER'S BILL VERIFIED.

A Bill & Charges justly due, Fr m A. B. C. to S. T. U. Attending for instructions, when Your honor bode me call again, 70 6 8 The like attendance, time the second, Which, as before, is fairly reckon'd 0 6 8 Taking instructions, given to me For drawing up your pedigree, 0 6 8 Perusing said instructions, to Consider whether right or no, 0 6 8 You form'd the scaling to perfection; I, therefore, only charge inspection, Drawing up pedigree complete, 2 2 0 For copy, closely wrote, one sheet 0 9 0 Attending to examine same, 0 6 8 Adding of, to W—'s name, 0 3 4 Addendum of D—'s birth, 0 6 8 Paid porters, coachhire, and so forth, 0 5 6 Fair copy of this bill of cost, 0 2 6 Another, for the first was lost, Advice, time, trouble, and my care in settling this perplex'd affair, Writing receipt at foot of bill, My clerk; but give him what you will, C—'s letter of attorney you D'scharg'd before; so nothing due. Received of A. B. C. aforesaid Contents in full: what can be more said?

ADVERTISEMENT EXTRA.

Cornelius O'Trigger, most respectfully has the honor to acquaint gentlemen, that he fights duels in town or country, at the shortest notice, and will accommodate any tinorous gentlemen in settling points of honor, recovering gambling debts, or satisfaction for affronts anti insults, on reasonable terms. "Noses pulled, or kicking done by the piece.

N. B. He means shortly to set up a convenient duelling ground, where there will be found small swords, light and convenient ground for long and short shots, either in open air or under cover in rainy weather; where gentlemen can fight in peace and quietness, and free from all disturbance by magistrates, arid all such impertinent fellows.

Pistols, powder and ball, hot cakes and tea, new milk and brandy, for the accommodation of his friends; and a surgeon always ready at hand.

Enquire of Capt. O'Trigger, late of the French service, at the blunderbus, in Barrack street.—N. Orleans paper.

The following is a genuine letter from a sailor on his return from an India voyage: "Warren Hastings East Indyman, of Gravesend, March 24, 1814.

"DEAR BROTHER TOM, "This cums hopin to find you in good helth as it leaves me safe anchor'd here yesterday at P. M. after a pleasant voyage tolerable short and few squalls—Dear Tom, Hopes to find poor old father stout, and am quite out of pig-tail.—Sights of pig-tail at Gravesend, but unfortunately not fit for a dog to chow.—Dear Tom, Captain's boy will bring you this and put pig-tail in

his pocket when bort. Best in London at the black boy in 7 diles; where go acks for the best pig-tail—pound pig-tail will do, and an short of shirts.—Dear Tom, as for shirts only took two whereof one is quite worn out, tuther most, but dont forget the pig-tail, as I not had a quid to chor, never since Thursday. Dear Tom, as for the shirts, your size will do only longer.—I like too long—get one at present, best at Tower hill, and cheap—But be particular to go to seven Diles for the pig-tail at the black boy and Hear Tom acks, for pound best pig-tail, and let it be good—Captain's boy will put the pig-tail, in his pocket, he likes pig-tail so ty it up.—Dear Tom, shall be about Monday, or there abouts. Not so particular for the shirt, as the present can be washed, but dont forget the pig-tail without fail, so am your loving Brother, T. P. "P. S.—Dont forget the pig-tail.

Important Facts.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

Mr. Editor—It is stated in Ree's Cyclopaedia, article London, that in the year 1700, the average weight of cattle and sheep killed for the London market was as follows: An Ox 370lbs.; a Calf 50lbs.; a Sheep 23lbs.; a Lamb 18lbs; and that the average weight at present, arising from improvements in the breed and management of these animals, is as follows: Oxen 800lbs. each; Calves 140lbs. each; Sheep 80lbs. each; and Lambs 50lbs. each. Such facts are of more weight, than an argument ever so long, and ever so good, to convince our agriculturalists of the benefits to be derived from improving the breeds of cattle, &c.

A Member of the M. A. S. Cambridge, Oct. 1820.

