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LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.
AN ACT

To extend the time for locating Virginia Military Land Warrants, and returning surveys thereon to the General Land Office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the officers and soldiers of the Virginia line on continental establishment, their heirs or assigns, entitled to bounty lands within the tract of country reserved by the state of Virginia, between the Little Miami and Scioto rivers, shall be allowed a further time of two years, from the fourth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to obtain warrants and complete their locations, and the further time of four years from the fourth day of January one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, to return their surveys and warrants, or certified copies of warrants, to the General Land Office, to obtain patents.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the provisions of the act, entitled "An act authorizing patents to issue for lands located and surveyed by virtue of certain Virginia Resolution Warrants," passed the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and seven, shall be received and in force, with all its restrictions, except that the respective times allowed for making locations, and returning surveys thereon, shall be limited to the terms prescribed by the first section of this act, for the location and return of surveys on other warrants, and that the surveys shall be returned to the General Land Office: Provided, that no locations as aforesaid, in virtue of this or the preceding section of this act, shall be made on tracts of lands for which patents had previously been issued, or which had been previously surveyed; and any patent which may, nevertheless, be obtained for lands located contrary to the provisions of this act, shall be considered null and void. February 9, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

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.—4t

NOTICE.

A number of Wood Cutters and Carters wanted, to cut and cart a quantity of pine wood, three miles from Millville. For further particulars, enquire of Jesse Coombs, near Millville, or the subscriber at Millville. LEWIS MULFORD, for Joseph and Collin Cooper. February 12—4t

Six Cents Reward.

RANA WAY from the Subscriber on the 9th inst. an indentured apprentice girl named CHARLOTTE OGDEN, seventeen years of age, dark complexion, full face, thick set, had on, and took with her Nine Shocks, and several other Articles; whoever takes up said runaway shall receive the above reward, but no charges. PATRICK CONWAY. Cedarville, Feb. 19, 1821.—4t

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, Executor. February 26 —3

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 pile from 2 Saw Mills, and 1 1/2 miles from a landing.

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

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

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

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

Woodland for Sale,

ALSO,

A tract of Woodland, containing 922 acres, surveyed into Lots of 50 acres each, situate on the head of Fishing Creek, in said county, within one and a half to two miles from a landing on the Bay Shore, heavily timbered with Hickory, Oak, Poplar, Ash, &c. with roads through it—being generally of rich soil and no sand, there is a great deal of heavy Slip Timber on this tract of White Oak, &c. Apply to JOHN BONSAULT, at his office, No. 3, Carpenters' Court, near the Bank of the United States, Philadelphia. January 29.—6t

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

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 & Wharf, joins Dividing Creeks said to contain sixty acres more or less—A Lot of twenty nine acres joins the above described lands—A Lot of Woodland said to contain thirteen acres more or less. A Lot of Meadow land and joins lands of Samuel Laycock and others said to contain nine acres; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Major Henderson and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Clement, Ed. M. D. Hollishead assignee and to be sold by 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 Bizard 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.

Selected Poetry.

EDUCATION.

The Lion o'er his wild domain,
Ruled by the terror of his eye;
The Eagle of the rock retains,
By force, his empire in the sky;
The Shark, the tyrant of the flood,
Pursues his prey with quenchless rage,
Parent and young, unwear'd from blood,
Are still the same from age to age.

Of all that live, and move, and breathe,
Man only, rises o'er his birth;
He looks above, around, beneath—
At once the heir of Heaven and Earth.
Force, cunning, speed, which nature gave,
The various tribes throughout her plan,
Live to preserve, from death to save—
These are the lowest powers of man.

Prom strength to strength he travels on:
He leaves the lingering brute behind;
And when a few short years are gone,
He soars a disembodied mind,
Destined his future course sublime
Through nobler, better paths to run,
With him the certain end of time,
Is but eternity begun.

What aids him in this high pursuit,
Opens illumines, cheers the way,
Discerns the immortal from the brute—
God's image from the mould of clay?
'Tis Knowledge!—Knowledge to the soul
Is power, and liberty and peace;
And, while celestial ages roll,
The joys of knowledge shall increase.

Aid then the generous plan which spreads
The light which universal beams;
And through the human desert leads
Truth's living, pure, perpetual streams.
Behold! a new creation rises,
New spirit breath'd into the clod,
Where'er the Voice of Wisdom cries—
Man know thyself, and fear thy God!

FINLAND SONG.

Addressed by a Mother to her Child.
Sweet bird of the meadow, oh, soft be thy rest!
Thy mother will wake thee at morn from thy nest;
She has made a soft nest, little redbreast, for thee,
Of the leaves of the birch and the moss of the tree.
Then sooth thee, sweet bird of my bosom, once more!
'Tis Sleep, little infant, that stands at the door.
"Where, is the sweet babe," you may hear how he cries,
"Where is the sweet babe in the cradle that lies,
In his cradle, soft swaddled in vestments of down?"
'Tis mine to watch o'er him till darkness be flown." [Dr. Leyden.

Miscellaneous Selections.

"Swearing and obscenity are offences not only against all that is sacred, but against all that is polite. They are sins without temptation, without alleviation; and without reward. Swearing is an affront to all sober and well behaved people. It confounds and interrupts, instead of gracing conversation; as the continual repetition of any set of unmeaning words; from time to time, necessarily must."

"When a Jew, who was a famous Prioter, brought to Constantinople printing presses, &c. to introduce the art of printing in that city, the Vizier caused him to be hanged; declaring, that it would be a great cruelty that one man should enrich himself by taking the bread of eleven thousand scribes, who gained their living by their pen."

