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PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY JOHN CLARKE & Co.

At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of Two collars in ad

No sut scription will be received for 3 shor er period than six months, nor discentinued until all arrearages art

LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY. AN ACT to amend the act, entitled "An act to alter the times of the session of the Ci cuit and Listrict Courts in the District of Columbia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the act passed on the eleventh day of May last, to alter the times of the session of the Circuit and District Courts in District of Columhia; instead of being timited to take elfect on the first day of January next, shall have free operation and effect from and after the passing hereof; and that all the writs and process of the Circuit Court of the District of Colum hal for the county of Washington, shall be returned and continued in like manner as if the said act had taken effeet from and after the thirtieth day

of July last. Washington, December 29, 1821. Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the relif of the legal representa-tives of Henry Willis."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled " An act for the relief of the legal represen-tatives of Henry Willis," passed on the eighth day of May, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, be so construed as to except from location all town lots and lands now or hereafter reserved by the United States, or which may have been, or may be, appropriated by Congress for the use of any state, or for any other purpose. two years from the passage of this act.
December 29, 1820.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Making a partial appropriation for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and thenty one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress as membled, That the following sums be and they are hereby appropriated, on account of the Military Service for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to wit:

For sub-istence of the army of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For arrearages on the settlement of outstanding claims, twenty thousand

For the quartermaster's department one hundred and fifty thousand dol

Sec. 2. And be it further enacied That the said sums be paid out of any boneys in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

January 17, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

Selling Off Cheap! THE Subscriber, being about to re inquish his business in Bridgeton, will now sell his Store Goods at very reduced prices. Any person wishing b purchase any part or the whole, will and it their interest to call on him immediately.

DANIEL L. BURT. Bridgeton, Feb. 12, 1821.

NOTICE:

A number of Wood Cutters and Carters wanted, to cut and cart a quantrof nine wood, three miles from Millville. For further particulars, enguire of Jesse Coombs, near Millville, or the subscriber at Millville. LEWIS MULFORD, for

Joseph and Collin Cooper. Februery 12

NOTICE. Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans ourt of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue on Tues day, the 10th day of April next, be theen the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of David Read, in Millville, about 20 IGHT # cres of SWAMP. in York Wock, ate the property of Even Ewan, the younger, deceased. Gonditions at sale EVAN EWAN,

Administrator.

Miscellaneous Selections.

The following extract from Arm trong on the art of preserving health, vill, we flatter ourselves, be read by every parent, with pleasure and in-struction. We have seldem seen, emdied in so few words, as many use fr; hints and observations as are found it this extract. Those who never have rerused it, arid aredesirous to prurnote the health and happiness of their chilren, will find it their advantage to reserve it with care, and read it of. trat subject as we need not be asham el of, and such as does honor to the gnod understanding of its author, a man whose works cannot be read without pleasure and improvement:

INFANCY.

Health is the greatest blessing man receives From bounteous Heaven; by her the smiling hours

Are wing'd with transport; she, too, gives the soul

Of 'firmness; without her, the hand of toil Would languid sink; the eye oi reason fade To this, then, bend thy care, O parent

Array thy child in health; a nobler dress Not gorgeous majesty can boast; the thanks Of futiire gratitude thou wilt receive,

More than around him from this treasured Than showering sums profuse; or giving al-

Thy herds, and bleating flocks; tho' thous sands range Thy spacious meads, or clothe thy ample

hills. Would'st thou thy children bless? The sa-

cred voice Of nature calls thee; where she points the way

Tread confident. No labyrinth is here: No clue of Ariadne wilt thou need, To Theseus given; fair is her open path. And strong the steady light she casts around Lastinctive light, the surest safest guide.

Thy child is born. See, where the treaches rous nurse,

Or priestess of Lucina, in her hand The ready medicine brings! Forewarned, be

Within the fatal drug lurks death; by this Thousands from yet untasted life retire, Thousands of infant souls; yet sanctified By custom, other reasons are assigned, And nature is accused of impious deeds She ne'er committed. Nature w li preserve Whate'er she frames; and what the child requires

In his new state, sagaciously provides, Hoth food and remedy: before the sun Hath from his birth encircled half the sphere tle asks, plain as expressive signs can ask, The mother's breast; without a moment'! pause

Hear the mute voice of instinct, and obey. Know the first efflux from the milky fount Is nature's chymic mixture, which no power Of art presumptuous can supply; this flow: Gently detersive, purifying, bland;

This each impediment o'ercomes, and gives The young, unfetter'd springs of life to play. Hence, too, tlie mother is secure: The stremes

Her infant's health promoting, flow to her Salubrious; otherwise confin'd, or urged Back to their source, what evils may sla

Sickness, and giddy languor, shivering cold And heat alternate, dire obstructions, pang's Of sharpest torture, cancers, by tlie juice Of boasted hemlock not to be removed.

O mother, (let me by that tender name Conjure thee) still pursue the task begun! Nor unless urged by strong necessity, Some fated, some peculiar circumstance By which thy health may suffer, or thy child Inhale disease, or that the genial food Too scanty flows, give to an Alien's care Thy orphan babe. Oh! if by chance thou dost--

What shall I call thee? Woman? No, though Thy Sace—and deck'd with unimagined

Though sweetness seem pourtray'd in every

line, And smiles which might become a Hebe rise

At will, crisping thy rosy cheeks, tho' all That's lovely, bind, attractive, elegant, Dwell in thy ontward shape, and catch the

Of gazing rapture, all is but deceit; The form of woman's thine, but not the soul.

Hadst thou been treated thus, perchance the , prey Of death long since, no child of thine had

' known An equal lot severe. O unblown flower! Soft bud of spring!, Planted in foreign soil. How wilt thou prosper! Brush'd by other

In a new clime, and fed by other dtws 'han suit tliy nature! From a stranger hand th what can infancy expect, when she Vhose essence was inwove with thine, whose

Fhose soul thou didst participate, neglec \$ erself in thee, and breaks the strongest

Which nature stampt in vain upon her heart-Oluckless babe, born in an evil hour! The shall thy numerous wants attend? explore

he latent cause of ill? thy slumbers guard..? Ind when awake, with nice sedulity

hy every glance observe? A parent might; I hireling cannot; the' of blameless mind, Tho' conscious duty prompt thee to tlie task She feels not in her breast the impulsive goad finstinct, all the fond, the fearful thoughts wakening; say, at length that habit's power Can something like maternal fondness give; let, ere that time, may the poor nursling die-

esides, who can assure the lacteal springs Clear and untainted? Oft disorder lurks Leneat: the vivid bloom, and cheerful eye, Fromising health and poisonous juice se-

Slow undermining life, stains what would be The purest nutriment. Hence, worse than death,

ong years of misery to thy blasted child; butthen to himself, by others shunde wishes for his grave, and wastes his days I solitary woe; or hapless weds, Ind propagates the bereditary plague; Intailing on his name the bitter curse

f genera ions yet unborn, a race thless and weak, of faded terture wan; like some declining plant, with mildew'd leaves,

Whose root a treacherous insect knaws un-

SUMMARP.

Bermuda papers received at N. Fork state, that Lord Cockrane has been aprointed Admiral, and Admiral Blance takes a post in the army. The intellaence of the capture of Lima has been received: four of Cochrane's vessels were sunk. The fleet was composed of

Panama is said to have declared for the independency, owing to the sucess of Lima.

The kingdom of Quito has shaker ff tlie Spanish yoke.