From the Weekly Monitor. The Great Assize.*

The faithful administration of public justice is of the first importance to the well being of the community. It seems hardly possible, that the people should not be happy, when equal rights are impartially administered to all; and the state of religion and morality, in every country, will be found to correspond with the degree of purity which attends the unbiassed execution of the laws. Of the excellence of that general principle, which preserves the order of things, and, (which follows of course,) of the important consequences which result from its right or wrong application in human affairs, if any one is inclined to doubt, I beg leave to refer him to the following just and splendid eulogium of the excellent Hooker. "Of law there can be no less acknowledged, than that her seat is the bosom of God, her voice the harmony of the world. All things in Heaven and earth, do her homage; the very least as feeling her care, and the greatest as not exempt from her power. Angels, and men, and creatures of what condition soever, though each in different sort and manner, yet all with uniform consent, admiring her as the mother of their peace and joy."

A conviction of the truth of these remarks has determined me in the choice of the subject, which I this day lay before my readers. I am indebted for it to an admirable discourse on the day of Judgment delivered by bishop Horne before lord chief justice Mansfield; which for elegance of composition, strength and originality of thought, has been justly considered among the best sermons in the English language. Such a work is, at all times, entitled to the attention of every description of readers; but it acquires a peculiar propriety, at a moment when the ministers of justice are about to assemble, on the integrity of whose decisions depend the property, reputation and lives of a considerable portion of their fellow-citizens.

After a just and animated eulogium on those sacred institutions, which mankind have established, to overawe the lawless oppressor, to defend the cause of unprotected innocence, and to preserve the peace and welfare of society, the preacher points to those cases, which no human authority can reach, and enumerates a sad catalogue of evils which no human laws can remedy. Then, in a strain of sublime eloquence he leads the minds of his auditors to the contemplation of a scene of grandeur, and thus displays to the eye of Faith, the glories and the terror of the great day of final retribution.

"And now, the voice of that trumpet, which was once heard from the top

* The court of sessions was to open at Charleston on the Monday subsequent to the first publication of the present number, and it was considered to be a favourable opportunity of calling the attention of the community to this important subject.

of Sinai, shall again be heard in Heaven, and the Judge of the whole earth shall make his entry with power and great glory; having in his retinue an innumerable company of angels and the spirits of the righteous. Thus attended, He shall descend towards us, riding upon the clouds of Heaven, and take his seat on the throne prepared for Him.—There he shall be seen, in the form and fashion of a man, exceeding glorious, clothed with the robes of majesty and honour, from whence we may suppose him opening his commission in those words of his own.— All power is given unto me in Heaven and in earth. The Father judgeth no man, but hath committed all judgment unto the Son. The apostles are placed around him; the court is set, and all things are prepared for him, who is to be the Judge of the quick and the dead. Let us, therefore, transfer our thoughts from a temporary tribunal to the throne of eternal Judgment. A consideration of the awful solemnities of the great day of the Lord, will suggest the best rules for the conduct of those who are concerned in human judicatures.

Mindful, therefore, of that man, by whom God shall judge the world in righteousness, he who sitteth on the seat of judgment, as the representative of an earthly governor, will consider himself likewise as his minister, by whom kings reign, and princess decree judgments; and all earthly potentates, must one day appear. The care, then, of the magistrate who goeth up to the judgment seat, will be, to put on righteousness as a glorious and beautiful robe; and to render his tribunal a fit emblem of that eternal throne, of which justice and judgment are the habitation.

Mindful of those holy and exalted personages; who shall sit with their Lord upon twelve thrones, judging the twelve tribes of Israel, they, to whom the laws of their country commit the lives and properties of their fellow subjects, will not suffer themselves to be biassed by any worldly considerations. They will neither be intimidated by the frowns of the mighty, nor seduced by the promises of the opulent, to depart one step from the disinterested uprightness and integrity, which characterize the apostles of the Son of God.

Mindful of that true and faithful witness, which every man carries in his own bosom, which no gift can blind, no power can silence, or prevent its appearing, to testify concerning his thoughts, his words, and his actions, at the last day, they who are called upon to give evidence, will do it with simplicity and sincerity; neither palliating the crimes of the guilty, nor aggravating the calamities of the wretched; but so speaking the truth, the whole truth, and nothing but the truth, as their consciences will infallibly do, and as they expect help from the God of their salvation, at that dreadful hour.

Mindful of that blessed and gracious Spirit, "who now maketh intercessors for us, with unutterable groanings," and who shall plead our cause at the judgment seat of Christ, the advocates will rejoice in the godlike task of patronizing the injured and oppressed; of contributing by his skill and industry, towards the elucidation of truth, the detection of villainy, and the vindication of innocence. But, he will never employ his learning for the establishment of falsehood, nor display his eloquence in favour of injustice.

