

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

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

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

Miscellaneous Selections.

THE BIBLE.—ORIGINAL.

This Sacred volume if we read,
And to its Author raise our pray,
In wisdom's paths our steps he'll lead,
That Heaven and glory we may share.

If we neglect this holy Book—
This guide to truth—and go astray,
Heavenward our eyes will seldom look—
The more we sin, the less we'll pray.

From the Rural Visiter.

RELIGION.

Oh! wide they wander from the path of truth,
Who paint Religion with a brow of gloom:
Her step is buoyant with unfading youth,
Her features radiant with immortal bloom.

In life's gay morning, when the crimson tide
Of pleasure dances through each burning vein;
She leads with guardian care her charge
Aside,

From the broad passage to undying pain.
And when the fleeting time of joys are past,
And dark despondence on the spirit preys,
She bids, with holy hope, the sufferer cast
To brighter regions his confiding gaze.

From "lavish fears—from low, debasing
cares,
"Tis hers alone the sinking soul to save;
For her its sweetest smile creation wears,
For her, no terror has the frowning grave.

No, should this scene in heading run close,
Each shatter'd planet from its orbit move—
She would not tremble, for full well she
knows

The arm is near her of unbounded love.
Genius.—Dennis, the critic, says,
that "Genius is caused by a furious
joy and pride of soul, on the concep-
tion of an extraordinary hint. Many
men have their hints without these
motions of fury and pride of soul, because
they want fire enough to agitate their
spirits; and these we call cold writers.
Others who have a great deal of fire,
but have not excellent organs, feel the
forementioned motions, without the
extraordinary hints, and these we call
fustian writers."

"Honor.—A term extremely elastic,
it extends itself from virtue to infamy;
it signifies every thing and nothing.—
One solicits the honor of dying for his
country; one has had the honor to kill
his best friend in a duel; one considers
it an honor to enumerate among his an-
cestors a confessor of Louis XI., a mis-
tress of Francis I., and a favorite of
Henry III.; one has the honor to salu-
tate a scoundrel, to make an observa-
tion to a fool, to write to a pitiful
wretch; and when one knows not what
more to say, he has the honor to be, &c.
Honor is a word which has no plural;
for one must take great care not to con-
found it with honors, which mean quite
another thing. Such a one enjoys many
honors, who has no honor at all.
The honor of men and that of wo-
men, are plants of a very different
kind; the one grows in the sun, the
other flourishes only in the shade."

THE DUKE OF WELLINGTON.
Authentic Anecdote.—During the
campaign of the allied troops in Paris,
a French citizen who was returning
from the country through the champs
Elysees, where the troops were en-
camped, was robbed of his watch by a
serjeant in the British army. Com-
plaint was immediately made to the
commanding officer, and the troops
were paraded before the Frenchman,
who was thus enabled to single out the
offender. A court martial was held,
and the criminal condemned to die on
the following morning. As early as
four o'clock, the whole of the allied ar-
my was assembled in the Bois de Bou-
logne, near Paris, where the prisoner
was to undergo the sentence. The
charge upon which he had been tried
and convicted was read aloud, and the
unfortunate man prepared for the pre-
sence of an offended MaJor. Not a
murmur ran through the ranks. The
justice of the decree was acknowledged
by every soldier, and if the short
space of time between the offence and
his solemn expiation, excited feelings
of terror, they were mingled with re-
spect for the stern severity of their
commander—the drums beat, and the

black flag waved mournfully in the air.
The ministers of justice had already
raised the engines of destruction, and
the fatal monosyllable "fire," was al-
most half ejaculated, when the Duke
of Wellington rushed before their fire-
locks, and commanded a momentary
pause whilst he addressed the prisoner:
"You have offended against the law of
God, of honor, and of virtue—the
grave is open before you—in a few short
moments your soul will appear before
its maker—your prosecutor complains
of your sentence—the man whom you
have robbed would plead for your life,
and is horror struck with the rapidity
of your judgment. You are a soldier,
you have been brave, and as report says
until now even virtuous. Speak bold-
ly in the face of Heaven, and a sol-
dier of the army devoted to virtue and
good order, declare now your own
feelings as to your sentence."

"General," said the man, "retire,
and let my comrades do their duty.
When a soldier forgets his honor, life
becomes disgraceful, and immediate
punishment is due as an example to
the army—Fire." "You have spoken
nobly," said the Duke, with a tear in
his eye, "You have saved your life—
how can I destroy a repentant sinner,
whose words are of greater value to
the troops than his death would be?
Soldier, bear this in mind, and may a
sense of honor always deter you from
infamy." The troops rent the air with
their huzzas, the criminal fell prostrate
before the Duke, the word "march" was
given, he arose and returned alive into
those ranks which were to have wit-
nessed his execution.

Peter the Great.

Peter the Great was smitten with the
charms of a young lady, the daughter
of a foreign merchant in Moscow. He
first saw her in her father's house,
where he dined one day; he was so
much taken with her appearance, that
he offered her any terms she pleased,
if she would live with him; which this
virtuous young woman modestly re-
fused; but dreading the effects of his
authority, she put on a resolution, and
left Moscow in the night, without com-
municating her design even to her pa-
rents.—Having provided a little money
for her support, she travelled on foot
several miles into the country, till she
arrived at a small village where her
nurse lived with her husband and their
daughter, the young lady's foster sis-
ter, to whom she discovered her inten-
tion of concealing herself in the wood
near that village; and, to prevent any
discovery, she set out the same night,
accompanied by the husband and daugh-
ter. The husband being stumber man
by trade, and well acquainted with the
wood, conducted her to a little dry
spot in the middle of a morass, and
there he built a hut for her habitation.
She had deposited her money with her
nurse to procure little necessaries for
her support, which were faithfully con-
veyed to her at night, by the nurse or
her daughter, by one of whom she was
constantly attended to the night-time.

The next day after her flight, the
Czar called at her father's to see her,
and finding the parents in anxious con-
cern for their daughter; and himself
disappointed, fancied it a plan of their
own concealing her. He became angry,
and began to threaten them with the
effects of his displeasure, if she was
not produced; nothing was left the pa-
rents but the most solemn protestations,
with tears of real sorrow running down
their cheeks, to convince him of their
innocence and ignorance what was be-
come of her assuring him of their fears
that some fatal disaster must have be-
fallen her, as nothing belonging to her
was missing, except what she had on
at the time. The Czar, satisfied of their
sincerity, ordered a great search to be
made for her, with the offer of a con-
siderable reward to the person who
should discover what was become of
her, but to no purpose, the parents and
relations, apprehending she was no
more, went into mourning for her.