Experiments tried at Portsmouth. A. Hampshire. — A pint of boiling wa er was placed in a quart bowl, and exposed to the air (but sheltered from he wind,) the thermometer 17, and 18 helow 0. It was blood warm 35 minites after itr exposure, and the surface vas frozen to the thickness of window glass in 1hour 7 minutes.

Another Experiment. - A proof glassilled with water, was, Thursday after loon, dropped into a cask of 4th proof Spirits, in a store in Market street, ind froze solid in 20 minutes.

Joseph & Smith, of Baltimore, and Adolph Lacost, of N. York, the comuanders of two of the stave vessels, captured by the Cyane, and who were ried at Boston, have been sentenced n five years imprisonment, and to pay i fine of \$000 dollars eacli.

The name fixed on by the Legisla. ure for the permanent seat of governnent of Indiana, is Indianapolis.

It is stated in the evidence given bcore the committees of the British par. thousand boys subsist in and about London, by scheines of profligacy and plunder."

It. is **said**, orders have been received at the Navy Yard Boston, to fit the Constitution for sea with all expedit tion. Her destination is doubtless the

The Auction duties in New York fnir 12 months, ending 30th Sept. 1820, amounted to \$153,333—returned by 88 Auctioneers. Of this sum, six paic 106,000—seven paid 37,000, and the balance 10,000 by the other twenty

The crown worn by Christophe, was stolen during the unsettled state of iif fairs in that kingdom, and. it is said has kiace been sold to the captain of an American vessel, for \$12—it was manufactured in Philadelphia, and cost 370,000! A fine spec. for brother Jona-

Alahama. - An act of the legislature of Alabama, which closed its session last, month, lays a tax of one dollar on every dirk, swordcane, pocket or side pistol, and dirk knife—also, one dollar, as an additional tax, on the sale of every pack of playing cards. Another not exempts from execution, levy ar distress, the following articles in every family; one bed and furniture; one rel, three spinsing wheels, one loom, to the water, and those places had been God, that ever lived. God himself

one fourth part of the provisions, and few other articles of minor value. A State Bank, located at the seat of government, and removable with it, with capital of 2,000,000 dellars, to confinue till 1835, was incorporated.

Phil. Union.

The deaths in the city of Philadel hia from Jan. 1, 1820, to Jan. 1, 1821 ave been 3,374, of which number 1709 vere males, and 1501, females.

In New York during the last year, 25 died of Consumption, and in Phi I delphia in the same time 446 died of tne same fatal disorder!!

The deaths in the city of New York from Jan. 1, 1890, to Jan. 1, 1821, \$315, two of which number were between 100 and 110 years. - 1926 were tiales, and 1589 females.

To preserve Aggs.—Into a tub or other suitable vessel, put a bushel of Quick Lime; 2 pounds of Salt, 11 lb. of Cream of Tartar-mix them in wathe to bear an egg with its top just above water. They may be kept in this fir more than a year, and be good.

Vinegar, Isinglass, and drying Oil, firm a plaster insoluble in water, and adhesive as to be used for cementitig ood and iron, and not removable by moisture. Quere, would not this be an excellent plaster for wounds if generaladopted.

The bark of the Willow tree burnt t) ashes, mixed with strong vinegar, and applied to the parts, will remove all Warts. Corns, or excrescences on any part of tlie human body ..

For a bruise, salt and vinegar is said to be an excellent remedy.

It appears by an official statement, that the Central Bank of Georgetown and Washington, received \$32,000 of counterfeit notes on that Bank as genuine, arid not discovering the eheat in season to detect those concerned, this mount is, lost to the Bank. Balt, Put.

The Tombeckbe Bank is said' to have een robbed ot 80,000 dollars on the 12th of last month. It is supposed that the Bank was opened by a false key 650 dollars of American gold were &en -the residue in Fombeckbe and ther notes. A reward of 2000 dollars has beeen offered for the recovery of the money, and conviction of the thief.

If was stated in a French paper that a Domain had been purchased for the Queen, near Paris. This is totally unfounded. We are assured that heir majesty means to take up her residence for life in England.

FA'FAL ACCIDENT

Three young ladies in company with a young man, 16 years of age, while crossing Holme's Hole Harbor, on the 20th ult. all fell through the ice. - Mr. Manton, the young man, by extraordinary exertions, succeded in saving two of them. The other, an amiable girl of 16, Mary M. Daggett, daughter of capt. Samuel Daggett, jun. was swept under the ice and drowned. Her body was afterwards recovered.

Beaver, Jan. 23:

Shocking Accident.—On the 6tti of this inst. two brothers, the name of English, near Big Beaver in this coun ty, went in pursuit of a wolf, but not being successful in their search; returned in the evening to the house of one of the brothers, who was in the aet of putting up his gun, when she went off, and shocking to relate, killed: his inament, that "not less than eight brother on the spot, and wounded his thousand boys subsist in and about wife and two children! The gun, was loaded with five bullets, two of which passed through the head and neck af tlie deceased — the woman was sho through the body and the ball lodged in tlie opposite side, and one of iier arms broken and shattered in such a manner as to render amputation necessary; it is doubtful whether she will recover .-One of the children nad its fingers shot off the hand, and the other wounded in the head, supposed not mortal.

The above is a solemn warning to those who are fond of the chase, the sports of the field, or who are in the nabit of using or exercising with fire

Buffalo, Jan. 30..

Singular Occurrence .. - On Monday week, a stranger crossing the Niagara from Queenstown to Lewistown, on the ice, leading his horse, when two thirds of the distance across turned his head to see his horse, when behold! he had the bridle only in his hand. Being only a short distance below the devil's hole, and persuaded nothing but the arch demon himself could have so suddenly caused him to vanish, he ran with astouishing agility the residue of the distance to-the: American shore. The fact was, the ice in several places had parted for 3 or 4 feet and caused chassms from 15 to 20 feet deep, down

filled up by the ferry men sufficiently wide to admit sleighs crossing with safety; this person must have crossed very near the edge of one of them and the bridle being probably slightly placed on the horse's head slipped off when he horse lell and disappeared.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.

I have been waiting several weeks. to see the end of an Oration, "delivered at Fairfield on the 22d Dec. 1820, in commemoration of the landing of first settlers in New England, which completed 200 years on that day: By Ignatius Thomson."

Who Mr. Thomson is, or what is hi6 religious creed. I know not, nor shall I enquire at present. If the pration is correctly printed, there are se-. veral sentiment3 in it very exceptionable and several statements unsupported by historical testimony.*

I shall notice but one passage, against which, I enter a solemn protest.. It is this -- "it appears that. Calvin in his zeal had not forgotten how to dance round the burning faggots. The frailty of our natura in time of persecution, and the biass of early education. go Far to spread a veil over this scene of his life," Mr. Thomson has not thought it expedient to tell us when, and how Calvin danced round the burn ing faggots, nor on what occasion this scene was exhibited. We are left, therefore, to conjecture#. It was, as h insinuates, in some time of persecution. But Calvin was not, among persecutors, but among the persecuted. Had the scene of Calvin's dance been specified, and historical testimony produced in proof, I should know to meet Mr. Thomson's charge against him. ake it for granted, however, that he lefers to the case of Servetus, who was condemned to the flames, and was acually burnt. This has: been charged o Calvin's account, and the charge has seen bandied about from one historical novice to another, from age to age, and is confidently believed by many, as it ias been circulated. Bur it was at first a malicious slander raised again 🚁 than great and good man, by his ene nies, and since circulated on account of his doctrines.