Mindful of their happy lot, whom mercy shall receive to glory, and of their sad estate, whom justice shall hurry away to torments, we shall all provide against that day, which is to determine our fate for everlasting ages. Should a door be opened to those unhappy wretches, who are now reserved in chains, to be brought forth in judgment before an earthly judge, how eagerly would they press into it! Could sorrow for their past offences, and unfeigned resolutions of amendment, procure for them a pardon, and store them to a state of probation, and enable them to lay hold on life, how thankful would they be for the offer, how readily would they close with the proposal! This favor is graciously vouchsafed to us. For "behold, now is the accepted time; behold, now is the day of salvation." The Judge standeth before the door, but his entrance is not yet. The evangelical act of grace continueth in full force, and all are invited to partake of the benefits of that so, having repented, and believed the gospel, having kept the faith in a pure conscience, and kept it until the end, they may obtain their pardon under the seal of the living God, and receive the promised reward, in the day of eternal recompense. For, "there is no condemnation to them that are in Christ Jesus, who walk not after the flesh, but after the spirit." We therefore, we bless God, who press

eth to us the administration of justice in our land, let the present solemnity, by reminding us of the trial we likewise must undergo, be made profitable to things pertaining not only to this life, but also to that which is to come; that so, when we shall all meet again, after our separation by the chances of life, and the stroke of death, we may remember that we met on this day; and receive with pleasure that we met on this day.

"Something new under the Sun."—It is a common saying in the mouth of every one, that there is nothing new under the sun; every day's experience, however, proves its fallacy, for scarce a day rolls over our heads, but our eyes witness, or our ears hear something strange, something new. Amongst other novelties worthy to be remembered, we understand that the Farmer and Mechanics' Bank of Nashville has, in a mercantile phrase, sold out; that is, the directors of that institution have sold their stock in trade, i. e. their banking house, and all the specie in their vaults, to the new bank of the state of Tennessee. It is not uncommon among merchants to sell their stock in trade, but it is surely a novel proceeding in a bank to sell out, particularly when it has a large amount of paper in circulation. Does the charter of the bank authorize the directors to make such a sale? Ought not the stockholders to have been consulted previous to its ratification? In what manner is it now proposed to discharge their debts and redeem their notes? The confidence of the people in banking institutions generally, is already sufficiently impaired; they are looked upon with an eye of jealousy, but a proceeding of this kind is enough to overthrow entirely the little confidence that remains.—*Nashville Clarion.*

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 12, 1821.

The Subscribers to the Washington Whig are informed, that those who have received that paper from the commencement of the year, and who did not decline on the first of this month agreeably to our notice, have been charged, and will be called on in due time for the amount of subscription.—No person will be permitted to decline at any time, until all arrearages are paid.

Those who wish Advertisements inserted in our paper, which is issued on Monday mornings, must, in order to insure their insertion, leave them at the office early on the Friday previous, or sooner if practicable. Communications should be left in the beginning of the week.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

Improvement of the Mind.

(Concluded.)

A fondness for reading and study appears to be natural to some; but to a far greater number, it is, like most other habits, acquired by practice.—When the great advantages resulting from this habit are considered, there appears to be but few excuses that can justify an inattention to it. It is advanced by some, and reiterated by others; that they "have no time and no fondness for reading." That the mind, accustomed to idleness, should have no love for industry, is not to be wondered at: but there are very few, indeed, whose avocations so fully employ their time, as to leave them no moments to devote to this pleasing and useful practice. Particular habits of mind, or body are acquired by similar means: a few persevering and determined efforts will give either the desired cast. Many habits are formed with much labor, which, in the end, are of but little utility. That of reading, amply remunerates for the time and trouble expended in forming it. It soon ceases to be irksome; and the mind, as it advances from one new object to another, receives strength from the exercise; and silently and gently as the dew is deposited upon the grass, knowledge distils upon it, imparting gracefulness, vigor and beauty.

Promiscuous reading, although from it some improvement may be derived, ought not to be recommended: nor ought the desire to read all that has been written, occupy a place in the mind. There are thousands of volumes consigned to neglect and oblivion; and

thousands more, which, though read, deserve no better fate.

If we were to set out with the intention of reading all that has been written, death would overtake us before we should advance many steps upon our journey, and our very object would be lost in the undertaking. The number of choice authors are, comparatively, few; and these we may peruse with little encroachment upon the time appropriated to other duties. For it is not so much upon extensive, as close and attentive reading, that our improvement depends.