"It is necessary, in order to a man's filling properly his place in society, that he regulate his conduct by the laws of prudence and virtue. To answer the Divine intention in furnishing him with rational faculties, it is evidently proper, that he labor to improve those faculties with knowledge. And in order to his gaining the favor of the Supreme Governor of the world, upon which alone the happiness of all created beings depends, it is plain, that obedience to his laws is indispensably necessary, which comprehends religion, natural and revealed."

"A prudent person will always avoid diving into the secrets of others; for he will consider, that whoever is weak enough to blab his private affairs to him, is like to put the same confidence in others; the consequence of which may be, that he may come to be blamed for what was discovered by the indiscretion of another, though religiously concealed by himself."

"If you cannot keep your own secrets, how do you think other people should? If you have such an opinion of a person, as to think he will be faithful to you, he has the like of another, and he again of another, and so your secret goes round. You ought likewise to consider, that besides the chance of unfaithfulness in him to whom you trust a secret, or of a difference arising between you, the mere circumstance of his happening sometime or other to forget himself, may be the occasion of discovering and undoing you."

"Never think of friendship with a covetous man: He loves his money better than his friend. Nor with a man of pleasure: He has not gravity enough to render his conversation improving. Nor with a wicked man: He will corrupt you. Nor with a silly fellow: His eurtptness will disgust you. Nor with a drunkard: He will betray your secrets."

ANECDOTES.

An Irish Laborer.—An Irish laborer being told that bread had lowered, exclaimed, "this is the first time I ever rejoiced at the fall of my friend."

Attention.—A gentleman at Cork ordered his man to call him up at six o'clock; but he awakened him at four.—Being asked the reason, he came to tell him that he had two hours more to slupe.

A tender Wife.—Dr. Mauncey, of Chelsea College, was apt to quarrel with his wife. Returning from Fullam, he was overtaken by a terrible storm; a return hearse came up going to Chelsea. Any port in a storm. The doctor crept in with the pall and plumes for his companions. The hearse stopped at his door; his lady looked out: "who have you got there, coachman?" "The doctor, ma'am." "Thank Heaven," says she, "he's safe at last."—"Thank you my love," says the doctor (getting out of the hearse.) "for your kind anxiety for my safety."

Anecdote of the late General Kosciuszko.—This beautifully turned compliment is taken from a Polish Journal; a higher eulogy could hardly be pronounced on the hero of the tale:—Kosciuszko once wished to send some bottle of good wine to a clergyman at Salothurn, and as he hesitated to send them by his servant lest he should smuggle a part, he gave the commission to a young man of the name of Zeltner, and desired him to take the horse which he usually rode himself. On his return, young Zeltner said that he would never ride his horse again, unless he gave him his purse at the same time. Kosciuszko asking what he meant, he answered, "As soon as any poor man on the road takes off his hat and asks for charity, the horse immediately stands still, and won't stir till something is given to the petitioner, and as I had no money about me, I was obliged to make believe to give something, in order to satisfy the horse.—London Courier.

The following "Act to promote the happiness of the people, and to increase the strength and power of the state," we have copied from the National Intelligencer of the 22d inst. as having been reported in the Legislature of Maryland.—We congratulate our fair readers on the prospect of better times which it affords, inasmuch as it is possible that the example of a sister state, particularly when it is a good one, may generally prevail. If, however, Mr. Millard, who introduced that bill, had added to it a proviso, remitting the tax imposed on those old Bachelors who had been three times refused by as many young ladies, subsequently to the passing of this act, we think he would have done the old fellows some justice, as he certainly in that case would have left them without excuse. As it now stands, unless it be taken for granted that there will be no refusals, and a guarantee is given to that effect, we cannot see in what way they can reconcile their treatment of the old Bachelors with fair play; for it is a hard case to fine or tax a man for not doing an act which requires the concurrence of another to enable him to perform it, and still harder if he is so unfortunate as to be unable to find that person.—The old Bachelors, however, must do the best they can, under circumstances; they had better no longer appear as recreants in society,

but commence in time, and save their credit by a sociable intercourse, and respectful attention to the fair sex.—We would earnestly recommend to the dear sweet creatures, for whom this salutary law has been made, to treat these objects of legislative benevolence—these hapless creatures, who know so little of their own good, with kindness and mercy; and not to let the present golden opportunity slip, but make hay while the sun shines, lest by some capricious movement of a future legislature, they may be deprived of the fine chance now afforded them, and be thrown once more into the power of the unfeeling old Bachelors.

"AN ACT to promote the happiness of the people, and to increase the strength and power of the state.

Whereas the Institution of Matrimony is undeniably the most important means, as well for securing individual happiness in this life, as of promoting the strength and power of a state; by the regular and more rapid increase of population, and yet in the pride and luxurious habits of the citizens of this state, an improper degree of hesitation seems to prevail with the male citizens thereof, to enter into the state of matrimony, either from a false notion of the necessity of a large estate to maintain a family with respectability, or from the want of that reverence for the fair sex, which the virtues of the women of Maryland ought to inspire; and whereas it is deemed prudent to affix some mark of disapprobation, upon those who negligently or wilfully decline entering into this happy state of Matrimony; therefore,

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That from and after the first day of May next, a tax of twenty cents upon every hundred dollars of assessable property, shall be imposed upon each single man, between — and — years of age, being a citizen of this state, and residing therein, which shall be levied annually by the levy courts of the several counties, and collected by the collectors of the county tax, in each county respectively, in the same manner that the county levies are collected; and that the proceeds of such tax be kept by the said levy court, as a separate and distinct fund, for the support and maintenance of female orphans, in the several counties respectively.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted by the General Assembly of Maryland, That the levy courts of the several counties in this state, respectively, shall take the necessary measures, at the levying of the next county levy, for making accurate lists of each unmarried man, between the age of — and — years, as aforesaid, and for the levying and collecting the said tax, herein before imposed; and also for the distribution thereof in such prudent and equitable manner as to them shall seem proper, for the maintenance and support of the poor female orphans in their several and respective counties.

