

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1821.

No. 11.

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POETRY.

My Wedding-Day. ADDRESSED TO MY-WIFE.

So shall I love thy dearest truth,
When beauty ceases to engage;
So thinking on thy charming youth,
I'll love thee o'er again in age.—PARRON.

This day (now four and twenty years,
As by recording time, appears.)

Our marriage rites were blest,
When you, in virgin bloom attir'd,
Share the fond raptures you inspir'd,
And mutual love confess'd.

'Twas not thy fair angelic face,
Thy shape, adorn'd with winning grace,
That first thy lover lov'd;
'Twas not the radiance of thine eyes,
Where love in playful ambush lies,
Thy husband's heart secur'd.

'Twas the features of thy mind,
Thy artless manners, soft and kind,
Which charm the more thy're known;
Power that can sympathise relief,
Partake my joys, console my grief,
Make constant faith thy own.

And let me boast with grateful pride,
Since Hymen's bands our hearts all'd,
Repe, tance never came:
For both your looks and temper sweet,
Would still my hopes and wishes meet,
Each fond return to claim.

Mac'd in the bosom of content,
Friendship to love endearments lent,
To cheer our peaceful dome;
While both confess'd we never found,
Through dissipation's giddy round,
The bliss enjoy'd at home.

And since, to crown our nuptial bed,
Four blooming olive branches spread,
Our pride, delight, and praise,—
May they in strength and beauty grow,
The wreath of peace and shelter throw,
Around our future days.

Dear pledges of our sacred vows,
If Heaven's a parent's wish allows,
Oh guard and guide their youth;
Their mother's virtues to discern,
Her worth and bright example learn,
Of piety and truth.

Then come, Maria, let us trace,
Our blessings in our infant race,
As round our knees they play;
Thy girl shall at your graces smile,
My boy's the cares of life beguile,
As honor leads the way.

As down the vale of life we glide,
With these fond offspring by our side,
We'll brave all worldly strife;
And to complete the happy scene,
Say they be blest as we have been,
In this conjugal life.

Oh come, and make no more delay—
Tossing has absence torn away,
Those dear domestic joys;
For though the world in jars encrease,
Thy welcome smiles shall bring that peace,
Which public life destroys.

Or shall we catch the vernal gale,
And to that blissful region sail,
Which peace has not forsaken:
Then join together heart and hand,
Repair to Dumow's happy land,
And claim the fitch of bacon.

Dumow Magna, is a town in Old England, to which, if any man with his wife will go, and after applying to those who have the direction of the ceremony, will kneel on a certain stone kept for the purpose, and make oath that they have been married a year and a day, and have not repented their having done so, will be presented with a fitch of bacon.

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 at 10 o'clock P. M. Conditions at the time of sale.
DANIEL L. BURT.
Bridgeton, March 5, 1821.—2t.

Miscellaneous Selections.

“As a temper too reserved and suspicious; forbidding the approach of a stranger, is an indication of a crafty disposition, or at least of a timorous and narrow mind; so throwing open one's arms to every forward intruder, is a proof of egregious want of prudence and knowledge of the world. Those pert and insinuating people, who become, all of a sudden, and without any reason, the most zealous and sanguine friends, are ever to be suspected of some indirect design. The wisdom of behaviour therefore is, to communicate your knowledge to all who seem willing to receive it; your private affairs only to persons of approved secrecy & judgment, and to them no more than is absolutely necessary; to have many acquaintances, but few intimates; to open your countenance to all, but your heart to very few.”

Religion—The following sentiments of an able divine deserve attention.

“It is an error to believe that devotion nourishes a spirit of severity; in judging of the manners and characters of others. Under this reproach, indeed it has so long suffered in the world, that with too many, the appellation of devout, suggests no other character, but of a sour, reclusive bigot, who delights in censure.—But the reproach is unjust for such a spirit is entirely opposite to the nature of true devotion. The very first traces it imprints on the mind, are candor and humility. Its principles are liberal. Its genius is unassuming and mild. Severe only to itself, it makes every allowance to others which humanity can suggest. It claims no privilege of looking into the hearts or of deciding with respect to their eternal state. If your supposed devotion produce contrary effects; if it infuse harshness into your sentiments, and acrimony into your speech, you may conclude, that under a serious appearance, carnal passions lurk. And if ever it shall so far lift you up with self-colic, as to make you establish your own opinions as an infallible standard for the whole christian world, and lead you to consign to perdition, all who differ from you, either in some doctrinal tenet, or in the mode of expressing them; you may rest assured that too much pride you have joined much ignorance of both the nature of devotion, and of the gospel of Christ.”

NOBLE REVENGE.

When I was a small boy, there was a black boy in the neighborhood, by the name of Jim Dick. Myself and a number of my play-fellows were one evening collected together at our sports and Jim came amongst us. We soon left our sports and began tormenting the poor black, by calling him Negro, Blackamoor, and other degrading epithets; the poor fellow appeared excessively grieved at our conduct, and soon left us. We soon after made an appointment to go a skating in the neighborhood, and on the day of the appointment I had the misfortune to break my skates, and I could not go without borrowing Jim's skates. I went to him and asked him for them; O yes, John, you may have them and welcome, was his answer. When I went to return them I found Jim sitting by the fire in the kitchen, reading the bible. I told him I had returned his skates and was under great obligations to him for his kindness. He looked at me as he took the skates, and with tears in his eyes, said to me, John don't never call me blackamoor again! and immediately left the room. The words pierced my heart, and I burst into tears and from that time resolved not to abuse a poor black in future.