About a year after this she was dis-
covered by an accident. A colonel who
had come from the army to see his
friends, going a hunting into that wood,
and following his game through the
morass, he came to the hut, and look-
ing into it, saw a pretty young woman
in a mean dress. After inquiring of her
who she was; and how she came to live
in so solitary a place, he found at last
she was the lady whose disappearance
had made so great a noise; in the ut-
most confusion, and with the most fer-
vent entreaties, she prayed him on her
knees that he would not betray her; to
which he replied, that he thought her
danger was now past, as the Czar was
then otherwise engaged, and that she
might with safety discover herself at
least to her parents, with whom he
would consult how matters should be
managed. The lady agreed to his pro-

posal, and he set out immediately, and
overjoyed her parents with the happy
discovery; the issue of their delibera-
tions was to consult Madame Catharine
(as she was then called) in what
manner the affair should be opened to
the Czar. The colonel went also upon
this business, and was advised by ma-
dame to come next morning and she
would introduce him to his majesty;
when he might make the discovery and
claim the promised reward. He went
according to appointment, and being
introduced, told the accident by which
he had discovered the lady, and repre-
sented the miserable situation in which
he found her, and what she must have
suffered by being so long shut up in
such a dismal place, from the delicacy
of her sex. The Czar showed a great
deal of concern that he should have
been the cause of all her sufferings, de-
claring that he would endeavor to
make her amends. Here madame Cath-
arine suggested that she thought the
best amends his majesty could make
was to give her a handsome fortune
an. the colonel for a husband, who had
the best right, having caught her in pur-
suit of his game. The Czar agreeing
perfectly with madame Catharine's
sentiments, ordered one of his favorites
to go with the colonel, and bring the
young lady home; where she arrived,
to the inexpressible joy of her family
and relations, who had all been in
mourning for her. The marriage was
under the direction and at the expense
of the Czar, who himself gave the bride
to the bridegroom, saying, that he pre-
sented him with one of the most virtu-
ous of women; and accompanied his
declaration with very valuable presents
besides settling on her and her heirs
three thousand roubles a year. This
lady lived highly esteemed by the Czar,
and by every one who knew her.

REPORT.

The committee appointed by the Syn-
od to consider the inquiry respecting
Free Masonry, report:—

That, having seriously deliberated
on the same, they are of opinion, that
this Subject in a previous demands the at-
tention of this Synod, and of the church
at large. We are aware that in dis-
charging our duty, and in the expres-
sion of our sentiments relative to ma-
sonic societies, unpleasant sensations
may be excited in the minds of many
who are alive to every thing affect-
ing, in any way, the supposed sacred-
ness of their order. We are, also, a-
ware, that the subject ought to be treated
with due caution, so as not, unne-
cessarily, to provoke hostility, and
with suitable respect to some valuable
members of society, who are partial to
masonry, and are still connected with
its institutions, as well as those who,
upon experience in the practical effects
of masonry, have discontinued their at-
tendance of their lodges.

Nevertheless, it appears to us to be
the duty of the Synod, firstly to bear
their testimony, and freely to express
their sentiments on this subject; and al-
so to warn and admonish the profes-
sors of religion, with whom they are
specially connected, against becoming
members of free mason lodges, or if
members, against continuing to attend
on their meetings.

Your committee do not design to
trace the origin, nor to enter into a dis-
cussion on the merits of masonry. We
do not mean to urge the objections
against the very nature of this institu-
tion, from the fact of keeping secret
from the world that which is held to be
so important to the objects of charity
and benevolence; and also from the re-
quirement of an oath of secrecy, without
knowing its nature or object, nor to
dwell on the suspicious character of a
society which seeks concealment and
darkness for its proceedings. Your
committee confine their attention chief-
ly to the effect of these societies, on re-
ligion and morals. In this view we
think it an incumbent duty solemnly
and affectionately to warn our mem-
bers, and especially our youth.

We ask, what good moral effects
have these societies ever produced?
What reformation have they ever ef-
fected? What youth have they ever
reclaimed? What Christian have ever
improved in piety, by entering a ma-
sonic lodge and holding fellowship and
communion with its members? Is such
a fellowship at all consistent with com-
munion with the people of God; and
with the Father and his son Jesus
Christ? And what Christian, eminent
for piety, has not abandoned his inter-
course with them? How many mourn-
ful instances of degradation and ru-
in to the bodies and souls of men, may
be traced to a connexion and inter-
course with such characters as too ge-
nerally compose the lodges in our
country? At how vast a risk does any
one, and especially an unguarded youth
enter an association, "embracing with
equal affection, the Pagan, the Turk

and the Christian?" How humiliating
and disgusting must it be, to persons
of intelligence and taste, to mingle in
the close intimacy of brotherhood, with
those whose society they would spurn
on all ordinary occasions?

We think it not unimportant to no-
tice, how inconsistent with the holy
charity and extensive benevolence of
the gospel, that peculiar attachment
and preference of the brethren, which
is the boast of their order. A prefer-
ence not founded on intrinsic worth,
but merely on the badges of masonry;
not to mention the baleful influence
which masonic partialities may be ex-
pected to produce in the distribution of
justice, in elections; or appointments
to office, and in the various transac-
tions of society.

How vain, also, if not presumptu-
ous, the pretence of instituting a soci-
ety, the benevolence of which shall ex-
ceed the charity enforced by the Son
of God? The gospel of Christ explains
and enforces, with the highest possible
motives, the principles of charity. The
gospel and its rites and institutions,
are the means appointed of God for the
reformation of the world. It needs not
the lights nor the aids of masonry, by
which it is unknown to us, that one in-
stance of genuine reformation was ever
effected.

We also consider masonry, in ex-
cluding from its rites and its confi-
dence and priviledge, all females, as
insulting to the dignity, and hostile to
the comfort, of the most amiable of our
species. Woman was destined by our
benevolent creator, to be the affection-
ate friend, the counsellor, and most
intimate confidante of man. It is be-
lieved then, that a man of a generous
and affectionate heart, will hesitate be-
fore entering an institution, which
would forbid him to entrust to the wife
of his bosom, secret communications,
imparted to the most worthless of his
own sex, and which would alienate
from her and her children their com-
mon property, without the privilege of
being permitted to know for what pur-
pose or to what object.

We think it also not unworthy the
consideration of American youth, who
justly revere the free political insti-
tutions of their country, what a dan-
gerous medium, secret societies have
furnished to designing men for accom-
plishing purposes ruinous to the inter-
ests of other governments, and how
dangerous they may yet prove to our
own.