The census of Maine in 1800 was 151,719; in 1810, 223,705—giving an increase of 70,986. The present population is 297,859; increase the last ten years, 69,134—so that it appears the increase for the last ten years has not been so great as the preceding by 7852.

The population of the state of Maryland, agreeably to the late census, amounts to 407,300. In 1810, it was 380,546; increase 26,754.

Baltimore, February 20.

Capt. Frisbie, of schr. Alexander, reports that at the time of his leaving Chagres (27th Jan.) it was stated via Panama (10th Jan.) that Lord Cochrane off the port of Callao, had cut out the Spanish frigate Esmeralda with twenty boats, and got her safe alongside his squadron; that a great number of her old crew joined him—those that wished to go on shore were freely discharged. The Alexander touched at Havana on the 3d Feb. Report there says that Gen. Morillo had arrived there some time the last of January—had called a council to discuss the affairs of Spain in South America—that four days previous to the day appointed he had procured sufficient stores for a voyage to Europe, and actually embarked on board an English brig bound direct to London. The mystery of his conduct cannot be accounted for. Came passenger to the Alexander from Chagres to Havana; Doctor Caracacas, deputy of Panama to the Cortes, on his way to Spain.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MARCH 5, 1821.

"Robertson" has been as good as his word. We have received a small package from him, and the promise of more when they are disposed of. We fear some of our correspondents will have to exercise their patience, as our paper is small; and our friends must be indulged with variety and amusement as well as a part of what foreign and domestic intelligence of importance is afloat.

"Allangi" shall appear in our next, if possible. His communication has been on hand some time, but we have had no room for it.

Erratum.—In the last line of the 4th column first page, for "recrants," read *recusants*.

In the 2d page of this paper will be found a reply of Thomson to "Historicus," published two weeks ago. We regret that so much has been said on that subject, as we are unable to see any good that can result from a controversy in which there is so little interchange of good feeling, or prospect of throwing any new light on it, when both parties advance those arguments and proofs only, which harmonize with their own particular opinions. The mind that is not open to conviction, will seldom convince, and he who resorts to *ex-parte* testimony to support and elucidate his subject, leaves one side of his argument so badly defended, that his opponent, if he is not too feeble to make resistance, may easily gain a conquest. On this topic we think neither Thomson nor "Historicus" have added any thing new to what has been said by able writers on both sides—they are not likely to convince each other—the public are satisfied, and therefore we respectfully request that they both ground their arms.

We are in possession of a paper from our correspondent "Bede," received some time before Mr. Thomson's answer, which we believe might be useful to both this gentleman and "Historicus." It is written in a spirit of moderation and mildness—we think the reasonings and proofs good, but cannot publish it, unless "Historicus" to whom it is intended as a reply, will consent not to answer, as we have other things on hand which we are anxious to dispose of, and with which we presume our patrons will be better pleased. We are desirous that the controversy should discontinue.

The following communication has been handed to us for insertion by particular request. The Lady's reply we consider a good one; and would be glad to know that all her sex would manifest the same coldness and indifference to ours on similar grounds—Were this done, we are bold to assert, that a greater reformation of manners would be wrought among the gentlemen in a short time, than could be performed in ages, by all the lectures on moral philosophy in the world. The profligate and abandoned, to conciliate the fair sex, would instantly forsake their pernicious and senseless habits, the indulgence of which often prove fatal to health; and dangerous morals. Indeed we have little hope of ever seeing a radical change in the manners of our sex, until it is undertaken by the fair. We candidly confess, without any disparagement to the ladies, that it has often given us no small degree of astonishment to see, as we frequently have, most amiable and beautiful females, countenance men whose breath contaminated the atmosphere for many paces around them, by reason of the immoderate use of *nicotiana tabacum*, and the neglect of the tooth brush. Instead of turning from such with disgust, which, from the delicacy of their natures we would naturally expect them to do, how often do we hear them apologize for their poisoners, by drawing out something like—"oh! the smell of whiskey is not to me disagreeable"—or, if she sees him laying past his cigar on her account, "oh, never mind, sir, I love the smell of a cigar"—when, at the same time, she would not care if

all the whiskey and cigars in the universe were in a blaze.

THE MAN OF MY CHOICE.

A lady, upon being reproached with insensibility to the influence of "the tender passion," made the following reply:

"If you would see my coldness dis-sipated, let fortune throw into my way such a man as my imagination sometimes creates, and whom, I am afraid, is only there to be found; take, however, my mental picture of him.—He must have a gentle though lively temper, to hide a strong and masculine mind. His expressions of attachment must neither be dictated by avarice or vanity, but proceed directly from a feeling heart. He must be well informed without pretensions; serious without melancholy; free from licentiousness; and in short, carry nothing to excess but love and prudence—nay, he may charm all my sex, and adore only me. He must hide his passion in public, as I desire no other proofs of it there but a passing glance, to convey the feelings of his heart, which no body must observe but me. In private he may make up for public restraint, by breathing a chaste and delicate passion; and if he merit it, he may probably hear of a reciprocal flame, pure as the fove that fans it. To render this union of heart more desirable, he must be my guide, my friend, my counsellor, and my lover; so that when I am near him, my mind may acquire elevation and grandeur. Yes, I confess, should fortune throw such a man in my way, my coldness would vanish at his approach, like snow in sunshine, and I would accompany his footsteps at all times and in all places: but whether in a cottage or a palace, I would never deign to bestow a thought on any other."