I have nothing to do with the docrines of Calvin in these remarks, but he charge of his, burning Servetus I shall briefly investigate. The charge sutterly unfounded. It is a base calumny. I do not mean to fix this calumny upon Mr. Thomson, It was raised before he saw the light of day. Due he cannot, on any principle, be justified in his phraseology in relating thisscene of Calvin's life,' even if it were true. I did really feel indignant at his introducing Calvin dancing round the burning faggots." I think it abominable, and out of joint. What had rt to do with the emigrants who first-Landed at Plymouth?

But what is the real history of Servetus's death? What was his choracter? Mosheim relates, that Servetus "attacked in the most audacious manner, the sentiments adopted by far the greatest part of the Christian churchs. in relation to the divine nature, and a trinity of persons in the Godhead. He likewise mentions his escape from the prison in Vienne, but says nothing of the nature of the crime for which he was imprisoned, nor by whom. He says also, that Calvin caused him to be apprehended, and had an accusation of blasphemy brought against him before the counsil. But it was the court, and not Calvin, that declared him 'an obstinate heretic, and 'condemned himto the flames."

Mosheim farther says, that the laws enacted against heretics, by the Empefor Frederick the second, were then in rigor at Geneva.

Servetus was not only the most outrageous heretic then in existence, but he was one of the most audacious and porrid blasphemers of the Supreme

case of Servetus? Calvin did advise God for what Calvin did, and says that that Servetus should be accused othere- the" church owes gratitude to him, and sy and blasphemy; and on this advice, will owe it to the latest posterity." Says one of the Syndicks of Geneva ordered him to be conducted to prison.

Before his trial, Servetus addressed a letter to the Lords, Syndicks and Senators of Geneva, in which he gives his opinion that heretics and blasphemers ought to suffer death. 'I am detained,' says he, 'under a criminal accusation, on account of John Calvin. who has falsely accused me.' He then states what Calvin alleged against him, and says, 'These are horrible and execrable things and if I had said that, not only said, but written and ought to suffer death. It was also the published it, to infect the world, I should condemn myself to death .-Therefore, my Lords, I demand that my false accuser be punished pæna talionis, and be detained prisoner as I am, until the cause is determined by my death or his. For this I inscribe them all in the lump? myself against him, i. e. Calvin, on the said pæna talionis; and am contented to die if he is not convicted as well of this as of other things, which I shall allege against him.' It hence appears, that Servetus was of the same opinion with others, that heretics and blasphemers deserved death, and says, in effect, if the charges against him should be proved, he should be 'contentèd to die ?

After the charges against him were substantiated, the magistrates of Vienne demanded him as their prisoner, who had escaped from their prison.

Before he was tried by the Senate. upon the authenticated charges, they lest it to his choice, to abide their decision, or go to Vienne. But he chose to abide their decision, though be knew the laws of the Emperor Frederick the second, we're in force in Geneva, and that by these laws the sentence of the Senate would be governed.

After the charges were declared to be proved by the Senate, Servetus appealed to the Swiss churches. Upon this, the Senate forwarded to said churches the charges, proofs, and the book. After serious examination, the four Swiss churches of Schaffhausen. Basil. Berne and Zurich, gave it as their opinion, that the charges of hereav and blaspliemy were amply proved. But in what manner he should be treated, they left with the Senate. In a long letter now before me, from Zurich, in which they give a full statement of their opinions which were the result of three day's examination, nothing is said about the punishment of death. They left this to the civil court.

Having the opinion, then, of the Swiss churches, that the charges of heresy and blasphemy against Servetus were substantiated, the Senate of Geneva proceeded to pass upon him the sentence of death. They condemned him to be burnt. Let it be distinctly remembered, that John Calvin never sat in judgment upon Servetus He had no voice in the sentence which condemned him to be burnt. After the charges of heresy and blasphemy were proved, Calvin never opened his lips about his punishment. And after Se tus was condemned to be burnt, Calvin used all his influence to have the kind of death commuted, but in vain.

Calvin did advise his apprehension, and took a part in proving him a heretic and blasphemer. Here he stop. Calvin had received the freedom of the city, and was indispensably bound by law to impeach Servetus, or any othe. man, if gunty of any crime. As a faithful citizen, he advised the apprehension of Servetus. Had he not done it, he would have been condemned by the citizens, and by the whole profestant church.

It was the opinion of all the great Reformers at that time, nay, of the whole reformed church, that heretics and Masphemers ought to suffer death. Many of them expressly approved of the conduct of Calvin, in the case of Servetus.

I have before me several letters of the most unted reformers, addressed to Calvin upon mi - n ject.

Melancthon was an eminent reform.

deration and mildness. And yet in a But what part did Calvin take in the letter to Calvin he thanks the Son of this amiable man to Calvin, "I perfectly assent to your opinion," and "I affirm also that your magistrates did the truth or falsehood of this circumstance right in punishing, after a regular trial, this blasphemous man.

> In a letter to Bullinger, said Melanc thon. "I judge that the Genevese Senate did perfectly right, to put an end to this obstinate man, who never ceased from blaspheming and I wonder at those who disapprove of this severity."

> It was Calvin's opinion that men of the sentiments and conduct of Servetus opinion of the most distinguished Reformers, and all the Swiss churches. Why then should Calvin be singled out from all the rest, and loaded with slander and repreach? Why not connect him with the rest and condemn

So far from duncing round burning faggots. Calvin had no hand in the condemnation of Servetus; and after he was condemned by a civil court, Calvin laboured with the Senate, to change the same conclusion,-"Love is the fuifill the sentence to some other kind of death. He opposed his being burnt with all his influence.

I am one that believes the conduct of Calvin in the case of Servetus perfeetly correct. If there is any blame, it pleased with it, we know not. If our attaches to the Genevese senate, and brethren, the editors of newspapers. not to Calvin.

again-t Servetus I have nothing to do, part will be admitted as correct and My object is to refute the foul slander pod - theremainder we shall pass over raised against one of the greatest, and in silence, as our friend hackindly and hest of the Reformers, -a slander that gently helped us out of the scrape. has been bandled about for ages, by He promises in future to communicate men who are ignorant of the true history of that outragrous busphemer's the specimen which we have received. death. HISTORICUS.

*Several errors escaped our notice n the first part of the Oration of Mr. Thompson, which we intended to have noticed sooner, but having received the present essay before the last number of our paper was issued, we thought it best to defer them to this time.

In No 4 of Jun. 29, in the Oration replies of Servetus, together with his 2d paragraph from the beginning, 2d line from bostom, for theirs and thus. -2d par. centre col. 2d l. for practi sing v. preaching .- 2d 1. from hottom same par. for Gospel faith. r. Papal faith .-- Last wind in same sentence, for people r. Pope.

THE WHIE. BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1821.

Subscribers to the Washington Whig who are in arrears to the former proprietor, Mr. Schultz, are respectfully requested to call on the present editors as soon as convenient, and settle their accounts, as they are authorized to receive the same.

Our respected correspondent Lyranus is informed, that his valuable communication is unavoidably postpon ed, but shall appear in our next number. Pindar and Amicus shall have a place as soon as we can find room in our columns .- The space we allot for original communications is limited, -when the are long, we find ourselves in some degree embarcassed in our desires to accomodated all those of our friends whom we would wish to favor, and at the same time, comply with the demands of the public, who are fond of variety, and whom we are anxious to please.