There is, however, one class of authors which, if read at all, should be read but seldom. I mean novelists. It is true, there is much dispute as to the propriety or impropriety of reading them; but the judicious all concur in the opinion, that they should be seldom read; and then only with discrimination, in the hour of relaxation from arduous mental duties. Yet, notwithstanding those false and enthusiastic notions of life and virtue they inculcate; that depravity or deterioration of taste they induce; that enervation of the understanding, and distraction of the memory, which is too often their result, they are too widely and eagerly read. From such, let those who are seeking improvement, forbear; nor suffer their minds to be dazzled by the glare of an inflated style, nor allured by the fascinations of an interesting though false narrative.

If we consider that our thoughts are the fountain from which our actions spring, and that the morality of the latter is in proportion to the rectitude of the former, we will see the propriety of acquiring correct and virtuous habits of thought. And these, it is well known, this kind of reading is not calculated to produce. On the contrary, if we sit down calmly and deliberately to the perusal of the pages of the *Spectator*, the *Rambler*, and others unnecessary to be mentioned, it is almost impossible to rise up without having received some improvement from the instruction which they convey.—They afford food and exercise to the mind, and insensibly store it with precepts of wisdom and morality. The attentive and judicious perusal of such works as these fully qualifies us for that study which has been pronounced as the most important to man—the study of human nature; to which all our reading should direct us. Having thus studied and read, we may then safely and successfully scrutinize the secret motives of the human breast, and profit by examples of vice, however pleasingly disguised, and of virtue, though clothed in the garb of rigid austerity; and make sublunary happiness, which at best is insecure, more effectually our own, by narrowing our sensual desires, and encreasing our intellectual enjoyments.

ALFANGI.

To the Editors of the Washington Whig. Messrs. Editors,

As I am a plain man, and not much habituated to the society of poets or philosophers, whenever any thing occurs which I cannot comprehend without puzzling my brain about it, I resort to my neighbors, whose superior learning and abilities enable them to remove all my difficulties; I know not the extent of your erudition, but as you came from the city, where every man can go to college without paying stage fare, and as it is natural for us to think strangers know more than ourselves, I shall without further hesitation, propound a question or two upon a very curious subject. Some time since, as I was looking through a friend's library, I happened to cast my eye upon Humes' Essays, edited by Thomas Ewell, M. D. of Virginia. The book is dedicated to our worthy President, James Monroe, a man whom I sincerely admire. Any man, who has ever read Plutarch, must be sensible how the human character is illustrated and dignified by elegant and judicious comparisons. The Greek could, however, merely compare men of similar pursuits with one another; he could never inform us how much greater Alexander was than Demosthenes; or whether Homer possessed more wisdom than Socrates. But Dr. Ewell has improved

upon the plan, for he has drawn a minute comparison between an American lawyer and statesman, and a Scotch philosopher and historian. How exquisitely does he write. "His (that is, Humes's) productions exhibit a grandeur of genius (a learned German once wrote a folio to prove that Cæsar was the most sublime of the classics,) a depth of investigation, an independence of spirit never surpassed by a British subject;—your exertions, (Monroe's) exhibit a soul never surpassed by an American citizen."

I still pursue that old-fashioned custom which I caught from my grandfather, of reading to the very last page; but I had scarcely reached the conclusion of the first volume, when I discovered, that instead of being in that level, temperate and delightful country over which I had been travelling, I was on a soil so uneven and soft, that I could hobble along with difficulty.—Could it be possible, that whilst I was admiring the ingenuity of the renowned philosopher and historian, I was studying a mere compilation of political and moral tracts. I turned to the label. Humes's Essays were written in gold.—I carefully perused the title page; still was the same author's name conspicuous, and I could not but reflect on the discrepancy of human predictions—for surely, thought I, as I passed again and again, over the daring periods and eccentric sentiments of the essay on pleasure and pain, could the Scotch philosopher ever have written such nonsense?

"In every situation, (thus speaks our author) where pleasure was enjoyed, in defiance of every effort, pains, equal in degree, sooner or later, would ensue. I could only preserve my mind from suffering, by preserving it from the operations of pleasure: When preserved from pleasure, no occurrence could excite one painful feeling.—*Humes's Essay, vol. 1. p. 529. Georgetown edition.*

"The punishment of man, whatever may have been his crime, is unnecessary. Nothing can prevent his having pains in proportion to his pleasures: no art can give him sensibility, to suffer more than the share of misery corresponding to preceding enjoyment. Cease, then, with tortures, infuriated man! The greatest pain is in your angry mind! Viper, you bite against a file." (*id.* 522.)