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. Editors—

I observed in your paper some remarks on my oration, by *Historicus*. I have repeatedly read it, and I must say, I am at a loss to know what to make of it, or rather of the man. Had he not entered his solemn protest against my remarks on Calvin, I should not have suspected he was a warm admirer of that celebrated man. I am apprehensive that this adept in history is so troubled with a jaundiced eye, he did not read the oration with that attention and that disposition, which would enable him to understand the subject.

It is visionary for any one to conceal the truth, that Christianity was spread over Europe in a manner very illy becoming the spirit of the Gospel. It is equally notorious, that such was the rage of persecution in the days of those admirable reformers, the benign spirit of Christianity was eclipsed through that frailty in human nature, which is unavoidable in such trying scenes.

This reflects not the least on the religious sentiments which those reformers embraced. If the correctness of the doctrines of a person, or a particular sect, were to be measured by their lives, Judas would have condemned Christianity, when the veil of the temple was rent. Neither ought we to measure the piety of those reformers, by the mild spirit of Christianity now enjoyed in our country. Dr. Robinson, in his character of Luther, very justly observes, "In passing judgment on the characters of men, we ought to try them by the principles and maxims of their own age, and not by those of another." This consideration, together with that strong bias which early education has over the mind of man, led me to observe, that Luther and Calvin performed wonders. Their reformation was greater than could have been expected. We are to bear on our minds, both these men were educated in the Catholic faith. Under these circumstances, I consider the greatness of their reformation stands unrivalled in the history of man. Still I consider them men, and as such, were subject to like passions as we are. Hence, I observed so prone is our nature to cherish as sacred, those things which were taught us in our infancy, it will not admit that man is capable of leaping at once from a system of corruption in which he has been educated, to the summit of perfect truth. As a proof of this, I referred to the case of Servetus; and observed that the considerations here named, went far to spread a veil over this scene of his life.

There may be many among us, who now feel as strong as Peter once did, but had they lived in that day of fire and faggots, would have loudly rejoiced, and joined Melancthon, (as he re-

presents him) in thanksgiving to God, when they saw the victim expiring in the flames. It is absurd for us to represent our favorite, in the character of heathen gods, possessing attainments beyond human nature.

When we consider the barbarous age in which they lived, and that hot bed of persecution in which they were nursed, how could we expect any thing from them, other than what they had been taught, and what was the popular order of the day? How could we expect they could feel the mild spirit of the Gospel as we do in our country; especially when that pacific spirit would have thrown them on the back ground, and exposed their lives to the fate of Servetus. There was nothing which saved them from the stakes but their bold and overbearing disposition which fired the minds of their followers, and made them desperate in the cause. The real truth is, the best apology which can be made for these reformers, is the frailty of human nature. I should rather plead the strong bias of education, the barbarity of the age, and the rage of persecution, than to have recourse to sophistical arguments.

By having recourse to this, *Historicus* has blackened Calvin's character with such strong impressions, it is difficult to efface them. He informs us that Calvin was not the persecutor, but the persecuted. I have thought on this curious character which he gives Calvin. The man must be beside himself, as it respects the object of his protest. What a character, an amalgamation of a persecuted person, and an informer against a protestant brother would make, is more than I can picture in my mind.

Again, what a character does he give of Calvin, relative to the death of Servetus? He tells us Calvin informed against him, that the laws of Frederic were in full rigor, that Servetus knew that by these laws the sentence of the Senate would be governed. May we not fairly presume, Calvin knew as much about this, when he presented his complaint for blasphemy, as Servetus did? He must then have deliberately designed the death of Servetus.—What was next? why, Calvin found that many of his protestant brethren disapproved of it; he then had recourse to cunning, to dives: its asperity by using his influence to have the sentence commuted, when he and every other person knew it would be of no avail. This is stabbing Calvin's character with a dagger. But a little more sophistry! He tells us Calvin had nothing to do with his punishment, because he did not set in judgment on him. He might as well have said Judas was not guilty, because he did not assist in crucifying Christ. But what do we behold next? horrible to relate, Calvin was bound by a sacred obligation, to do wrong. Calvin had received the freedom of the city, and was indispensably bound to support Servetus. Will the honors of a city make that action right, which in its nature is morally wrong? This is the character which this adept in history gives of Calvin. I do not believe it. I entertain a better opinion of Calvin, and therefore enter my solemn protest against the man, who will brand Calvin's character with such foul designs. I have now done with his remarks on Calvin.

There is another character on which I feel it my duty to make some remarks. He handles the character of Servetus with great severity. Had not Servetus as good a right to his religious opinion as Calvin for any other person? But he was a great blasphemer against God. Here let me observe, in that day of persecution, heresy and blasphemy were synonymous, and I am convinced *Historicus* knows it. Calvin was a blasphemer in the view of the Catholic church. Besides, there is no instance on record in which Servetus ever spoke irreverently of the Supreme being, except in spurious terg. Servetus was led astray by the same frailty in human nature, which is evidently visible in the other reformers. But I see no reason why his character should not be handed down to posterity as unspotted as any of his contemporaries.—These frailties are within the pale of pardon; and in this age of toleration, charity demands we should spread her-

mantle over them. Why may not the same apology be extended to Calvin, Servetus and Melancthon, which Christ made for his chosen family? The spirit is willing, but the flesh is weak.

I presume this reviler of those reformers, will never urge those spurious letters which he tells us lay before him, as a confirmation of his character of them. Those letters were not known to have had an existence till long after the death of Servetus. They were then, and ever have been, considered by well informed men, as a base slander on those reformers. A few years since, a country clergyman in Connecticut, collected those spurious letters and published them, and this publication is principally in the hands of the Calvinistic clergy.