We have inserted in to-day's paper a communication from Historicus, in answer to a certain sentence contained in the Oration which we published some weeks ago.-We have no desire to pass any comments on the points at issue between the tirator and Historicus, in the way of explanation, as we are aware that it is a subject which has long been disputed, and funless decided by the present essay,) will continue to be so as long to mankind differ in sentiment on the religo us tenets held forth by the great Divine alluded to. Mankind too generally take nore pains to che ish a favorite mistake and use more energy to find proofs and argue ments to fortify themselves in it, than they to to seek the evidences of its unsoundness, a to discover the adhibitity of their own judgments in forming it. On this question, religion is not invalidated by proof on ciher side of the controversy; and if so, wh

prought against that great man, when the subserve no purpose other than to derogat rom his high standing as' a religious retor mer? The Orator has indeed repeated who has been often said; but on what authority it has been said, and how far true, we shall leave Historicus to explain .- We nre appre hensive that more importance is attached to as involving in it the cause of religion, that is in any degree necessary; and much less a respects the character of the man agains whom it was issued, than should be permit ted if not true. We have no proof that w shall not be called to an account at the tribu nal of the Almighty, for calumniating n man' fume long after he has ceased to exist. and treated with as much severity for doing it a we would his person if he lived. It is by ou motives we shall be judged .- The wicker have always had a desire to involve religion in the inistakes and errors of its advocates this however is a gross error of the lieart -Could all be proved against the great refor mer that has been said, it would effect not! ing -He was a good and a great man, and his labours for the good of mankind wil transmit his name to latest posterity. - If h peached doctrines which we do not believe we on the otlicr hand hold opinions discred ited by him. In differences of opinion w shouldnot be uncharitable Our Lord com manded us to "judge not that we be nu judged"-another observation urges us t

The following letter we liave received for publication from a particular friend. How far the public may be are satisfied, we think our patrons have With the sentence of the Senate no right to find fault. The greater for the benefit of our patrons, and from we have rea-n to anticipate some a. musement, if not instruction, for our woung readers, from the cabinet of Ro FERTSON. -Editors.

TO JOHN CLARKE & Co. Gentlemen-

In your Prospectus, you stated that it was your design to dedicate a pariof your paper to usefulness. Among the many objects which by that address you seemed desirous to embrace, the youth of our country, and particularly the ladies, have been noticed as claiming your attention, and such as you have expressed a wish to benefit. In you undertaking, you will have difficulties to encounter of which you are nnt perhaps aware, before you can accomplish that object. When you shall commence the work, you will find it necessary not only to instruct, but to convince them that they need your instruction. You may feel it your dutv to supply your young readers with hints for the improvement of their minds; but when that is done, you will suffer the mortification of seeing them treated with disrespect, and that, too, by those who are in greatest need of your admonitions. You must be aware that there is a vast portion of mankind, who, by habi ude, are rendered so inevery consideration which would lead them tu an improvement of their condition. Such generally guard the door of access to their liearts from the approach of moral instruction with diligence, and indeed very often with great success. Those habits in which they sio much indulge and cherish, redures this to a natural propensity. They are never without ingenious subterfuges wherewith to excuse themselves, when conscience, alarms, or eloquence exposes the absurdity of their proceedings. If they are told that to be good, requires only the same care - the same witchfulness tho same anxiety and attention, as to be bad, they reply by an answer as foolish as dangerous, (the sophistry of which they never exam ine into) that liuman nature is weak and they cannot help it! They never take it into consideration, that though human nature is weak, it is, not with standing, sufficiently strong to enable them to comply, with, and perform all, that God commands, or duty requires. The man who is seriously disposed to

become better, has help in his under-

taking, which will never fail hirn. He

passed a law that blasphemers should er, and distinguished highly for his mo-fare the public so often amused by censure I is encouraged by the example of the the public with the effusions of good-he is instructed by the Holy Scriptures, and is supported by the Divine Spirit, which is ready every moment to assist him, if he calls for i in a suitable manner.

> But, gentlemen, when I took up my pen to address you, I had another obect in view besides moralizing.-You have, doubtless, for a long time been readers, but (as I have been told) havnot long been editors of newspapers In this your professional business, you will find it impossible, by your greatest exertions, to please all your readers. The most you can expect to do, is to please the majority. But in order to produce that effect, you must not appear too wise, or they will first envy, and then traduce you. Neither should you act the fool; for if they discove: hemselves your superior, they will glory in their triumph, and display their wit and perspicacity at your expense. If you are grave and didactic, the old and experienced only, who know how to properly estimate your performances, will read them. If you encourage mirth and levity, you will soon find. that though you may have an increase of subscribers, you will have a diminution of pay; as the patrons of fun, are those who seldom have any thing to give for its support. If you address yourself to the old, the young are slow to believe that they have any interest in your remarks -if to the young, they will inform you to take your own advice, and never mind them! If you correct vice, and point out the moral duties without discrimination, no person will feel themselves chastised by the severity of your remarks, or improved by the wisdom of your deliberations; and if you give your readers continued supply, as some do, of a beterogenious coilection of miraculous escapes! dreadful accidents! wonderful prodigies! awful catastrophes! terrible tempssts! mammoth pumpkins—as tonishing feats! and a thousand other delectable morsels of the like kind. on tire and disgust another and perhaps not the least respectable part of your subscribers, whose aversion to every thing unlike substantial information is such, that they look upon that as triffing which does not tend to store the mind with useful sentiments, and add dignity to their manners, and respectability to their persons.

In my intercourse with society, have had frequent opportunities of hear ing almost every variety of opinion which can be advanced on the subjecof how newspapers should be manag ed for the public good. These opinion have been as various, and often as misnapen as the heads that furnished them, and much more so. The selec tions of one, and the suggestions of another, would make the gravest coun tenance brighten with a smile. From beardless boys, or old bachelors, should not much wonder if aste would occasionally be outraged for the gratification of their fancies or their humors; but when men, who are in the prime of life, who have children to instruct, or their own minds to supply with knowledge, in order to give instruction to their children when they grow old enough to receive it, and who are bound by all the laws of God and nature, to use every effort in their power to guide them to a judicious and prudent use of their understandings on every subject interesting to their happiness in this life, or in that which is to come, are so forward, as they are often found to be, to reject every thing which is intended as food for their intellects, how can we feel surprise at their ignorance? Beings of this class we must pity, for they truly are the most pitiable objects in creation.