The question that I present for consideration, is a very simple one. Was the above written by David Hume? If not, how can Dr. Ewell refute a charge of having inverted a production of his own, or of another, into the works of an author, whom he professed honorably to edit, and by the influence of the name of a distinguished writer, to give currency and sale to his own productions. QUÆRIO.

SUMMARY.

A Madrid paper states, that not a single victim was found in the inquisition in Lisbon, which has been abolished by the happy revolution of affairs in Portugal.

It is said that fifty-three Bank Charters will be applied for to the Legislature of Pennsylvania.

Pouring cold water on the bare feet, is recommended by high medical authority, as an excellent method of keeping the feet warm, and invigorating the whole system. Let the feet be well dried after the application, with a cloth, put on your stockings and shoes, and the good effects will be sensibly felt.

"It is said," says the Brookville Inquirer (Indiana) "as a consequence of the number of men of merit and talents, that have settled in this state, that it is necessary that our legislature should divide the state into a great number of small counties, for the purpose of rewarding our meritorious citizens with offices."

The editor of a paper published at Louisville, Ky. says, that the state bank of Indiana is sixty-three thousand eight hundred and ninety-seven dollars worse than nothing, if they are obliged to pay their debts in specie, or paper.

Two hundred and seventy writs have been issued for the U. S. Bank at Cin-

cinnati, for debts, amounting in the whole, to one million six hundred thousand dollars.—*Belmont Journal.*

A Chance for the Ladies.—The Legislature of Missouri, at its late session, laid a tax of one dollar on every Bachelor, of the age of 25 years and upwards, besides the poll tax of one dollar, which is common to all the citizens.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature of Maryland, to tax bachelors!

A most horrid murder took place at Wantage, Sussex county, N. J. on New Year's day last. Wilhelmus Vanaukin, of that place, in a state of derangement, after most shockingly and inhumanly stabbing and beating his wife in many places, and leaving her for dead, went to his neighbors, and deliberately invited them to come with him to his house and lay her out for interment.—He is now in prison.

Bank Blessings.—There is due to the late branch of the U. S. Bank at Cincinnati, two millions two hundred and fifty-one thousand and sixty-one dollars, which the mother bank requires to be immediately paid in specie.

A Long Job.—The Rev. Mr. Milne, in a report to the Missionary Society of China, says, "We want, sir, fifty millions of New Testaments for China: and after that, about one-sixth of the population only would be supplied. I would ask no higher honor on earth than to distribute the said number."—Now, if Mr. Milne had commenced the distribution of the "said number" at the time the Ark rested on Mount Ararat, and had continued to distribute forty-three Testaments per day, Sundays excepted, he would have had on hand, April 4th, 1817, Seven hundred and thirteen thousand seven hundred and forty-seven. Or, should he now begin his work, and distribute ten per cent. during ten hours per day, he would end his labors on the 28th day of January, in the year of our Lord 3411, at one o'clock in the afternoon!

A young man in Philadelphia, 20 years of age, and born blind, received his sight a few days since, by an operation performed by Dr. Grant.

Self-preservation by fire sagacity of a Dog.—A widow lady, in the neighborhood of Boston, possessing a small spaniel lap-dog, on retiring to rest, was very much annoyed by the anxiety of the animal, to sleep in her chamber; she had even to drive him out; but he continued to bark and scratch for admittance, which was granted. After she had retired to rest, she was aroused by his barking and pulling the clothes, and he even bit her to arouse her—when, to her horror, she found her child (of five years of age) in fits, owing, as it turned out, by having a cylinder of coals in her chamber. This is another instance of the effects of charcoal, and the sagacity of a dog.—*Boston paper.*

The Brighton Herald rags, that the Clergymen of the establishment are very unpleasantly situated, on account of many of their congregation leaving the church, because the queen is not prayed for.

It is a remarkable coincidence, that the *Acorn*, and *Oak*, both in the West India trade, were built in the same year, at the same place, launched on the same day, and both sunk at the same time.

A Quebec paper states, that a bill is to be introduced in the House of Assembly, to disqualify lawyers from holding a seat in the House of Assembly of Lower Canada.