Under the influence of the above and
other reflections, your committee would
not hesitate to say to all the members
of our church, and especially to our
youth, "come out from among them
and be separate: have no communion
with the unfruitful works of darkness,
but rather reprove them." And do re-
commend Synod to adopt the following
resolutions:

1. Resolved, That masonic lodges,
especially as composed and conducted
in various parts of our country, have
had and are calculated to have, a per-
nicious influence on morals and reli-
gion, and that attendance on them is
unsuitable to the profession of the holy
religion of our Lord Jesus Christ.
Therefore—

2. Resolved, That is the duty of all
ministers of the gospel, elders, parents,
and professional Christians, to use
their influence to prevent those under
their care from entering these associa-
tions, and induce those who may have
entered, to discontinue their atten-
dance.

3. The Synod, deeply impressed
with concern for the general interests
of society, civil and religious, particu-
larly with concern for some amiable
men, who now stand connected with
the aforesaid society, [recommend
them] to take with earnestness the
course of safety for themselves, and in
the present crisis of the conflict of the
kingdom of God with the kingdom of
darkness, to show themselves on the
Lord's side, and to perform zealously,
their duties which their attitude in re-
lation to the church of Christ, and to
those societies, particularly recom-
mend; so as not only to promote the
cause of godliness generally, but also
the eternal welfare of their brethren,
with whom they may be connected,
and upon whom they may exert a salu-
tary influence.

From the Pittsburg Gazette.

Masonic Protest.

The report of the reverend Synod
of Pittsburg, on the subject of
free masonry, having been pre-
sented to the world through the medi-
um of a public paper, assumes a shape
which renders it necessary, that the
western lodges should take notice of
it. And although they have been in-

formed that the report, as now publish-
ed, was not adopted by the Synod, yet,
as it seems uncharitable to charge the
reverend gentleman by whom it was
communicated, with having given a
mutilated account of their proceedings,
it must be presumed that the report is
entire, and it is fair to consider it as
the act of the whole body.

It is a document so uncontroverted in
its manner, and so false in its matter,
that it is difficult to say whether aston-
ishment or contempt is most excited
by its perusal; but be this as it may,
it comes before the public as the joint
production of a body, whose sacred
functions claim the respect of the
world, particularly of the masonic part,
and on this account it merits that con-
sideration, to which it would not other-
wise be entitled. The lodges of the
city of Pittsburg, from the sincere ve-
neration they feel for the order to
which they belong, and from a sense
of duty which they owe to themselves,
as citizens of the place where the re-
port was framed, have thought it ne-
cessary to come out openly to deny the
foul charges, which have been so wan-
tonly instituted against them, and to
defy their reverend authors to the
proof. The unassuming and inoffensive
spirit of masonry reluctantly intrudes
upon the public; but to submit passively
to the unfounded accusation, would
be to carry christian meekness to a
fault.

The members of the three lodges of
the city of Pittsburg, always impress-
ed with that respect which is the
pride and pleasure of the christian ma-
son to observe towards the ministers of
the sacred Gospel, enter the solemn
protest against, and denial of, every
portion of the insinuations and charges
contained in the late synodical report,
and without intending to enter into a
regular discussion of the merits of their
order, they conceive that they may be
excused for cursorily noticing some of
the accusations of that most singular
production.

The first objection is the secrecy of
the order—that there are certain mys-
teries existing among masons, is most
true; but the comment of the rever-
end synod on this fact, is entirely
false and unsupported, and only pro-
vokes the danger of touching on subjects
with which we are unacquainted. Citi-
zens are never invited to become ma-
sons; a member who solicits any indi-
vidual to join the fraternity, is guilty of
a breach of the rules of the order; nor
when an applicant is accepted, is he
called upon blindly to promise secrecy;
the candidate for the lights of masonry,
is assured that he will never be re-
quired to do any thing but what is in
perfect consonance with the duties of a
christian and a citizen. But the second
and great charge, and the one which
no doubt gave rise to the whole report
of the reverend synod, is the presumed
looseness of ideas on religious subjects,
which, it has been the vulgar opinion,
is a distinctive trait of masonry; it is
triumphantly, and with characteristic
magisterialness asked, "What good
moral effects have these societies ever
produced? What youth have they ever
reclaimed? What christian has ever
improved in piety, by entering a ma-
sonic lodge, and holding communion with
its members?" These questions, the
reverend synod did not intend should
be answered specifically; they are of
that general nature that may well be-
come an unmeaning rhapsody of de-
claration, but are unworthy of being
introduced into a serious paper, in
which fairness and candor ought to
predominate. But to come as near to
satisfying these interrogatories, as the
nature of the case will admit, the lod-
ges will reply, "Go to the destitute
widow, and helpless orphan, and ask,
if ever they have appealed in vain for
those benefits which might render their
wordly situation more tolerable; exam-
ine the periodical reports of the differ-
ent grand lodges of the union, and ob-
serve how many lectures, how many
suspensions, how many expulsions,
yearly, take place for different breaches
of the moral code—and as for the
last portion of the interrogatories, it is
boldly answered by another question,
"What real christian ever became a
mason, whose piety was not thereby
improved?"

It is to be regretted, that the reve-
rend synod, whose members ought to be
as charitable as they are zealous, and
as well informed as they are devout,
should fall into a vulgar error, on the
subject of the religion of masons; it is
true, that they date their origin from a
period antecedent to the birth of Christ;
it is true that their institution was first
organized for the perpetuation of the
mechanic arts, and for keeping alive to
the mild fire of charity and benevo-
lence, from age to age; but it is not
true, that the brotherhood arrogate to
themselves an exclusive code of ethics;
the mission of our blessed Saviour was
hailed as the happiest era for the order,

and the meek-irresistible doctrine of the New Testament has become the ruling light, in the lodges throughout christiandom. Christian masons, to be sure, do not pretend to interfere with the duties of the clergy; masonry is any thing rather than presumptuous; if it can procure a portion of the good Samaritan's oil to pour upon the external wounds of a fellow creature, the care of the bruised spirit it leaves to higher hands.