This critic in history asks a question which I could not have expected, even from one who makes no pretensions to his attainments.—"What has it to do with the emigrants who first landed at Plymouth?" Had he informed me that he was a man just come down from the moon, and was ignorant of the history of our country, I should cheerfully have told him, that Christians persecuted each other because they were imperfect beings, and could not think alike in some things, and for this difference, they, in the days of Calvin, called each other blasphemers; that this system of persecution continued, till they drove my ancestors from the shores of Europe; and that the followers of Calvin joined in this persecution.

There is one thing more I would notice, to save him the trouble of a inquiry. He complains he neither knows me, nor my creed. I will inform him of both. I am a descendant of a direct line from one of the first settlers in Plymouth; and I entertain an high opinion of their views of religious liberty. As to my creed, I can give it concisely in the language of a celebrated poetess of the last century—
Who with another's eye can read,
Or worship by another's creed?
Hearing Christ's command alone,
I humbly seek and use my own.
If wrong, forgive; accept, if right,
While faithful I pursue my light,
And censuring none, am zealous still
To follow and to do his will.

I have hitherto taken no notice of that self importance which he manifests in his writings, and that ungentleman-like epithet of novice which he gives me. It only shows the society in which he has been educated. Before he attempts to write again, I would request him to visit the more polite circles, and should his writings prove him an ap-scholar, it would give me much pleasure.

THOMSON.

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the Editors, dated Washington, February 19.

Wednesday last, being the day designated for counting the votes for President and Vice-President of the United States, the ceremony took in joint meeting of the two houses, assembled for the purpose in the Hall of the Representatives. It was a tedious process, on account of the length of the verifications, &c. Mr. Barbour, of the Senate, and Messrs. Smith of Md. and Sergeant, officiated as tellers. The result is, that Mr. Monroe has all the votes for President, save one (in New Hampshire.) Mr. Tompkins lost one vote in New Hampshire, eight in Massachusetts, four in Delaware, and one in Maryland.

Mr. McLean, of Kentucky, introduced the following—

Resolved, That the Secretary of the Treasury be directed to communicate to this House, a statement of the bounties and allowances paid to fishing vessels each year, from the commencement of the government to the present time.

Mr. Nelson, of Mass. offered an amendment requiring a further statement in relation to the importation of salt, &c. and as amended the resolution passed. The object of this resolution, I presume to be, to ascertain whether certain eastern gentlemen will be as prompt in applying the "let us alone" principle to this branch of American industry, as they are to other equally important interests.

Thursday, Friday, and part of this

day, have been devoted in the House to the consideration of the bill, for fixing the pay of officers of the army; the leading feature of which is, that a commutation is allowed in money for the several emoluments which they have heretofore received. It proposes, in fact, to convert them into salary officers. It has been ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

The bill for the relief of the purchasers of public lands, and the bill proposing a reduction in the salary of many of the civil officers of the government, were severally considered to-day in committee of the whole, but no decision was made, by which the fate of either can be anticipated.

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

Both Houses attended on Saturday the funeral of William A. Burwell, late a representative from the state of Virginia, who departed this life on the preceding day, after an illness of three weeks, aged about 41 years. This being the fifth member that has died the present session. The Virginia Assembly, now in session at Richmond, have lost four members this winter.

The Senate have to-day, advised and consented to the ratification of the Florida treaty. I understand there was considerable opposition to it.

Messrs. Burton, of N. C. and Mr. Pinkney, of S. C. have obtained leave of absence for the residue of the session.

Excuse the irregular, and I fear not very intelligent manner in which the foregoing items have been hastily thrown together."

February 20.

"The House of Representatives have to-day, by a large majority, passed the bill for changing the mode of fixing the maximum amount of the pay of the officers of the army.

The leading feature of this bill is, that it proposes to commute the rations and emoluments to which they are now entitled for a gross sum in money, which, together with their pay, is to assume the shape of a salary to be paid quarterly.

When any officer chooses to receive his rations from the government, the prime cost is to be deducted from his pay. When required to travel, they are to receive a mileage allowance. The Professors and Cadets at West Point, are included in the provisions of the bill. In general, if not in every instance, the pay fixed by the bill, is less than what is now allowed.

The House have also made considerable progress in the bill reported by a select committee, for reducing the salaries of sundry civil officers of the government. This bill reduces to a specific sum the salaries of sundry principal officers here; such as Heads of Departments, Comptrollers, Auditors, the Attorney General of the United States, &c. and requires from the numerous clerks, an abatement from their present allowance, at the rate of 20 per cent. A motion by Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, to amend the bill by reducing the pay members of Congress to six dollars a day, and the travelling allowance to what it was originally, was pending at the time of adjournment, and remained to be decided to-morrow."

February 21.

"Mr. Brown, of Ky. this morning preceded a resolution directing the judiciary committee to enquire into the expediency of repealing the section of the act of last session, authorizing the people of Missouri to form a constitution and state government which restricts the further introduction of slavery into the territory of the United States, north of 36 1/2 degrees of north latitude, by a speech of an hour or more—but the house by a large majority, refused to consider the resolution.

A proposition, introduced in the Senate by Mr. Roberts, for the admission of Missouri on terms analogous to those recommended by the grand committee of the house, excepting that the admission was to be present instead of prospective, was negatived by a vote of 19 to 19.

It is understood to be the intention of Mr. Clay to-morrow, to make

more effort of a joint to take subject.

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"Mr. Cla tee as it has reported th tion for the the Union.

more effort by moving the appointment of a joint committee of the two houses, to take again into consideration the subject.

The bill to reduce the salaries of certain civil officers of the government, came up again, as the unfinished business of yesterday. Mr. Campbell's motion to reduce the pay of the members of Congress, being the immediate subject of consideration, Mr. Anderson moved to postpone the whole subject indefinitely—lost by a vote of 49 to 107.

A debate of considerable length engaged; but before Mr. Campbell's motion was decided, the bill and proposed amendment, was ordered to be laid on the table.