Paris, Nov. 25.—The Domain of Montgeron, near Paris, has recently been purchased for the Queen of England.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, Jan. 29, 1821.

Decline of our Navigation.

"By a late official communication to the House of Representatives, from the Treasury Department, it appears that the amount of American tonnage, which entered from, and cleared for ports in France, in the year 1816, was to the French vessels which entered the ports of the United States from the same; 44,809 to 6,506—whilst in the

year 1819, the proportion was only 28,501 to 20,428. This is an alarming statement for our navigating interest, evidencing that although our commerce with France was, in 1819, little above that of 1816, yet that almost half of it was carried by foreign bottoms. This is one of the results of the late pacification in Europe; however much we may regret the circumstance, it is a state of things which we cannot control, and of which we have no right to complain; it being the effect of that equalizing process which commenced after the cessation of hostilities had rendered convoys unnecessary, and otherwise lessened the expense and danger of a free navigation of the great highway of nations."

"A committee of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, have reported against the establishment of a loan office in that state. Towards the close of which they remark, if the project is undertaken, "Large sums may be borrowed by the state—and these for the hazardous purpose of lending again. The payment of the annual interest would be rigidly exacted from her, at the risk of the loss of her credit, while the collection of the interest, and finally of the principal itself, may be her numerous, scattered, and perhaps still involved loan office debtors, and be attended with considerable loss and great inconvenience."

Washington, January 21.

Missouri.

"Mr. Clay having given notice that he should, on yesterday, call for the consideration of the resolution from the Senate, admitting Missouri into the union. A very large concourse of spectators appeared at an early hour in the galleries. It will be recollected, that a proviso is attached to this resolution, withholding the assent of Congress to that provision of the constitution of Missouri, if any such terms, which is repugnant to that of the United States. As was expected, Mr. Clay addressed the House at length, in a mild and persuasive manner, well knowing, doubtless, that such a course was best calculated to subserve his purpose. Mr. Randolph followed a motion to strike out the proviso with a speech of some length. Mr. Barlow and Mr. Lowndes opposed it. It was negatived—several propositions to amend it were offered, but, without taking the sense of the House upon them, an adjournment was moved and carried.

To-day the subject was resumed—Messrs. Butler, of N. H. Floyd, Cobb, Ross, Rhea, Clay and others, occupied the floor. The result of which was that the subject was postponed until Thursday.

As none of the several suggestions of amendment were decided, it is utterly impossible to predict what will be the issue.

Mr. Clay appears to have taken the subject under his special charge, and thus far is entitled to the reputation of conducting it with proper temper and moderation, a remark which can hardly be applied to all of the speakers that have joined in the debate."

January 31.

"The House of Representatives have been chiefly employed this day, on a bill from the Senate, "To incorporate the Columbian College in the District of Columbia." Although the bill finally passed by a vote of 79 to 60, it was not without a strong opposition, particularly urged on the ground of a repugnance to the multiplication of corporations within the district, and partly from apprehension that the institution was to be sectarian in its character. The funds of the institution have been obtained by private contribution, principally through the indefatigable exertions of the Rev. Luther Rice, who has visited several parts of the union for the purpose. Several other members of the Baptist society have deeply interested themselves in the undertaking, and it is acknowledged, that the bill, as at first introduced, was liable to objections; but the important amendments which were made in the Senate, generalized it in such a way to free it, in my mind, from all difficulty on that score.

Considerable progress has already

been made in the erection of the College edifice, which is situated on the highlands north of the President's House, near the seat of Com. Porter, out of the range of the principal population. The bill now only awaits the signature of the President to become a law."

February 3.

Missouri—Again.

"The resolution from the Senate, for the admission of Missouri into the union, after having again been freely debated, and after the consideration and rejection of sundry amendments offered at different times, by Messrs. Foot, Storrs, Hackley, Cobb, M. Lane, of Delaware, and S. Moore, has been, on motion of Mr. Clay, referred to a select committee of thirteen members, a view, if possible, of hitting upon some form of admission, either present or prospective, which shall unite a majority in its favor. The large vote by which the committee was authorized to be appointed, is evidence of the general disposition to see the question settled in some satisfactory manner.

Although I wholly dissent from those who think they see in this subject the seeds of dissolution of the union, or alarming perturbation, yet no one can disguise the fact, that it is the source of present irritation, and that it is a kind of besetting impediment, which meets Congress at every turn, and mingles too much with their deliberations for the good of the nation, displacing, as it does, the due consideration of other weighty subjects which remain on its files.