The reverend synod again ask in their usual tone, "What christian, eminent for piety, has not abandoned his intercourse with them?" In this question there is something more specific, and there is a possibility of answering it, which will be done, not as fully as could be if room were afforded, but sufficiently to remove any doubt from the minds of the reverend synod, if such doubts really exist. The reverend James Milnor, of New York, late grand master of Pennsylvania, continues as devoted to the cause of masonry, since he has taken orders as a preacher of the gospel, as he was whilst delighting the ears of a listening senate, or leading in chains the minds of a Philadelphia jury. This gentleman's piety, it is presumed, cannot be doubted, since it is notorious, that he forsook a most lucrative practice and great legal fame, to take up the cross of Christ. But as the reverend synod may think that the conduct of an Episcopalian minister does not afford a case in point a few examples shall be offered from their own persuasions: The late Rev. James Ingle, of Baltimore, who was at the head of the church in Maryland, continued firm in the cause of masonry, to the last hour of his life; the late Rev. James Muir, of Alexandria, was not only a warm mason, but, to the day of his death, was chaplain to Washington Lodge, over which Washington long presided; and, finally, it being unnecessary to swell the catalogue to greater extent, the late Rev. Robert Steele, of this city, was unremitting in his masonic fervor; and a better christian and worthier man, it is humbly believed, is not in the ministry.

The string of synodical interrogatories and exclamations is closed by the following sentence, in which it is difficult to say whether pride or illiberality is most conspicuous; at all events, it contains a sentiment which was not to have been expected from the committee of a reverend synod, reporting on religious subjects.—"How humiliating (exclaim these exponents of the humility and gospel of Christ) and disgusting must it be, to persons of intelligence and taste, to mingle in close intimacy of brotherhood with those whose society they would spurn on all ordinary occasions?" The reverend synod, whose intelligence, if not taste, the world has ample reason to doubt, are informed, that masons never "mingle in close intimacy" with any whose company they would avoid on any occasion. If a brother has become so lost to decency and decorum as to become an improper companion for a citizen, he is excluded from all communication in a lodge. But if the reverend synod meant to charge the masons with a want of aristocratic distinctions, the fraternity plead guilty; there is nothing aristocratic in masonry; the king and the humblest citizen in a lodge, meet upon the level, and part upon the square—and although intelligence and taste are highly estimated by the brotherhood; yet the qualifications of the heart are the grand standard of appreciation; masonry is modest and meek, and even keeps in mind the humility of the Son of God, of which so many examples are recorded by the Evangelists. It was instituted for benevolent purposes, and not to establish orders in society.

With one remark, the lodges of the city of Pittsburgh will close their protest against the report of the synod of Pittsburgh. The committee most disingenuously insinuate that the secret meetings of the order may be made dangerous to the interests of the government. The folly of this sentiment is too apparent to merit a denial; the accusation might be plausible coming from the holy inquisition of Spain, or from the late cabinet of the bigot Ferdinand; they had cause to dread associations of every kind, and it was their interest to keep the minds of the people as much enthralled as their bodies. Light was dangerous. But in a free country, the suspicion is idle, and more than probable was never entertained by the reverend synod themselves. The first of American patriots were distinguished masons, and their conduct is the best guarantee for the purity of the order generally.—Washington was grand master of Virginia—Franklin of Pennsylvania—and Warren of Massachusetts—and whilst history is wearing the wreath of immortality for those patriots, masonry may be excused, if, in the fullness of heart, she exclaim, "They too were brothers?"

The lodges of the city of Pittsburgh, in entering the above protest against the intemperate report of the reverend synod, deprecate the idea of arraying themselves against the clergy of any denomination, they view the report as a work of supererogation, calculated to do more harm than good to the cause of

Religion; and they are certain that the great body of the ministry will mark it with the most decided censure. But when the document was introduced into the columns of a popular journal, and by that means acquired an extensive circulation, the fraternity could not avoid coming forth in self defence; if they had not, the brotherhood abroad would have had ample cause to call them to a strict account, for they must have concluded that their conduct must have been bad indeed, to have given rise to such language as is contained in the report. Whilst the objection to masonry is confined to the hurtless ridicule of individuals, who affect to sneer at some of the forms and ceremonies of the order, or to general animadversions on the intemperance of a few unfortunate members, the unobtrusive spirit of masonry submits in silence, it shudders at the iron sound of disputation and argument, where the absence of masonic light prevents conviction; and if it has failed on many occasions to bring back an erring brother to the paths of virtue, it has the consolation to know that the reverend clergy themselves frequently fail, although aided by the superior light of the gospel itself. But when the charges assume the imposing attitude of a synodical report, silence would subject them to just suspicion. They have repelled the charges, and they hope with decorum—as a body, they have no desire to prolong the scene of crimination and recrimination. If, however, the dignity of the order should require it, it will be found that the mildness of masonry is equalled by her firmness.

By Order of the Lodges of Pittsburgh.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, FEBRUARY 26, 1821.

The Missouri question, which has almost exclusively engrossed the attention of Congress during the present session, has once more received its quietus—and we presume will be left unsecluded, for the next Congress to have a winter's amusement with. It is somewhat diverting to hear the whinnings of the southern gentleman at their repeated defeats. Their blustering and threats, which they thought would bring about a few more of the friends of freedom to their cause, as they did one stout-hearted gentleman whose fears for the safety & the majority were him take part with the slave dealers, contrary to his conscience, and the instruction and wishes of his constituents, have only made the firm phalanx of independent veterans more immovable and resolute. We had some hopes that Mr. Roberts from Pennsylvania, when he undertook a reconciliation of the dispute, by introducing his resolution in the Senate, would have brought that protracted business to a termination, but we find that his object has been defeated also.—We are half inclined to believe, that if all the white, half white, and black population of Missouri were brought under the hammer together, they would not bring, at public sale, what they have cost the nation, in deciding whether or not they should have liberty to buy and sell their brethren and sisters of the sable hue, and give them Liberty to have their freedom, and make a living where they can when that freedom is given them. The practice of dealing in slaves, we detest; nor can we force ourselves to entertain a very high opinion of its advocates. We pity those who cannot make a living for themselves without them—but from such we have nothing to fear, if we will not allow ourselves to be frightened with threats.

We have observed, in a late number of the National Intelligencer, that a petition has been laid before the House of Representatives by Mr. Sergeant, from Catharine Gale, wife of the late Lieutenant Colonel Gale, of the Marine corps, stating, that in consequence of mental derangement, her husband was dismissed from his command in Sept. last, &c.—praying to be allowed a pension out of the navy pension fund, for the support of herself, and the children of Colonel Gale.