I do now believe, as I always did, that publishers of newspapers have it they should not be made the vehicle greatly in their power to benefit the every nonsensical rhapsody, or the public by improving observations and pot of every anomalous opinion useful selections; and that for the neglect of this duty they will have to might choose to supply them with. give a strict account. To them is chief- they occasionally cause the sons ly owing the present state of public Momus to inake their Schincter taste in respect to newspapers. They rum become more tensive, cum risio too frequently study the weak side of the man of soher sense should not human nature, and instead of strength- disappointed in his way also. No ening, set their engines at work to tence should be permitted to have mostrate every thing which it is place in they columns which we fortified. They too frequently amuse raise a blush on the cheeks of modes

own vindictive passions, when a pursuits are frustrated, or their in ests imneced by aily, intervening the cle. They ton frequently, regard of truth or justice, calumniate tul buse men of unblemished reputation because they do not believe in the political creed, or support similar tensions with themselves. They frequently are found supporting most abandoned and profligate, for of ces of trust and profit; and to ma way for such, traducing men of the quence, understanding, honorand el cation. But here i shall forbear, less offend by my plainness, those whom respect. I have presumed on yourn ceiving my remarks with good temper as I have taken it for granted that so are yet guiltless of the offences the I have enumerated. The cause of the interruptions to social and political harmony, depends on the facilities forded them by the freedom of his laws, and their ready access to press. These things, which are dish. guished blessings, should not be top verted into a curse. Editors of new papers, like ministers of the Good should employ their talents (if the have any) in the support of truth, the dissemination of vi: tuous and m rect principles. When the publication

error, they should reprove hear when they sink in indolence and thy, arouse them; and when igneral teach them. They should not permit their passions or feelings to on any side, unless on such a causen will receive the approhation of h -ood among mankind, and of their in consciences. By them, private the racter should always be held same and the public good should not be in muted for private or personal men

But, notwithstanding the difficult

you may meet with, there is a mille

course which, if you pursue, you u

not fail to please. An extreme of

side, is not agreeable. Those whom newspapers, are those who want new but then the choice in selecting ithis matter of prudence, as a great propo tion of the news which is put in den lation is interesting to no one. It es cludes more valuable matter, and whe inserted, only serves the editor toff his paper with, and the reader to fin his excuse for not being better emplo ed. There are ton many who have intural repugnance to intellectual in provement- too many, who, were the to he told that their pursuits were a temptible, and their observations find lous, instead of a calm enquiry for the purpose of examining whether or m they were justly censured, would be stitute anger for a good understading and malice for a disposition to impro and amend. Such is the nature of in

that however little he may be disposed have his faults told to his face, h same feelings will seldom be excluin see thein in print, unless his not accompany them; because, in them rase it comes home to him direct, out the possibility of evasion, but the other, though he may feel compile tuous visitings of conscience on rea ing his picture, yet still he imagin that it is only himself can mak discovery, and that the public will make tlie application.

Newspapers should, in my opini lie public monitors. Their extensi publication adapts them to this; me than any otlier publication. should contain local and generaling ma ion in sufficient variety. The should be the advocates of religion the friends of virtua and social happ ness, and the foes of vice and imm ality. In them, agriculture should encouraged -political 'and dome economy recommended-learning fused-public taste corrected and proved, and peace preserved. the whimseys of freakish scribble

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dered as an object of their particular regard.

When I inform you, gentlemen, that I am an old man, and your friend, that I have seen much of the world, have esperienced many of its fluctuations, and have acquired all or a great part, of tlie knowlege I pretend to, by practical observation, you will, I hope, excuse my freedom in this letter. I am no squeamish cynic, or hypercritical remarker; I have the good of my fellow men sincerely at heart, antl would willlingly dedicate myself to their service the short remainder of my life. If you can forgive my freedom, and appreciate my, remarks, I shall, when lice. The sum thus voted has, I believe you publish this, forward to you a collection of letter;, written to, and received horn, my chiltleen many years ago, when they were at school, -learning trades as apprentices,-travelling on business; Jivingat a distance, and in a great many situations in life in which circumstances placed them .- I heir answers I shall send you also. If they contain any remarks to encourage the juvenile part of your readers, whether male or female, to pursue the knowledge of themselves - of the worldof books-and of their Creator; if they inspire one single individual to perform one good act, to possess one noble and 'dignified sentiment, or to divest themselves of one evil habit, I shall he amply compensated for my trouble, and you will meet your reward in the approbation of your own conscience. The delight I feel in the education of children, by directing them on all becasions,' to rectitude of conduct before men, and a pro-per discharge of their duty to God. transcends my powers of language to describe. have labored for the good of my own children, and I have not sown in a barren ,soil; for their past and present conduct gives me assurances of their future usefulness. They love me, and many, of them, (now directing their own families) manifest that love, by the practice of those principles in which they have been educated.

Hours truly, ROBERTSON. CONGRESSIONAL.

Ertracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, February 6, 1821. "The committee of thirteen, on the subject of the admission of Missouri,

have, as yet, made no report. The House have, for the three last days, been employed on appropriation bills;-The first-one acted on, making provision for continuing the Centre building of the Capital, has passed that

branch. the bill making appropriations for the support of government, (the Civil list) for 1821, has passed through a committee of the whole, and was at the close of this clay's sitting, reported to the House. Several items in it excited considerable debate, but none so much as proposition submitted by Mr. Clay to introduce an allowance an al. lowance for an outfit and one years say Tary for a Minister Plenipotentiary, to not be trusted with the charge of time whichever of the Republics of South most unimportant service. Among the America, the Presitlent, with the ad vice and consent of the Senate, might ed some of those who, hut a few days select-nearly the whole of this day before, had aided in discarding a numwas consumed in discussing it. The ber of the most experienced, useful, debate, as might have been anticipated and successful officers of the army. from the subject, was fervid. - The ad- am willing to acknowlege a naval force vocates were Messrs. Clay, Floyd, Ste- to be the most efficient, and possibly vens, Trimble and Culpepper .- I'he: opponents, Messrs, Lowndes, Robertson anti Rhea-although no particular my part, to sacrifice every other intergovernment was indicated in the motion of Mr. Clay, get it was evident, most ardent friends of the navy may that the Republic, of Columbia was in the mind's eye-the motion was re- probably have better subserved their jected, 77 to 73; but as the votes given great purpose—the preservation arid in committee are never recorded, and are not conclusive, I consider it very the relaxation at this time of great presuncertain how it will be determined in the House, upon a call of Ayes and Noes-to-morrow will probably determine it. It will probably ne recollected. that at the last, Session, a Resolution declaring it expedient to make the proposed appropriation, was agreed to, 80 to 75; but being near the close of the Session, it was not followed up by any further measure.

The select Committee, appointed some time ago, on the subject, have re-

he Heads of Departments, Comptrol lers, Auditors, Clerks, &c. at about the rate of 20 per cent.

The Senate have been lately much purchasers of public lands, and for the estublishment of a system of Bankrupt cy, but have come to nothing conclusive on cither.

> Washington Feb. 10, 1821. The Navy.

The naval establishment of the United States has been hitherto no otliervise fixed or restrained by law, than by the amount of appropriations which have been annually voted for that seralways been the full amount of that asked Cor hy the executive department; that in fact, this branch of the government may he said to have had the entire control of the navy, in regard to the amount and species of force; as well as the particular service in which it has been employed.