The committee consists of Messrs. Clay, Eustis, Smith, of Md. Sergeant, Lowndes, Ford, Campbell, Archer, Va. Hackley, S. Moore, Cobb, Tomlinson, and Butler, of N. H."

NOTICE TO CHRISTIANS.

In Cumberland County, West Jersey.

The United Foreign Mission Society of the New York, have announced their intention to organize a Mission Family, destined to the Big Osage tribe of Indians, on the Missouri. This Society sent out a Mission Family in May last, consisting of twenty-one members, to the Indians on Grand River, about 2500 miles from Philadelphia.

The present family is to contain near thirty persons. And already more than 100 have volunteered to leave their kindred and native region, and pleasures of social life, that they may testify to the long neglected inhabitants of our western wilderness, the Gospel of the grace of God.

This Society now makes an appeal to the Christian, public for aid, in money, clothes, bedding, implements of husbandry, mechanics' tools, medicines and books.

What have the inhabitants of Cumberland done? What will they do? Are there any Missionary boxes at the monthly Concert of Prayer among us? Let these boxes be now opened, and their contents sent to the treasury of the U. F. M. S.

Are there not among us many pious females, who will take the lead in this important business? Are there not some Christian widows who have two mites for this treasury?

The Missionary Society wants for the Indian girls, from six years old to eighteen, loose slips or frocks; and for boys of the same ages, jackets and trousers. These garments may be made of coarse woollen, cotton or linen. Blankets and sheets are also wanted. Cannot a few boxes of these articles be collected among us?

The Missionaries are strictly forbidden to buy or sell for the sake of gain among the Indians. They are to receive no salary. All they are promised, and all they expect, is food and raiment convenient for them. They are to live and die in the service of Christ, in teaching the Indians how to live a civilized life, and how to die the death of the righteous.

The Indians are lifting up their voice to the church of Christ, to send them ministers and teachers, farmers and mechanics, thus to teach them. In every tribe, where missionaries are settled, the Indians discover a strong

desire to help themselves. They contribute liberally to the Mission. After a while they will be able to support themselves entirely. They will have their own mechanics, farmers, teachers and ministers. Our charities may then flow in other channels. At present they need the aid of Christians. They are naked, and must be clothed; ignorant, and must be instructed.

Money and clothing may be boxed, and sent to Alexander Henry, or Robert Ralston, Philadelphia.

The Mission Family is to be organized about the 20th of this month! and the Society would be pleased to have an account of what they may calculate upon by the 5th of March.

All boxes should be marked "Missouri Mission." A statement of all articles put up, and their value, should be enclosed in the boxes, and a copy transmitted to New York, to William Wilson, Esq., Treasurer, Dey street; or Zachariah Lewis, Domestic Secretary, Broad street.

A Friend to Missions.

Feb. 12, 1821.

Slanderers are like flies—they leap over a man's sound parts, to light upon his sores.

Selling Off Cheap!

THE Subscriber, being about to relinquish his business in Bridgeton, will now sell his Store Goods at very reduced prices. Any person wishing to purchase any part or the whole, will find it their interest to call on him immediately.

DANIEL L. BURT.

Bridgeton, Feb. 12, 1821.

NOTICE.

THE Subscriber, expecting to leave the County on the 25th March next, requests those who have unsettled accounts with him, to call and make settlement previous to that time.

J. BREWSTER.

Bridgeton, Feb. 12.

NOTICE

A number of Wood Cutters and Carters wanted, to cut and cart a quantity of pine wood, three miles from Millville. For further particulars, enquire of Jesse Coombs, near Millville, or the subscriber at Millville.

LEWIS MULFORD, for Joseph and Collin Cooper.

February 12

NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tuesday, the 10th day of April next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of David Read, in Millville, about 20 acres of SWAMP, in Yock Neck, late the property of Even Ewan, the younger, deceased. Conditions at sale by

EVAN EWAN, Administrator.