The trial of Colonel Gale, together with the charges and specifications against him, have not, as far as we have been able to learn, been laid before the public. The reason of this we do not know, though good reasons may be assigned for it; but we are naturally more disposed to enquire into the facts

when they are concealed, than when they are offered to the public. As the practice of publishing proceedings of this nature has been generally resorted to, so our enquiries become more urgent as the object of them are held from our sight and our investigation. This fact is generally known, that immediately subsequent to his trial and dismissal, he manifested evident symptoms of the afflicting disorder under which he now labors. We have been verbally informed by one who had frequently seen him previously to his dismissal from the service, that he had been for a long time partially under the influence of that complaint, and was seriously indisposed when his trial took place. The knowledge of these facts naturally leads to the conclusion, that at his trial, all was not strictly fair play, and impartial justice.—To speak as modestly as we can of the gentlemen who conducted the prosecution against him we will say, that however fairly and honorably they may imagine themselves to have conducted it, very strong suspicions are now and will continue to be entertained of the purity and correctness of their motives and conduct in the management of that affair, until they convince the public that Col. G. was, both before and at the time of his trial, in possession of a sound mind.—An act of injustice may raise men to honors and emoluments who know how to avail themselves of the impotency of those that stand in the way to their preferment; but such should always recollect, that the public will think—that their motives will be judged, and that if transgressions are committed by those who undertake to correct transgression, they, in turn, will be called to answer at the tribunal of the public—the majesty of our law will not be insulted with impunity, for retributive justice will overtake them. We confess ourselves among the number of those who are not satisfied with the manner and result of that trial. But this dissatisfaction does not arise as much from our partiality to Col. G. as to justice. We are willing to be convinced that this has been done, if any person will adduce the necessary proofs; but until that has been furnished us, we must continue to indulge the unfavorable conjectures which the circumstances attending that case warrant us in doing. We hope Congress will extend that relief to Mrs. G. which his long services, and her afflicting situation, in our opinion, fairly entitle her to.

For the Washington Whig.

BIBLICAL CRITICISMS.

On a Passage in the Gospels.

Polemical disquisitions on theological subjects, are not esteemed proper topics for insertion in public papers, inasmuch as they tend to excite unchristian feelings among the advocates of different and jarring systems. But I apprehend no such objection against a candid investigation of the true import of the metaphors and dark or obscure passages contained in the Holy Scriptures. We all profess to believe, and we can give solid reasons for that belief, that the writings of the Old and New Testament, which we have in our hands and in our houses, contain an important and gracious revelation from God to man—an embassy from Heaven to earth. And let it not be thought strange, that in this revelation, there are some things hard to be understood, since the inspired St. Peter declared these were in the writings of his beloved brother St. Paul.

As the Scriptures contain a message from Heaven to enlighten our dark minds, it is our indispensable duty to examine them critically, and with firm reliance, in the use of all human means, or illumination from the divine origin of their inspiration. Every rational being is accountable for the due exercise of those faculties with which he is endowed, unto God, from whom he derived them, and for the improvement of the opportunities afforded him, of understanding the divine mind and will. With what grateful hearts should we receive that most holy word, which is calculated to make us wise unto salvation. We should read it by day, and meditate thereon by night; that we may acquire a knowledge thereof, and

not depend upon the comments of others. The Bereans were commended for searching the Scriptures, that they might know whether the things spoken; even by the apostles, were true or not: much greater reason have we to search them; that we may know whether the things spoken by fallible men like ourselves, be agreeable to the law and will of God therein revealed.

And in order to a right understanding of Scripture, it is necessary to use great diligence; to compare the less clear and explicit texts with others plainer, more clear and easier understood; as well as refer to the different readings, and to the history and customs of the countries in which they were written, and to the principles and errors of the communities or people to whom they were directed. By a diligent use of these means, and with a reliance on divine aid, we may hope to attain a knowledge of the design of the Divine Spirit in their inspiration, at least so far as may be necessary to our spiritual well being.

My present object is to attempt an elucidation of a passage in St. Matthew and St. Mark's Gospel. In the VII. chap. of St. Mark, we read that a conversation took place between our Saviour and the Scribes and Pharisees; who reproved some of Christ's disciples for eating with unwashed hands, contrary to the tradition of their elders. Our Saviour on this took occasion to rebuke their hypocrisy, and condemn their teaching for doctrine the commandments for men: or for laying aside the commandments of God, in order to give place to their traditions. And instances a particular case from the 10th to the 13th verse, inclusive—"For Moses said, honour thy father and thy mother; and whoso curseth father or mother, let him die the death. But ye say, if a man shall say to his father or mother, it is corban, that is to say a gift, by whatsoever thou mightest be profited by me, he shall be free: and he shall suffer his in order to do ought for his father or mother; making the word of God of none effect: through your tradition, which ye have delivered." In the XV chap. of Matthew the same conversation is recorded in nearly the same words.

It is impossible to tell what may be the feelings or impressions of others, from what any one experiences in his own mind; for what may be awfully alarming to one, may have little or no impression on another; so also what appears obscure to one person, may create no doubts or difficulties in the mind of another:—but I confess it was not until much examination and study that I was able clearly to understand what was the import of the tradition of the Pharisees to which Jesus Christ alludes, and reproves with so much severity. The commands to which he alludes, are recorded in the decalogue, and 20th chapter of Leviticus, and are recited as recorded by Moses. That the Scribes and Pharisees had grossly perverted the divine law, is very evident; but in what that perversion consisted, does not appear clearly in our translation.

There is some difficulty in the words as they stand in the 2d, 3d and 4th verses of the VII. chapter of Mark—"When they saw some of his disciples eat bread with defiled, that is to say, with unwashed hands, they found fault. For the Pharisees and all the Jews, except they wash their hands oft, eat not. And when they come from the market, except they wash, they eat not." The word "oft," in the 3d verse, renders the whole ambiguous. Does it imply that they must wash often before every meal? or that their washing often before one meal, will compensate for their not washing at all before another? The version is evidently faulty. Again, the original in the 3d verse, which is translated "wash," is different from that in the 4th, which is rendered by the same word. In the 3d verse it is a generic term, and is properly translated "to wash;" but in the 4th verse, it is a specific term, and refers to a particular kind of washing, by plunging the hands entirely under the water. The true sense is restored by rendering the passage as follows: For the Pharisees, and indeed all the Jews, eat not until they have washed their hands, by pouring water upon them; and if they

come from the market, by dipping their hands therein. A due attention to these natural distinctions would tend to reconcile many of the contests respecting the order of baptism.