February 24.

The Senate have passed a bill for the relief of those indebted to the United States for lands, purchased prior to the 1st day of July last; the provisions of which are extremely liberal towards that class of citizens—authorizing those who cannot fulfill their engagements if they so elect, to return to the U. States a portion of their purchase,—but if the choice is to retain the whole of it, then a discount of 25 and 33 per cent is allowed on the original price, and the time of payment extended so as to embrace eight equal annual instalments.

This bill has passed through a committee of the whole and been reported to the House without amendment.—There was a smart debate in Committee, the principles of the bill were defended by Messrs. Anderson, Bush, Hendricks, Jones of Ten. and Clay; and opposed by Messrs. Hardin, Cullpepper, Allen of Ten. and McCoy.

The bill has not yet been taken up in the House. The House have to-day been in committee of the whole on the Auction duty bill reported by the committee of Manufactures.—The bill meeting with opposition it was not gone through, and it is extremely doubtful whether there will be time enough of the remaining session allowed to the subject, to effect a decision on its merits.—The truth is a minority may if so disposed, defeat almost any measure at this period of the session.

Mr. Sergeant has given notice that he shall call for the consideration of the Bankrupt bill on Monday.—The Senate have returned the Army reduction bill with essential amendments—an Army appropriation bill is just reported, the ratification of the Florida treaty will probably call for the legislative enactments.—The bill to retrench the civil expenses of the government, is on the table liable to be called up at any moment.—The bill from the Senate, supplementary to the Bank charter, is yet unacted on.—A Loan bill remains to be introduced.—The question of the admission of Missouri is again to be presented—these subjects together with a vast number of others too tedious to enumerate, will so press upon and distract Congress, the ensuing week, as to leave but little opportunity for ordinary repose, or deliberate reflection—allowing that it will be a successful week in the despatch of business yet a great mass of unfinished business must necessarily remain at the close of the session.

A joint committee of 30 members, 7 in the Senate and 23 in the House has on motion of Mr. Clay been raised to make another effort, to so qualify the terms as to admit Missouri into the Union—the committee consists of the following persons:

In the Senate Messrs. Holmes of Maine, King of N. Y. Barbour, Morrill, Southard, Roberts and Johnson of Ky.

In the House Clay, Cobb, Hill, Barbour, Storrs, Cooke, Rankin, Archer Va. Brown, Eddy, Ford, Culbreath, Hackley, S. Moore, Stephens, Rogers, Southard, Darlington, Pitcher, Sloan, Baldwin, Randolph and Smith of N. C. This committee had a meeting this evening in the Senate chamber, and I believe it is expected they will report on Monday.

Washington, Feb. 26, 1821.

Mr. Clay from the grand committee as it has been termed, this morning reported the following joint Resolution for the admission of Missouri into the Union.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled: That Missouri shall be admitted into this Union on an equal footing with the original states, in all respects whatever, upon the fundamental condition, that the fourth clause, of the twenty-sixth section of the third article of the Constitution submitted on the part of said state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity hereto, by which any citizen, of either of the States in this Union, shall be excluded from the enjoyment of any of the privileges and immunities to which such citizen is entitled under the Constitution of the United States: Provided, That the legislature of the said state, by a solemn public act shall declare the assent of the state to 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 said act upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation shall announce the facts whereupon and without any further proceedings on the part of Congress the admission of said state into the Union shall be considered as complete.

In the course of the day this resolution passed the House—the vote on ordering it to be engrossed for a third reading was Ayes 86 Noes 82, on its final passage Ayes 87 Noes 81.—As there is no doubt but the Senate will acquiesce, this business may be considered at an end for the present, perhaps forever.

The Land bill has undergone further consideration to-day—several amendments have been introduced, but no vote given by which its ultimate fate can be tested—I am of the opinion that the amendments will gain for it friends and that it will pass.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.

On the eastern coast of Scotland and the Orkney Islands, many of the natives are employed in the catching of sea-birds, and securing their eggs, which are in great request among the inhabitants of these northern regions. The nests of these birds are placed among the cliffs of the rocks, at whose base the sea foams most tremendously, and being sometimes almost inaccessible, render the pursuit peculiarly dangerous. The following is supposed to be addressed by the wife of one of these adventurers to her husband, to dissuade him from his dangerous expedition, till the dawn of morning:

Oh stay thee awhile from the brow of the steep,
Till the wand of the morning is streak'd from afar;
Till the gull of the ocean has sunk into sleep,
In her pendulous nest on the marge of the Jeep.
Nearth the heart soothing ray of the bright polar star.
For now on the pillow she chooses tier pillow,
And rests her broad wings on the breast of the sea,
Or urging her flight through the regions of night,
Skims light as a feather o'er woodland and lea.

But soon shall thy lullaby soothe her sore to,
And her smooth flitting pinion be clos'd on her side,
The head shall be lull'd on the soft plum'd breast,
Of unbreathing repose in her wind cradled nest;
Thither led by her light-footed Morphean guide,
And she shall be sleeping while daylight is peeping
From her rose wicker'd chambers of vapor and dew,
And the urns of light fade, from the beaming arcade,
Which night had attired in silver and blue.

Then may'st thou away to her seat in the air,
And surprise her while over her treasures she lay,
From the safely-earn'd plunder the bird may'st thou tear,
For her who is foremost to welcome tire day,
Oh stay thee till morning, yon blue bills adorning,
O'er the green rolling surge of the ocean shall creep,
And shew thee the way to thy desolate prey,
Where the nest of the sea-bird is daring the deep.

PINDAR.