Feb. 8—44

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to Sale at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the fifteenth day of February inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the house of Joseph Woodruff, in the township of Hopewell, such as Beds, Bedding, Tables, Chairs, Tubs, pails, Andirons, Shovel and Tongs, &c.—Also, Horses, Wagons and gears, Cows and young Cattle, Kay in the Barn and in Stack, Corn, Wheat, Rye and Oats by the bushel, Ploughs, Harrows, Hoes &c. 5 handsome Shoats; together with all the personal property of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shull, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

February 12—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 A FARM with a dwelling House, Store House & Warf, joins Dividing Creeks said to contain sixty acres more or less.—A Lot of twenty nine acres joins the above described lands.—A Lot of Woodland said to contain thirteen acres more or less.—A Lot of Meadow land 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 L. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A tract of Land and Meadow,

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

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property of Daniel R. Moore and Major Henderson, is further adjourned until Tuesday the 6th day of March next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 12.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the thirteenth day of March 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 Hopewell, a LOT joins lands of Isaac Malford, Thomas Harris and others, said to contain twenty six acres more or less.—A LOT said to contain three acres joins lands of Nathan Sheppard and others.—A LOT joins the above described, said to contain one acre.—A SMALL FARM in the township of Greenwood joins lands of Henry Mulford and others, said to contain twenty eight acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jacob Briant, and taken in execution at the suit of John S. Wood, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Farm and Tract of Land, Situate in the township of Fairfield, joins lands of Moses Harris and others, said to contain one hundred and eleven acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Elijah Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of William Bateman, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Salt Marsh, Situate in the township of Cumberland, Sayre's Neck and on the west side of Dunes Island, said to contain five acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands situate in the township of Fairfield, the first joins the Penhellen Survey, said to contain three hundred acres more or less, the second joins lands of David Whitecar and others, said to contain seventy acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Whitecar and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Joseph Sayres, Executors, &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A FARM, Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of David Woodruff and others, said to contain one hundred and forty eight acres more or less.—A Lot of Meadow Land joins land of John Perry and others said to contain two acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Blew, and taken in execution at the suit of William Byens, Jr. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Tract of Land, Situate in the township of Maurice River, joins the Furnace Tract, said to contain twenty five acres; more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Isaac Vanamion, and taken in execution at the suit of Mahlon Lawrence, Endorsee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

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

A house and lot,

said to contain three acres more or less; a lot of Bush and Woodland joins the above described land, and lands of Nathaniel Howell and others, said to contain sixteen acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Mead, and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice River, the first

A FARM,

said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, joins lands of James Vanamion, Abraham Jones and others;

At the same time and place.

In Port Elizabeth joins lands of Owen Jones and others said to contain one fourth of an acre, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Hankins, and taken in execution at the suit of Joshua Brick, Esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

January 8th—Feb. 12, 1821.—wts.

THE EAST NOTICE.

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 different Instruments, to those who may be desirous to receive the rudiments or first principles of this fine art.

Feb. 5

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 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 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, Fluor Albis, 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, 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, fatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and joints, 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, Surfeits, 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, surfeits, 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 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 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 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 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 cancerized 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 secure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of colic.

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 suppured, 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 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 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.
7. 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.
8. 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, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of Dand M. Richmond and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract sold to Samuel Leeds.
10. 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.
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, of D. Richmond and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.
12. 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, 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 Cohansy Creek, &c. said to contain one hundred and fifteen acres more or less, of lands and meadow. The second

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

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. Fazelwell. 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.

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.

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 of the 5th principal meridian line.

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.—(1820)

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE. Feb 5-6v

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 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 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 1190 acres, thence by said line N. 51 deg. W. 80 chains to the fourth corner of said survey; thence N. 48 deg. 30' E. 136 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. 46 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 lib. B. fol. 25, thence in the line thereof N. 2 deg. W. 70 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 Garrieh, and recorded in said office at Burlington, in lib. A. fol. 574, 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. 53 deg. west 32 chains to a gun corner, thence N. 17 deg. west 38 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains, thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence N. 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 1-4 E. 8 chains, thence S. 27 chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 16 1-4 d. g. E. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 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 Cr. ck, 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 34 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. 73 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 22 deg. W. 23 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 lib. D. D. 419. We have nominated 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.

Feb 5-6v

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

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

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

By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK. Bridgeton Dec. 11, 1820.—6v.

Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water streets at 5 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.

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 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 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 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 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, and to be sold by Nov. 11.—D&M 118. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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.

CUMBERLAND ORPHAN'S COURT.

Nov. Term 1820.

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

It is ordered by the Court that the said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedent to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the second day of June in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty one by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this County for the space of two months and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state for the like space of time—and any creditor, neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited such public notice being given shall be forever barred his action therefor against said Administrators. By the Court, T. ELMER, CLK. Dec. 11.

FORSALE.

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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.