Mr. Barbour, from the naval cominittee, on the 29th ult. concluded a long and special report on the subject. by submitting the following-

Resolved, That a naval peace esta

blishment ought to be fired by law. In the course of the report, the com mittee stated that the total number of guns of our ships, built, equipped, and launched, (including the three line of battle ships. Ohio, North Carolina and Delaware, not pet equipped) amounts to 797. They proposed to retain a sufficient number of commissioned and warrant officers to supply all these up on a war establishment, and of some grades a few more, and to reduce the number of seamen; ordinary seamen and boys, from 2932, the number proposed by the navy department, to 2521: and tlie number of guns to be employed, from \$35 to 273. This report was called up, discussed, and decided in he House on Thursday. In the course of the proceedings, tlie following proviso, tin motion of Mr. Lawndes, was added to the original resolution: "Provided, That the number of captain-, masters, commandants, lieutenants. and midshipmen, shall not tie less than that of those non-commissioned in the naval seivice." This proviso was carried by a vote of 87 to G3. A motion of Mr. Mercer, to prohibit any feduction of the number of seamen, was re jected. By the report above referred to, it appears we have in commission 15 post captains, 20 masters commandants, 70 lieutenants, and 27 surgeons more than would be required in tinie of war, to full officer all our vessels, and yet a majority of 24 are found in the House of Representatives opposed to parting with one of them in time of peace; although it is well known, not withstanding the general excellent character of our naval officers, that there are among them some at least, who, from original incapacity, or the indulgence of irregular habits, who are a weight upon the establishment, 'hat: have been denied promotion, although otherwise entitled to it, arid wlio would members of this majority, are record-

continued popularity of it, -than a lit-

the cheapest mode of defence, to a

certain extent—hut am not willing, for

est at the shrine of this favorite. The

regret their pertinacity: nothing would

South America. Upon the consideration of the gene al appropriation hill, in the House yesterday, Mr. Clay renewed his matiun, to provide an outfit for a Minister tu South America, another long debate. ensued, in which Messes. Clay, Tucker, of Va. and Southard advocated, and Messrs. Robertson, Wood, Rhea. Reed, and Lowndes opposed it. It was again lost, ayes 79, noes 86, being the

and the fair sex should ever be consisported a bill to reduce the salaries of fullest vote that has been taken in the cellence of their rational nature. On House for sever I weeks.

> To-day Mr. Clay introduced a resolution, expressive of sympathy for the South American Patriots, and a engaged on the bills for the relief of pledge of support to the executive, whenever they shall deem it prudence to recognize the independence of any of the struggling Patriotic governments here. This proposition brought on another protracted debate, in which several additional gentlemen engaged A division of the resolution having been ordered, the first member of it was a greed to, with but twelve dissenting voices. The latter was carried by a majority of nineteen.

Bankrupt Bill.

The Senate have recently refused indefinitely to postpone the bankrupt bill by the following vote-ayes 10, nnes 32, a pretty certain pledge of its passing that body.

Reduction of Salaries.

Rfr. Culhieth, from a committee appointed for the purpose, has reported a bill to reduce the salaries of the heads ur department from \$6.000 to \$5,000; tlint of several other principal civil officers to undergo a similar change, and the long list of clerks to be reduced at the rate of 20 per cent.

Pay of Army Officers.

The military committee have brought in a bill to give the officers of the army a gross allowance per month, in heu of the pay an I emoluments which they now receive. This is in accordarice with resolutions which have been introduced within the last year or two, on the subject.

The Florida treaty has at length been received in this city. 'This niay he relied on.

William S. Blackledge has been elected t(;, and taken his seat in, the House of Representatives, from North Carolina, in the place of Mr. Slocumb,

Liberty, or modern Patriots .- The great asserters of liberty are very of ten observed to he great tyrants in thei own families arid little societies, "where Cato listens tu his own applause," and tis fact is to many a cause of wonder. The solution of this phenomenon is ea sy and obvious. These patriots are so fond of liberty, that they wish to menopolise it all to themselves. - Nation al Recorder.

U. States' Senntor .- We some time strice metioneti our understandin. that Judge Southand had declined accepting an appointment to the Senate for the remainder of this session, on account of professional engagements .-We now learn, that he has accepted the appointment, and has actually gone n to take liis seat. - Tren. True Ame-

· Religious and victuous principles re the best legacies which parents car equeath to their children. Since vir ue is the greatest ornament and high st felicity of human nature' since i sprobably the road to health, reputaion and prosperity in this world; since it certainly brings with it the most inence, the favor of Almighty God, and the hope of eternal life; how can put ents so judiciously manifest their love to their offspring, as by "trainingthern up in the way in which they should go? What compensation will the greatest abundance of riches, the highest honors, or even the most extensive learnng make them, for the want of those religious principles and virtuous habits which are he true and lasting foundation of happiness?

"By all the nameless sensations of tenderness which ye whom heaven hath blessed with children feel towards them, be entreated, then, to make their improvement in piety and virtue your chief concern. That you should provide as far as you are able for their comfortable support and happy settle ment in life, is undoubtedly your duty. Nor is it less your duty to afford them feetly dry and elastic, otherwise their joins lands of Daniel Blizard and others; every opportunity in your power for improving their understandings, and laving up stores of useful antl orna mental knowledge in their minds. But let it never he forgotten that the principal part of education, is the education of the heart. Endeavor by every method in your power to inspire them with a reverence for the Supreme Being, with gratitude for his innumerable me with a sense of honour and love of virtup: with sentiments of generosity and co apassion towards their fellow-creaunis; with regard to truth; and with a

this foundation assist them in raising the superstructure of a manly, virtuous and useful character."

Itonour .- True honour, though it a different principle, from religion. yet is not contrary to it. Religion embraces virtue, as it is enjoined by the laws of God; honour, as it is graceful arid ornamental to liuman nature. The religious man fears, the man of honour scorns to do an III action. The latter considers vice as something that is beneath him, the otlicr as something that is inoffensive to the Divine being; the one as what is unbecoming, the other as what is forbidden."

CENSUS OF CAPE MAY-1820. Taken by Samuel Ogden.

Free White Males. Under 10 pears of age, Of 10 and under. 16, 319 Of 15 and under 18, Of 16 and under 26, 350 Of 26 and unde: 45, 420 Di 45 aiid upwards,

Deduct from 16 to 18, not in the aggregate,

2129

79

2040

555

310

263

115

14

25

12

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1720

29

20:3

3992

\$689

347

Free White Females.

Under 10 years of age, Of 10 arid under 16, Of 16 and under 26, Of 26 and under 45, Ot 45 and upwards,

Slaves. - Males. Under 14 years of age, 14 to 26, 26 to 45.

45 and upwards,

Females. Under 14 years of age, 14 to 26, 26 ru 45,

Free Blacks .- Males. Under 1'4 years of age, **14** to 26, 26 to 45, 45 and upwards,

45 and upwards,

Females. Under 14 year.; of age, 14 to 26, 26 to 45, 45 and upwards,

> Free white males, Free white females, Slaves. Free blacks,

Census in 1810, Foreigners not naturalized, Engaged in agriculture, Engaged in commerce, Engaged in manufactures,

To prevent shoes from taking in water .- One pint of drying Oil, two ounces of vellow wax, two ounces of tur pentine, and half an ounce of Burgundy pitch, melted carefully over a slow fire. If new boots or shoes are rubbed property of Major Henderson and taken in with this mixture, either to the sunshine or at some distance from the fire, by with a sponge, or soft brush, and the operation is repeated as often as they operation is repeated as often as they Henderson, is adjourned until Tues-become dry, till the leather is fully sa-day the 6th of March next, between turated, they will be impervious to wet, and will wear much longer, as ternoon at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewswell as acquiring a softness and pliability, that will prevent the leather from ever shrivelling.

Note-Shoes or boots prepared as above, ought not to be worn till perthan encreased .- American Farmer.

Blacking, which when on Boots, or Shoes, can be rubbed with a Cambric handkerchief without soiling it in the least, and will assume the same lustre after being plunged in water as before. One-fourth lb. of Ivery black, 1 oz.

inseed oil, 1 oz. spirits lavender, 1 oz. oil vitriol, 2 ozs sugar candy, 3 pints consciousness of their dignity & the ex- best vinegar, and juice of two lemons.