Comet.—One of these eccentric wanderers have been visible for a few evenings past, when the view has not been obstructed by clouds. It is best seen at about half past 7 o'clock P. M. nearly in the West, and a few degrees north of the planet Saturn.—"Its position" says the N. Haven Journal, "is near the south eastern Star in the quad-

range of Pegasus. Its brightness is nearly that of a star of the sixth magnitude, and the length of the tail 3 deg. right ascension 357 deg. declination 14 deg. 40 min. north; angular distance from the sun 36 deg."

Extract of a letter to a gentleman of New York, dated at Smyrna, Oct. 20, 1820.

"At length, I suspect, the government of the United States has sent an agent to Constantinople. A few days past the United States brig Spark arrived here, and Mr. Bradish, who came in her, proceeded immediately to Constantinople. He appeared anxious his character should not be known—however, more than two months ago I learnt the English embassy at Constantinople expected the arrival of an American minister. The departure of Mr. Bradish from the United States appears to have been a great secret; it is most probable, however, the English minister by some means ascertained his nomination. I trust any negotiation that may be undertaken will not be made through the medium of any foreign power, particularly the Russians—to be regarded as their friends would by no means be agreeable to a resident in the Levant, neither do I believe any such mediation would be necessary.—The Spark is to remain for dispatches from Constantinople." Com. Adv.

The legislature of the state of Delaware, at its late session, passed a law to establish in the village of Newark or its vicinity, a college, for the support of which a tax has been laid on steamboats, stages, and retailers of foreign goods. Retailers of groceries are to pay 12 dollars per annum for a licence; retailers of dry goods, who employ a capital of more than 400 dollars to pay the same, and under that amount five dollars, one half of the revenue thus raised to be appropriated to the erection of the college, the other half to go into the state treasury. A public meeting has been held, of the citizens of New Castle county, and the law denounced as "unnecessary, unjust, and unconstitutional."

Com. Barren.—A Norfolk paper says—"We are authorized to state, that the application of commodore James Barron to the government, for active service, has been answered by an intimation, that a prerequisite to a compliance with his wishes, in this respect, would be an investigation of his conduct from the year 1807; and that, while the government was not disposed to call a court for this purpose, a demand to that effect from him, would meet with immediate attention. The offer has been promptly accepted by the commodore.

Court Martial.—The auditor general of Pennsylvania has reported to the legislature, the items for pay and expenses attending a court martial, held on major Elisha L. Antrim, of the 81st reg. militia, which lasted from the 14th Oct. to the 14th Dec. 1819, the members being reported for pay at two dollars per day; the whole expense, \$1899.

SPAIN.

The London Courier states, that the accounts from different and distant provinces of Spain, seem to indicate the approach of a general convulsion. Hostility to the constitutional system is avowed with a daring, which the civil authorities, aided by an active military force, find it difficult to restrain. The duke de Infantado and general Basscourt have been banished from Madrid—supposed for their coldness towards the constitutional system. Advices received at Madrid from Troppau, regarding the views of the allied sovereigns, have caused considerable anxiety, and an extra meeting of the cortes was talked of. Various movements are also reported among the people of an unpleasant character.

TWO SICILIES.

A letter from Naples, dated Nov. 6, says—"We are happy to state that France has offered her mediation between this country and Austria, and that it has been accepted by our government. It is hoped that this will prevent a war, and that we shall shortly see the country revive from its present distressed state; for, to proceed long in the way we have been in, for the last weeks is impossible."

ITALY—GENERALLY.

All Venetian Lombardy is filled with troops, and every thing exhibits a war establishment on a most formidable footing. A Russian and a Prussian commissioner, it seems, is to join the Austrian forces. But, as the king of Naples has gone to meet the parties to this crusade against the rights of man and nations, it is not probable that an immediate act of hostility will take place. The troops are called the "army of the holy alliance."

SOUTH AMERICA.

The armistice in Venezuela has not yet expired—the patriots tolerate no idea except that of being independent, and it is stated, that they have 20,000

men, well armed, and ready for the field at a moment's notice. The royal forces are supposed to be much less. The British and Irish troops, in the service of the former, are said to be comfortably quartered, and quite healthy. Things look well, and we hope for an end to one of the most cruel wars that ever raged.

STORE GOODS At Public Sale.

ON THURSDAY, the 15th inst. at the Store House of the Subscriber in Bridgeton, will be sold a variety of Store Goods of almost every description; consisting of
Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c. &c.
Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P. M. Conditions at the time of sale.
DANIEL L. BURT,
Bridgeton, March 5, 1821.—26.

PUBLIC SALE.

THERE will be sold at Vendue, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, the 6th inst. 3 o'clock P. M. a variety of Household Goods such as Mahogany Tables, Bed and Bedding, Fancy and Plain Chairs, &c. &c. some nearly new and all in good order.
Bridgeton, March 5, 1821.

NOTICE.

ALL Persons indebted to the estate of George Elkinton late of the township of Downe, dec. are requested to come forward and pay their accounts within ninety days from date of this notice; and those having demands against said estate to produce them for examination and settlement.
BEAULAH ELKINTON, Ex'rs.
ICHABOD COMPTON, } Ex's.
DAVID COMPTON, }
Feb. 27.—March 5, 1821.—31.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twentieth 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

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Stoe Creek, joins lands of James Bacon, Timothy Elmer and others; said to contain seventy-five Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Bennet, and taken in execution at the suit of George Grine, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Steensman and others, said to contain one hundred Acres, more or less; two Tracts of Timbered Land on the road from Bridgeton to Milville joins lands of Thomas Woodruff, Daniel L. Burt and others, said to contain sixty Acres, more or less.

A Farm and Tavern Stand,
In the township of Milville, joins lands of David C. Wood and others said to contain fifty Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, and others Executors, &c. and to be sold by
February 28, 1821, FITHIAN, Sheriff.