But there are greater and more important difficulties in the verses first quoted. The word "corban; that is to say a gift," is understood to be of the same import with *conem*, which means a thing devoted, or set apart for some consecrated purpose. Hence some commentators have supposed, that in the Jewish tradition, when a child made a donation for the service of the temple, he was free from the obligation of assisting his parents in their distress; and that if they attempted to afford them any pecuniary relief, the church had a right to demand it from them.—With this view they have rendered the passage thus—"If any one shall tell his father or mother, that what he could bestow for their relief, is dedicated to the temple, you discharge him from his obligation of doing any thing for his father or mother." But this would leave the person at liberty to relieve, or not relieve his parents, according to his own pleasure; this, however, was not the case, for Christ says expressly, "Ye suffer him no more to do ought for his father or mother." He must therefore be laid under an absolute injunction to withhold.

A part of the command of God recited, was, "That whosoever curseth father or mother, let him die the death." The word *curseth*, though rendered by the same word from the Hebrew in Leviticus, does not seem well chosen.—The command clearly forbids reviling, or using contumelious words to them, as well as to honor them with relief in their sufferings. In both these respects the Jewish traditions violated the divine commands; for whether the son had a disposition to give or not to give, they relieved his conscience from any sense of guilt, if he devoted a portion of his property to the service of the priesthood in withholding. And by doing to them, which they allowed to be *corban* or devoted, involved an imprecation against himself, if he should ever bestow any thing to relieve the necessities of his parents, and amounts to this: "May I incur all the infamy of sacrilege and perjury, if ever ye get farthing from me"—than which nothing can be spoken by a child, to his parents more contemptuous and unnatural. No wonder, then, that our Saviour should reproach them severely for promoting such abominable unrighteousness by their traditions.

Upon a full and thorough consideration of the passage, I am induced to adopt the opinion of Grotius, who says, "That the chance of eventual profit in the revenues of the church, of which the priests and leading men of the Pharisees had the management, contributed; and indeed produced this tradition, with all the impious maxims contained therein." And I am confirmed in this opinion from the observation of the Jewish historian, Maimonides—that "to say a thing was corban to one, is to say, it is prohibited, I dare not touch it, and is tile same thing to me as though it was consecrated to God." From which we learn, that with the Jews, when a child said to his parents, "be it corban, or devoted," it was considered as involving an imprecation of himself, if he should ever after afford his parents any support. The following version, by a proficient in biblical learning, is more intelligible and conformable to the original; than the common translation. "Honor thy father and thy mother; whosoever reviled father or mother, shall be punished with death. But ye maintain if a man say to father or mother, be it *corban*; that is devoted, whatsoever of mine might profit thee; he must not therefore do ought for his father or mother."

From the whole history, we learn the great corruption of the Jewish church, in substituting the inventions and glosses of their priests, for the clear and more simple commands of God in his word. And it would have been a happy circumstance, if none of those corruptions, and inventions of aspiring and designing men, had entered into the church of Christ, to obscure the doctrines of the Gospel. But this his-

ory of table in of the rites ad ed to c per. an of divi Holy fore, e sures d hath re

By a respon 19th in until o learn t Florid "Thi has th 23 to Reses years." The sion at of their Samt ed a S Wilson last auc

Another

We tality s Govern when ei dry pa death s tacks o in vain stage in to his it

We the dea gress. a mem tatives breathe tuesday weeks. The years, ber of fifteen by the was a n passed of slant a politic was cor loved a by who he was his only Alretu Almost no reaso

Extract

Wa The f the Sen sion of select c was refe Amer commit to which from the sion of Union.

Strike in the t dition, a "equal fo in all re damenta shall nev descript and sett are, or h of any o provided the said shall de state to tion, an dent of the four an authe on the r by proc fact; wh they pr gress, t into this complet nothing stried. Missour on, the e which c exercised Both been ex ing bus conside a brief

...of the church affords many lamentable instances of the rise and progress of the most irrational and burdensome rites and ceremonies, which have tended to corrupt the mind of the worshipper, and to deface the beautiful aspect of divine truth, as contained in the Holy Scriptures. It becomes, therefore, every person to search the Scriptures daily, that he may be fully persuaded in his own mind what the Lord hath required of him.

LYRANUS.

By a letter received from our correspondent at Washington City, of the 19th inst. which did not come to hand until our paper was going to press, we learn that the Senate has ratified the Florida treaty.

"The Senate," says the same letter, "has this day passed the bankrupt bill, 23 to 19, and sent it to the House of Representatives. — It is limited to three years."

The Virginia Assembly, now in session at Richmond, have lost four of their members this winter by deaths. Samuel L. Southard, Esq. appointed Senator for the residue of Mr. Wilson's term, appeared on Tuesday last and took his seat in the Senate.

Another Member of Congress no more!

We think it was last year that mortality so generally prevailed among the Governors of the different states, when eight or ten of them died in sundry parts of the union. This year death seems to be making fearful attacks on Congress, and is not striking in vain, as victims are passing off the stage in rapid succession in obedience to his imperious summons.

Washington, Feb. 14. We have the pain of announcing the death of another member of Congress. WILLIAM A. BURWELL, a member of the House of Representatives, from the state of Virginia, breathed his last about 2 o'clock yesterday, after an illness of two or three weeks.

Though not much older than forty years, Mr. Burwell had been a member of the house of representatives for fifteen successive years, and was nearly the oldest member of the house. He was a man of sterling integrity, which passed untouched, even by the breath of slander, the ordeal of this life. As a politician, he was virtuous, and he was consistent: as a friend, he was loved and admired. To his late wife, by whose side he is about to be laid, he was an exemplary consort; and to his only son, a most affectionate father. He retained his senses to the end, and almost his last words were, that he had no reason to fear the approach of death.

Nat. Intel.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, February 13—Evening.

Missouri—again.

The following is the amendment to the Senate's resolution for the admission of Missouri, as reported by the select committee, to which the subject was referred:

Amendment proposed by the select committee, appointed on the 2d inst. to which was referred the resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union. February 10, 1821.

Strike out all after the word "be," in the third line of the Senate's resolution, and insert:

"Admitted into this union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the said state shall never pass any law preventing any description of persons from coming to, and settling in, the said state, who now are, or hereafter may become, citizens of any of the states of this union: And provided also, That the Legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act, shall declare the assent of the said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the facts, whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this union shall be considered as complete: And provided further, That nothing herein contained shall be construed to take from the said state of Missouri, when admitted into this union, the exercise of any right or power which can now be constitutionally exercised by any of the original states."

Both yesterday and this day have been exclusively (the ordinary morning business excepted) employed in the consideration of it. The following is a brief summary of the proceedings,

and the state of the vote on the various propositions which were presented. Yesterday morning, on motion of Mr. Clay, it was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Smith, of N. C. in the chair. A motion to amend the amendment of the select committee, so as to make a restriction of slavery a condition of her admission into the union, was moved by Mr. Mallory, and rejected by a majority of 40 or more.