Note-The ivory black and linseed oil to be well mixed in a morter, the sugar candy to be pounded, the vitriol to be put in a glass of water, and let stand till cold. The spirits lavender, and oil vitriol not to be put until all the other ingredients have been well mix Nat. Rec.

The Steam-hoat Fulton is to leave New-York to-morrow for New-Orleans and to touch at Charleston and Havan-

na going and returning.
JOHN Holmes has been re-elected to the Senate of the United States, from the state of Maine, for six years from the 3d of March next.

A law has passed the Legislature of Ohio appropriating ten thousand dolalars for the establishment at Cincinnati of "a Commercial Hospital and Lunatic Asylum."

A Clergyman of Norfolk, having a quarrel with a neighboring gentleman; who insulted him, and at last told him. "Doctor, your gown is your protection,"-replied, "Though it may be mine, it shall not be yours;" and immediately pulled it off, and threshed the aggressor.

MARRIED.

At Philadelphia, SAMUEL SEELEY, Esq. of Bridgeton, W J. to Mrs. MARY BURGIN, of the former place.

Sheriff's Sale.

Y Virtue of sindry writs of fieri facias to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Monday, the me-teenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Eddad Cook in the township of Stor Creek,

A Lot of Land.

Said to contain in y Ac es, more or less, on which is situated a Dwelling House, Fulling Mill and Fectory;—Also, two LOTS said to contain seven Acres more or less; joins lands of Edward Keasby and others: together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Eldad Cook, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Ra

Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, Witham N. Jeffers and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Br.dgeton Jan. 18.—Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

TO be Rented a FARM and GRIST MILLI and SAW MILL, where the Subscriber at present resides, ALSO, a DWELLING and STORE HOUSE at Backshooten, and of required there will be let or Loan to sup-port the Store, two Thousand five Hundred: Dollars on approved security—A: SO a DWELLING HOUSE in Millyile, and post session given the 25th day of March next, ensuing. For particulars apply to JOHN MATTHEWS

N. B. The Co-partnership of John Mat-chews & Son is this day dissolved by mu-Buckshootem, Cumberland country, N. J. Feb 2-Feb 19, 1821-4t.

Six Cents Reward.

2) ANA AY from the subscriber on the 10.9th mst. an indented apprentice girl named CHARLOTTE OGDEN, seventeen years of age, dark complexion, full face, thick set, had on, and took with he Nine Frocks, and several other Articles; whoever takes up said rimaway shaft receive the above reward, but no charges,
PATRICK CARAWAY.

Cedarville, Feb. 19, 1821 -4t.

Sheriff's Sales.

V Virtue of several writ of Fieri Facing, to me directed, will be exposed to sale; at public vendue, on Tuesday the sixth day of February next, between the lious 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 saxty acres more or less—A Lot of twenty nine aces joins the above described 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 and to contain nine acres; together with allthe lands of the defendant-Scized as the execution at the suit of Jacob Clement, Edmund I. Hollinshead assignee and to be sold by W.M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

THE sale of the property of Major the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the after in Bridgeton. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place. A tract of Land and Meadow.

feetly dry and elastic, otherwise their 1900s tands of Marie Marie and courses. A durability would be rather prevented, Tract of Eand, joins lands of Reuben Garrier son and others, said to contain Effy Acres more or less; together withall the lands of the defendant. Serzed as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seciety, William Bevan Jr. assignee, and others, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

THE sale of the above property of Daniel R. Moore is further adjourned until Tuesday the 6th day of March ext, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brew & in Bridgeton between the hours at 122 and 5 o'clock in the alternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Feb. 62

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between The President, Directors and Com-pany of the State Bank at Camden, Complamants, and einiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Giles

Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, De-

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 arid 5 o'clock in the afternoon,

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

The following Tracts of Land, to wit

1. A tract of Cedar Swamp, situate in the township of Dee field, county of Cumberland, on Little mill Run, containing 29 acres, more or less.

2. A tract of Land, situate in the town-ship 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 Faufield aforesaid, adjoining lands now.

or late of Neri Ogden; containing 26 acres

more or less.

4. A tract of Land, situate in the town ship of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pier-

son arid others, containing sixty-four and a half acree, 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," containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres.

7. The undivided one-third part of a tract 7. The undivided one-thirdpart of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Comberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of Juck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.

8. The undivided third-pat of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck.

land and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remmington; the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.

9. The undivided third-part of two tracts

At the same place, on the first of Eard, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by 1. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper 1 moiety of C. Sheppard S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remnington, the other moiety of D and M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, man and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, the 2st of said tracts, the 1st of said tracts, and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, the 2st of said tracts, and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, the 2st of said tracts, and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, and their wives. The said tracts, and their wives. The said tracts, and their wives are more or less: the 2st of said tracts, and their wives. The said tracts, and the same place, on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and the same place, on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and the same place, on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the sale of Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and the same place on the first day in March next, for the same place on the first day in March next, for the same place on the first day in March next, for the same place on the first day in March next, for the same place on the first day in March next, for the same place on containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d 978 acres, excepting out of the last a trace

old to Samuel Seeds.

10. A trace of Land, situate in the County
of Comberland, adjoining lands now or late
of J Buck and A. Pierson, 300 acres more

11. The undivided third-part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucesters purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Copper, of D. Richman and wife, containing

. 12. The undiv ded-third part of a truct o land, situate in the cour y 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 fort; acres

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 faciasto 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, be. tween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the sale of the afternoon of said day, in the coun ty of Cumberland, at the ion of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, all the three fol-lowing described Farms and Tract of Laid: The first a

A FARM,

situate in the township of Fairfield; for the sale of which Farm was purchased by Jeremiah Buck of John Ogden, Jr. joins lands late of Curtis Edwards, and A-dam Rocap, and bounds on Fuller's Run, and Cohansey Creek, &c. said to contamone 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 Hopeweil township, and joins lands of John Holmes, Isaac Brown, and others, said to contain forty acres more or less; the two lest. mentioned tracts Jeremiah Buck purchased of Ephraim Holmes. Seized athe property of Jeremiah Buck and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Ridgeway complainant, and to he sold by

WM: R. FIFHIAN, Sheriff. Bridgeton, Jan. 20, 1821.

For Sale.

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

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

ALSO, for sale, two NEW WAGONS, ell made and irioned; one of them adapted or one or two horses,

NOTE E.

Pursuant to decree of a the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale at public ven-due, on Wednesday the 21st day of February next: between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said lay, 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. clec. The aloresaid property is part or the Farm whereon Jonathan Brown now lives, and is bounded by 'Toping's tane on the north, and the Bacon's nieck Road, on the east; late the por-perty 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

rownships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.

50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 51 to 55 range 29

At the same place, on the first Mon day in March next, for the sale of Fownships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the

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

Township 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 eas

At the same place on the first Mon-Yownships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east

and of 43 aiid 44, in range 7 east At Jackson, in the county of Cape Cirardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale

Fownships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line

33 range 4, east 29, 30 & 31 5 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

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
8 9 & 10
range 7, east
8 9 & 10
8

1,89&10 1, 6, 7, 89 & 10 At Palestine, in said state, on the

second Monday in February next, for 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

8,9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory on the first Monday in November next.

Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 an

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. 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 Of

ffice. Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the ist of May, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.
Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—t1stMy.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

By James Hopkins, Jacob Glover, and John Ffrith, asquires, Judges of the Inferi-or Court of Common Pleas of the County of Gloucester.

TOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That or John J. Vanderkemp, who claim an undivided two third parts of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, in the county aforesaid; bounded as follows: Becoming at the beginning of the County of the beginning of the land. guning at the beginning corner of Hind's survey, in the line of the West-Jersey socie truct; in the line of the West-stay sorter, in the line of the West-stay sorter, from thence north 48 deg. 30" E. 152 chains to the south westerly corner of a survey made to Israel Pemberton for 1196 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 t; 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. 46 deg. E. 80 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 a survey made to John Monroe of 202 decres, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office in liber B. B. fol. 25, thence in the lime thereof N. 2 deg. W. 78 chains, thence still by the same S. 47 deg. E. 30 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 ties. E. 29 chains, thence the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first thence N. 48 deg. 30" E 150 chains to t;

chains 50 linke 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 M'Callum, and is recorded in lib. B B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains 4 hours. thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains, thence N.2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 881 ac es, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark N. 2 deg. West 30 Chains to the mine of soft age, 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 38 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence N. 19 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. West 18 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the northerly side S. 75 deg. West 4 chains, thence N. 5 deg. West 71 chains, thence still by the same S. 78 deg. west 4 chains, thence S. 58 deg. West 32 chains, thence still by the same south 61 deg. West 17 chains, thence south 86 deg. West 30 chains, thence south 56 deg. West 9 chains, thence south 56 deg. West 9 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 17 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 18 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 19 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 19 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 19 chains, thence N. 2 deg. West 2 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 30 chains, thence south 15 deg. West 30 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 14 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 15 deg. West 30 chains, thence south 15 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 15 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence west 30 chains, thence south 15 deg. West 30 chains, thence west 30 chains still by the same south 11-4 E. 8 chains, thence E. 27 chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 161-4 deg. E 6 chains 50 link.; hence still by the same 11-4 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. ety tract, thence along the same S. 12 deg F acres of land (more or less) after deducing all prior surveys: And who also chain the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Gallaway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginners the 35 compact of Hallaway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginners of Hallaway aforesaids are supplied to the same and the same aforesaids are supplied to the same aforesaids and the same aforesaids are supplied to the same aforesaids and the same aforesaids are supplied to the same aforesaids and the same aforesaids are supplied to the same aforesaids and the same aforesaids are supplied to the same aforesaids and the same afor laway 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 ver Landing Creck, 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 courth 82 chains, thence F. 14 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. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 22 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 1 1057 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, recor-ded in the Surveyor General's Office, at Borded in the Surveyor General's Ornee, at Sur-langton, in liber D. D. 419. We have nom-nated 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 stat-ed to us, at the Inn of Jesse Smith, in Wood-ham, it he courter of Educators on the bury, 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 pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by Coparceners, joint te nants, 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 ou Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one

Jas Hopkins. Jacob Glover, John Ffirth.

Sheriff's Sales.

PY 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 of 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 execu-tion at the suit of Dan Simkins and Charles

Platts, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and places The following described Lands; siuate in the township of Fairfield,

1. A small FARM joins lands of Jonathan Bennet, and others, said to contain fifty acres

2 A LOT joins lands of John Ogden and others said to contain three acres.

S. 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 Earlis and Peter Sleaceman and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and oth

acres surveyed to John Garrieh, 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 pine corner to the same, thence still by the same. S. 63 deg. 30° W 25 chains, to a pine corner to the same, thence still by the same, 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 linke to another corner of Clark's linke link sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in said county.— Seized as the property of Richard Sheppard,

At the same time and place,

The following described lands

Situate in the township of Hopewell, th first is a House and Lot, situate in Bridge ton, joins lands of Jacob Shull and Ephrant Holmes, said to contain half an acre mor or less; a lot joins lands of Smith Bowe Lewis Ayres, and taken in exectition at the suit of Nancy Woodruff and Mason Mulfore

Situate in the township of Millville, jou lands of Jonathan Coney and others, said contain two hundred and thirty acres mo or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Day Atheron and taken in each tion at the said. Atheson, and taken in exection at the sur of Jercmiali Stratton; Esq. and to be so

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. B idget in Jan. 20, 4821-4t

CAPE MAY PROPERTY

FOR SALE.

Or exchange for Property in or near Philadelphia,

A FARM in Cape May County, New Jer-sey, on Denniss's Creek, and near the Bay, containing about one thousand acres,

120 acres of Woodland, of which there is a large proportion of saw timber, one mile from 2 Saw Mills, and 11 miles from a land-

500 acres of valuable Bank Meadow u 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 mea-

50 acres of cleared Land, mostly under cultivation, all fenced and divided into con-venient Fields—the balance is young Ceda: Swamp, which is coming up very thrifty.

The improvements are a new The improvements are a new Frame House of the best material to the hope finished two als, which has been finished two years; it is two stories high, with a plazza 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

Woodland for Sale,

ALSO,

A tract of 4 codland, 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 timber ed with Hickory, Oak, Popiar, Ash, &c. with roads througd it—being generally of rich soil and no sand, there is a great deal rich soil and no sand, there is a great deal of heavy Ship Timber on this tract of White Oah, &c.

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

January 29.

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.

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OF-FICE.

Sheriff's Sale.

If Virtue of three words of Fieri Figure 1 to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the sixteenth day of January next between the hurs 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 fallowing described land, situate in the following described lands, situate in the townsh p of Murice 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 of 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 Town. send, & to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff,

Nov. 11—Dec 18.

The sale of the above described property is adjourned until Monday the 12th day of Feb. ruary next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the house of Joseph Tomlin. in the township of Maurice Ri-

> Wm, R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Jan. 16, 1821.

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 be ween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jar vis Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following de-scopered and Sosityanes in the township of nds of Isaac Mul.

for d, Thomas Harris and others, said to con-tain twenty six acres more or less—A LOT said to contain three acres jouns, lands of Na-than Sheppard and others—A LOT joins the above described, said to contain one acre—A SMALL FARM in the township of Greenwich 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 lacob Briant, and taken in execution at the suit of John S. Wood, Esq. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

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One

A Farm, and Tract of Land. situate in the winship of Furthern, joins on town Swamp, and 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 : El jah Gould, and taken in excution at the suit of William Bateman, and to be sold by WM.R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Lot of Salt Marsh,

Situate in the township of c'airfield, Sayre's Neck iiid on the west side of Dares Island, said to contain five acres more or less: to gether with all the lands of the defendant. seized as the property of Philip Dare, and aken in executivn at the suit of Jereminh J. Foster, esq. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff, DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place; The sea following described Tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Farrield, the first joins the Pembelton Survey, said to contain firee hundred acres more or less, the second jons lands of David Whitean and others, said to con ain seventy acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Whitean and taken in execution at the suit of Bliss.

P Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Savres, executors, &c. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. At the same time and place,

A FARM, Situate in he to anship of Hopewell, joins lands of David Woodruff and others, said to contain one hundred and forty eight area more or less; a Lot of Meadow Land, joins land of John Perry and others said to contain the said the s tain two acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Blew, and taken in exe cution at the suit of William Bivens, jr. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, 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 seventy five acres; more or less together with all the lauds of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Isaac Vanamon, and the ken in execution at the suit of Mahlon Law. rence, Endorsee, 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, 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 Howdescribed land, and lands of Nathamer how-ell and others, said to contain sixteen acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the pro-perty of James Mead; and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, 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 of less, joins lands of James Vanamon, Abra-

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

w.M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff January 8th-Feb. 12, 1821.-wts.