NOTICE.

JOSEPH GREENWOOD, a native of England, who left the British army during the revolutionary war and joined the Americans—after the war was over he resided between New York and Philadelphia, supposed to be in New Jersey, and died about 12 years ago. Any information concerning him will be thankfully received, and handsomely rewarded by the subscriber.

RICHARD GREENWOOD.

The Editors of New Jersey papers will confer a favour on the subscriber by giving the above one or two insertions in their respective papers. Direct to RICHARD GREENWOOD, Newark, Newark, Feb. 16, 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.

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

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first.

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of John S. Wood and others, said to contain forty-five acres more or less; the undivided half part of two other farms situate in the township of Stoe Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres; a farm joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in said County.—Seized as the property of Richard Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Jesse Patrick and Henry 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.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
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.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Feb. 21.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

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

In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, in the above case, to me directed,

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 land 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 25 acres, more or less.
4. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pierson and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less.
5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "West New Jersey Survey," containing about two thousand acres.
6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 2900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.
7. The undivided third part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Kemmington, the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.
8. The undivided third part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Kemmington, the other moiety of Dand M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.
9. A tract of Land, situate in the County of Cumberland, adjoining lands now or late of J. Buck and A. Pierson, 300 acres more or less.
10. The undivided third part of a tract of Land, situate in the County of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.
11. The undivided third part of a tract of land, situate in the County of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, Esq. Sheriff, of the property of Joseph Seeds, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less.

E. D. Woodruff,

Master in Chancery.
Dated Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—13.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the ...
 ALSO, for sale, two NEW WAGONS, well made and ironed; one of them adapted for one or two horses.

Sale of Real Estate.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 27th day of March next...

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:
 Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
 Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
 50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 do.
 51 to 55 range 29 do.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
 Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line.
 50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of
 Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of
 Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east

At the same place on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of
 Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of
 Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line
 33 range 4, east do.
 29, 30 & 31 5 do.
 31, 32 & 33 6 do.

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of
 Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line.
 11 to 13 10 & 11 do.
 6 to 13 12 & 13 do.
 8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the third Monday in January next, for the sale of
 Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line.
 7 to 10 2 do.
 8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6.
 1, 3, 9 & 10 range 7, east do.
 1, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 8 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.
 8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13.

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of
 Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east,
 8 and 9
 7, 8 and 9

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

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington this 19th day of September, 1820.
 JAMES MONROE.
 By the President,
 JOSIAH MEIGS,
 Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment.
 Oct 5—Oct 16—11—M.

PRINTING
 Neatly executed at this Office.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That on application to us of Paul Busti and John J. Vanderkamp, 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 152 chain to the 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. 50 chains, thence N. 58 deg. 30' E. 56 chains 50 links, thence N. 51 deg. W. 13 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. 27, 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, then 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 McCullum, and is recorded in lib. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains; thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 881 acres, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark aforesaid, and is recorded in lib. N. fol. 126, thence by the same S. 83 deg. west 32 chains to a gun corner, thence N. 17 deg. west 38 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains, thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence E. 6 deg. west 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence west 86 chains, thence S. 55 deg. west 13 chains, thence N. 80 dtg. 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 dtg. west 30 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 161 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. 260 chains to the beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land (more or less) after deducting all prior surveys: And who also claim that the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Galloway, aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the % 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. 6 chains, thence N. 47 deg. W. 512 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 5 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 22 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 11037 acs 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 tract 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 a 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 leventh 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—ts

**James Hopkins,
 Jacob Glover,
 John Ffirth.**

Feb 5—6w

NOTICE.
 Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' 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 Eben Ewan, the younger, deceased. Conditions at sale, by EVAN EWAN, Administrator.
 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 Wind in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.
 For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.
 Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
 Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
 In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S
 VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,**
 Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
 Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief an cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirit, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secrete 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, Fulor 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, within 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, hiccups, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition anxiety, dry cough, &c.
 The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbatic 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 Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscret temperance.
 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 too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.
 They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. The will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; the 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 or 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 safe and sure 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 and limb.
 In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.
 The Melangers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.
 Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.
 It removes Abscesses and dissipated 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 Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and hence 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.

DR. ROBERTSON'S PATENT STOMACHIC BITTERS.
 PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
 These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocuous, 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, by their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather; when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also certain preventive against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.
 BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias 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 Mulford, 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 Green, which joins lands of Henry Mulford and others, said to contain twenty eight acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jacob Briant, and taken in execution at the suit of John S. Wood, Esq. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
A Farm and Tract of Land,
 Situate in the township of Fairfield, joins on town Swamp, and lands of Moses Harris and others, said to contain one hundred and eleven acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Elijah Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of William Bateman, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
A Lot of Salt Marsh,
 Situate in the township of Fairfield, says 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 Dares, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Foster, Esq. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, 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 Whitely and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seelye, Garrison Mauland Josiah Sayre, Executors, &c. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, 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. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
A Tract of Land,
 Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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 Vanamont, and taken in execution at the suit of Mahlon Lawrence, Endorsee, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
 The following described Lands situate in the township of Fairfield, the first
A house and Lot,
 said to contain three acres more or less: a Lot of Bush and Woodland joins the above described land, and lands of Nathaniel 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. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
 The following described lands, situate in the township of Maurice River, the first
A FARM,
 said to contain one hundred acres, more or less, joins lands of James Vanamont, 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. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 January 8th—Feb. 12, 1821.—wts.

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias 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 Store Creek,
A Lot of Land;
 said to contain forty Acres, more or less, in 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 Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, William H. Jeffers and others; and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
 WM. R. FITHIAN, 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 Backshootem, 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 & Son is this day dissolved by mutual consent. JOHN MATTHEWS, Backshootem, Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2—Feb. 19, 1821.—4t.

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