After a long debate, the committee of the whole decided against the select committee's amendment, and reported their disagreement to the house. Mr. Storrs moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely—further debate arose—the motion was negatived; yeas 42, noes 127.

Mr. Mallory renewed his motion for restriction, which had been lost in committee. Negatived, yeas 60, noes 107. Still further debate ensued, when the question of concurring with the committee of the whole, in their rejection of the amendment of the select committee was put, and negatived, 83 to 86—so the amendment was accepted.

The next question which presented itself was, shall the amendment be engrossed, and the resolution read a third time? On this proposition, the votes were, yeas 80, noes 83—thus rejecting the amendment, original resolution, and all.

Three or four members, who were not present at the moment their names were called, asked leave to record their votes; it was objected to, as according to the rules of the house they could not be received. Some dissatisfaction being manifested on account of their exclusion, Mr. Livermore promised to move in the morning a reconsideration, in order to give every member who wished it, a fair chance of expressing his sentiments; and on the house adjourned a unusually late hour.

To-day Mr. Livermore made his promised motion, which was carried by a considerable majority. By this decision, the question of last evening, shall the amendment be engrossed and the resolution read a third time? was once more before the house. Now again another debate arose, which consumed the whole day. Some time after candle-light the question was obtained. The vote stood thus:

For the engrossment,	82
Against it,	88

Thus the whole business was a second time rejected by a majority of six votes.

What will be offered next, or whether any thing more, time will disclose.

SUMMARY.

It is now officially ascertained, that James Monroe is elected President of the United States, and that Daniel D. Tompkins is elected Vice-President of the U. S. for four years, commencing on the 4th day of March next month.

The Emperors of Austria and Russia, and the King of Prussia, have each addressed a letter to the King of Naples, inviting him either to join in person, or send a plenipotentiary to treat with the ministers of the great powers, on the means of making the basis of the constitution of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies harmonize with the principles of the monarchical system. — Laybach is proposed as the meeting place, and the king of Naples is preparing to obey the summons. He has addressed the deputies of his Parliament in an official statement of his sentiments, the tenor of which is warmly in support of the new order of things in his kingdom. If he is firm to his purpose, the result of the meeting will be war.

Ali Pacha, of Albania, continues to hold out in his fortress at J-anna, although closely invested on all sides by the Turkish army. His followers are reduced to 500 men.

The Austrian army in Upper Italy, will be increased to 100,000 men, and is to be called "The Army of the Holy Alliance."

It has lately been affirmed in the newspapers, that an infusion of the *Anthemium odoratum*, or early "sweet meadow grass," would be found a beverage preferable to foreign tea from China. Sir Humphrey Davy has classed his herb No. 1 of 283 varieties, of the gummiferous products of our fields.

Counterfeit Notes.—The public are cautioned against certain notes purporting to be ten dollar notes of the Commercial Bank of Pennsylvania—signed Jno. G. Fratz, Cashier, and Robert H. Garwood, President.

A real *Mermaid* arrived at London, by the Burnes, from Bencoolen, Sumatra: it is of a perfect human shape from the head to the middle, and the rest is a tail like that of the dolphin.

The celebrated pedestrian traveller, captain Cochrane, of the R. N. had arrived at the frontiers of China, and intended to proceed to Kamtchatka; he often travelled 54 miles a day.

China.—It is stated in a late London paper, that the Chinese government had prohibited the importation of opium into its dominions; and had ordered father Amiot, a missionary at Peking, to quit China. An old French priest, who had resided in the country for many years in disguise, was lately discovered at Canton, and put to death as a spy.—Nat. Adv.

A semi-weekly paper, entitled 'The American Statesman,' has been commenced at Boston, by Messrs. True, Weston & Green.

The Minister from France, M. de Neuville, has arrived at Hampton Roads.

St. Patrick's Cathedral, in N. York, was entered last Sunday evening, and plundered of two silver crucifixes, and various other articles, besides about one hundred dollars in money, which had been collected for the poor of the city.

A bill to incorporate Columbia College, in the district of Columbia, has passed both houses of Congress, and has no doubt received the signature of the President.

The editor of the "Western Spy" addresses the agriculturists of the western country on the subject of the cultivation of ginseng, for the Chinese market.—We think his very sensible and eloquent observations worthy of attention, by those who can avail themselves of the pursuit he recommends.

Fat Pigs.—Mr. Enoch Fithian, of Hopewell, killed on the 8th inst. two Pigs, 10 months old, weighing, after being cleaned and fit for salting, 681 lbs. They were fed on milk and Indian meal.—On the subject of improving the breed, and of raising and fattening, any kind of animal which our markets are supplied with, we think too much cannot be said; and that man who sets an example by promoting these objects, deserves the best thanks and should be considered the patron of his country.

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper, in the Middle Township, in the county of Cape May aforesaid,

ON SATURDAY,

The 31st day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

A Plantation,

late the property of John Eldridge, deceased, to satisfy the debts of said deceased, which remain unpaid. Situate in the middle township, in the county of Cape May aforesaid, about a mile and a half from the Court House, on the main sea side road, adjoining lands of Robert M. Holmes and others.

Conditions will be made known on the day of sale, and attendance given by

JOSHUA HILDRETH, February 26—ts. Executor.

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the township of Maurice River, on the premises late the property of the Rev. Fithian Stratton, deceased,

ONE LOT,

Containing one-half acre—situate in the village of Port Elizabeth, in said township, beginning in Church street.

On said lot there is a good House, with two rooms on the lower floor.

Attendance will be given, and conditions made known on the day of sale, by

DANIEL PARVIN, Executor. Feb. 26—ts.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh 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 Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

A Farm, Storehouse and Wharf, and Tavern Stand.

Situate in the township of Downe, and village of Dividing Creeks. Also, two hundred acres more or less, of

SALT MARSH.

Near Turkey Point, twenty acres of timbered Land, together with all the Lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Lore, and taken in execution at the suit of the President, Directors and Company of the Cumberland Bank and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 26

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.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

Between The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Gies, 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,

And pursuant to Adjournment, Will be exposed to sale, AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON THURSDAY,

March 29, 1821, At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon,

At the house now occupied by 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 "Wesley-Jersey Survey," containing a whole, about 2,000 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, Wm. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington, the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.

9. The undivided third part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, Wm. Potter and B. B. Cooper, 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of Dand M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 973 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.

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, Wm. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman 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, Wm. 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 Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—ts

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 several 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 Soft Grass, and lies adjoining the banked meadow.

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

The improvements are a new Frame House of the best materials, which has been finished two years; it is two stories high, with a piazza in front—a two story Frame Kitchen and a large new Barn, 40 feet by 30, with Stabling, and all finished in the best manner. A young Orchard has just been set out, and other necessary improvements made.

Woodland for Sale,

ALSO,

A tract of Woodland, containing 922 acres, surveyed into Lots of 50 acres each, situate on the head of Fishing Creek, in said county, within one and 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 rich soil and no sand, there is a great deal of heavy Ship Timber on this tract. White Oak, &c.

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

Sheriff's Sales.

By virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton;

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 Paget and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney, and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of John S. Wood and others, said to contain forty-five acres more or less; the undivided half part of two other farms situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres; a farm joins lands of Thomas Paget 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.

The Lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard, are adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, at the hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Feb. 21

At the same time and place.

The following described lands,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The property of Lewis Ayres is adjourned to Tuesday, the 13th of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton. Feb. 21

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 Downe, the first A FARM with a dwelling House, Store House & Wm. Dividing Creeks said to contain thirty 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 and joins lands of Samuel Laeyock 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, Esq. sheriff, of the property of Joseph Seeds, containing two hundred and forty acres, more less.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

Feb. 6.

At the same time and place.

A tract of Land and Meadow,

joins lands of Daniel Blizard and others, said to contain 60 acres more or less. A Tract of Land, joins lands of Reuben Garrison and others, said to contain Fifty Acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Daniel R. Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seeley, 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 next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 6.

Six Cents Reward,

DANA AY from the Subscribers in the 9th inst. an indentured apprentice girl named CHARLOTTE OGDEN, fifteen years of age, dark complexion, full face, black set, had on, and took with her, five Bucks, and several other Articles; whoever takes up said runaway shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

PATRICK CARAWAY.

Cedarville, Feb. 19, 1821—41.

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 MULEORD, for

Joseph and Collin Coopers

February 12

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the creek, near the Free Landing, owned by S. O. Yezewell. 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 do. 31, 32 & 33 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 do. 10 & 11 do. 8 to 13 do. 12 & 13 do. 6 to 12 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 do. 8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 do. 1, 8, 9 & 10 range 7, east do. 1, 6, 7, 8 & 9 do.

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 do. 8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13 do.

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east.

8 and 9 do. 7, 8 and 9 do.

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

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

Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—1st My.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN,

That on application to John Busti and John J. Vanderkemp, who claim an undivided two third part of all that tract of land, situate in the township of Galloway, in the county aforesaid; bounded as follows: Beginning at the beginning corner of Hind's survey, in the line of the West-Jersey society tract; from thence north 48 deg. 30' E. 152 chains to the south westerly corner of a survey made to Israel Pemberton for 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 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 liber B. B. fol. 25, thence in the line thereof N. 2 deg. W. 78 chains, thence N. 82 deg. E. 37 chains, thence still by the same S. 47 deg. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 deg. E. 29 chains, still by the same S. 70 deg. E. 16 chains 50 links, thence N. 57 deg. W. 13 chains to a corner of 150 acres surveyed to John 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 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. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains; thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 881 acres, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark aforesaid, and is recorded in lib. N. fol. 126, thence by the same S. 83 deg. west 32 chains to a gur 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. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence west 86 chains, thence S. 55 deg. west 13 chains, thence N. 80 deg. west 8 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the northerly side S. 75 deg. west, 44 chains, thence N. 5 deg. west 71 chains, thence still by the same S. 78 deg. west 4 chains, thence still by the same, S. 9 deg. west 32 chains, thence still by the same south 61 deg. west 17 chains, thence south 86 deg. west 30 chains, thence north 62 deg. west 9 chains, thence south 56 deg. west 9 chains, thence still by the same south 1 1/4 E. 8 chains, thence E. 27 chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 16 1-4 deg. E. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 1 1/4 deg. E. 13 chains to said Landing Creek, thence south 68 deg. west 97 chains, thence north 22 deg. E. 20 chains, thence S. 78 deg. W. 135 chains to the society tract, thence along the same S. 12 deg. E. 360 chains to the beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land (more or less) after deducting all prior surveys: And who also claim the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Galloway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the 35 corner of Hind's large survey, recorded in the surveyor general's office, at Burlington, within one chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from the said bridge, thence N. 72 deg. 30' E. 91 chains, thence N. 66 chains, thence west 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. 68 chains, thence N. 47 deg. W. 512 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 75 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 22 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 11057 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for roads, including exceptions surveyed to William Irwin, 29th November, 1816, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office, at Burlington, in liber D. D. 419. We have 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 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 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 Firth.

Feb. 5—6w

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 Wock, late the property of Even Ewan, the younger, deceased. Conditions at sale by

EVAN EWAN, Administrator.

Feb. 8—4t

LINKS FOR SALE, AT HIS OFFICE.

Feb. 8—4t

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 medicines, 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, Fulur Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

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

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

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

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

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

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from 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 Melengers 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. Cancres, 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 cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatic Pains, in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

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

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of winter; 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, dysenterics, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of F. Pa. to be 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 Stafford, 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 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 Job 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, 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 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 Fairfield, Sayre Neck and on the west side of Dares 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 Foster, Esq. and to be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

Tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, the first joins the Pemberton 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 Josiah Sayre, 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 Bivens, 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 Manice River, joins the Furnace Tract, said to contain seventy five acres more or less together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Isaac Vanamon, 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 a 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 Manice River, the first

A FARM,

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

A House and Lot,

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.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to be directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Monday, the nineteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the house of Eldad Cook in the township of Stoe Creek,

A Lot of Land,

Said to contain forty Acres, more or less, on which is situated a Dwelling House, Fulling Mill and Factory.—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 R. Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, William M. Jeffers and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, Jan. 18.—Feb. 19.

NOTICE.

TO be Rented a FARM and GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, where the Subscriber at present resides, ALSO, a DWELLING and STORE HOUSE at Buckshotem, and if required there will be let on Loan to support the Store, two Thousand five Hundred Dollars on approved security.—ALSO, a DWELLING HOUSE in Millville, and possession given the 25th day of March next, ensuing. For particulars apply to JOHN MATTHEWS, N. B. The Co-partnership of JOHN MATTHEWS & Sox is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MATTHEWS, Buckshotem, Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2.—Feb. 19, 1821—4t.