SOUTHBURY.

POLICE OF PARIS.

A curious fact which occurred during the reign of Bonaparte illustrating the state of perfection to which the system of *Espionage* was carried at that time.

A party sat down to dinner at a public table, when a gentleman sticking his fork into a fowl, began to dissect it, and as he cut off the head, he said with a laugh, ‘here goes the head of the Emperor.’ No observation was made and they proceeded with their dinner; but in the course of it the waiter came, and tapping the gentleman on the shoulder, told him he was wanted in the hall. On entering the hall, he was accosted by a gendarme, who asked him if he was not the gentleman who at dinner had said ‘Here goes the head of the Emperor?’ he replied he was; but ‘what of that?’ ‘You must come,’ said the gendarme, ‘with me,’ with you? he exclaimed, and putting his hand to his pocket, presented it full of money to the officer, and was turning away—‘stay,’ said the of-

ficer, I am not to be thus dealt with—you must instantly obey my summons.’ ‘Alas!’ said the gentleman ‘I am then to be torn from my wife and children, and hurried to a dungeon, for such a trifle as that—my life and liberty are most precious and important to my family—I will give you’—and he named an enormous sum, ‘to liberate me and for ever conceal the affair.’ ‘No,’ said the inflexible gendarme, ‘I am above the largest bribe you can offer, and you must instantly go, for I dare not parley with you any longer.’ The gentleman then took a card from his pocket, which he held up to the view of the gendarme, who immediately made his obeisance to him and departed. Now the fact is, the gentleman himself was a superintendent of these spies. The waiter in the tavern was in the pay of the government—he made the observation respecting the head of the Emperor to prove his vigilance—he was true to his charge, and directly apprised one of the gendarme with those liberal offers, and finding him faithful, his object was accomplished; and informing him by the card which he carried about him, and which bore the secret sign, who he was, there the matter ended, to the satisfaction of all the parties concerned.—Who would live in such a land as this?—*Raffles Tour.*

Ludicrous Punishment.—A few years since the mayor of Cork, imagining, if he could strip the beggars of the miserable and sickly appearance they generally made, he should divest them of the strongest claim the charity of the humane, came to the following agreement with one Geoghegan, one of the constables, who was by trade a barber, viz:—He directed the barber to seize all the beggars he found strolling within the limits of the city, for each of whom he promised a reward; but instead of bringing them before him (the mayor) he was to take them to his shop and there shave, wash, dress, and powder them in the genteel manner. He seized about half a dozen, and with the assistance of razors, wash ball, scissors, and powder-puffs, he so completely metamorphosed them that those whom he apprehended as mendicants when they left his shop, appeared like macaronies, at least about the head. This laughable scheme was attended with so much success that the whole tribe (during squire Malone's mayoralty) avoided his jurisdiction as carefully as if it was visited by a pestilence.

“The Converted Jew.”—The Rev. Mr. Frey has been preaching for some days in Baltimore. He has been attacked by a Presbyterian, so signed in the newspapers, and even interrupted in the pulpit by a Jew. The latter circumstance, as will appear by the following paragraph, has been turned to account by the self-condemned aggressor:

From the Baltimore Chronicle, Feb. 11.
JACOB MOSS, of Philadelphia, is sorry that his intemperate zeal for the religion in which he was brought up, induced him to interrupt the Rev. Mr. Frey, on the evening of Friday last, at the first Presbyterian Church. He hopes the Baltimoreans will accept of this apology. Jacob Moss has the honor to inform his friends of Baltimore, that he has arrived from Philadelphia, with a large supply of fancy articles, which are at Barnum's; they will be sold on the most reasonable terms!!

There is now a case in Chancery in which the executors of the pious dead resist the payment of the doctors' bill, partly on the ground of its enormous amount. The following items read in court—certainly show an uncommon fondness for physic in the deceased. Fifteen visits in the day-time, and nine visits at night, at a guinea each time; five thousand seven hundred and twenty-eight draughts; one hundred and sixty-eight mixtures, one hundred and nineteen boluses; sixty-eight lozenges; seventy-eight lineaments; two hundred and fifty-eight boxes of pills; and other doses of various descriptions to the amount of seven hundred!!

ANECDOTES.

A filthy wretch, in a red jacket, who frequents Merrion square, Dublin, observing an elderly lady alone, imploring charity in the name of all the saints of the Calendar, vowing to God, if she did not give him a ten-penny, he would that day be driven to do a deed his nature shuddered at: yet he would do it before sunset. Alarmed at his situation, the pious old lady, imagining he meditated suicide, gave him the money, and implored him to think of his immortal soul, and do nothing rashly, adding—‘But pray, my poor friend, what is it you would have been driven to do?’ ‘Ah, my lady,’ said the arch-

wag, fossing up the ten-penny; ‘I should have been driven to work for the bill which I won't do, please God, while this holds, any how.’

Clerical Distress.—The Clergyman of a market town in Craven used his utmost influence to prevent the sitting of a court for celebrating the Queen's victory, but was overruled by the church wardens, on which he expressed himself thus:—‘Surely no person was ever so unpleasantly situated as I am: my clerk is a presbyterian, my sexton is a methodist, my organist a papist, and the church wardens, constables, and overseers, all radicals.’

Female highway-men.—A couple of great “two-fisted” female wretches, lately robbed a person on the highway of his pocket book—and because he resisted, almost stripped him naked. Female pickpockets appear to be common in London. A police officer, to catch some of them, lately disguised himself like a dandy, with a huge bunch of seals and keys to his watch chain, in which he artfully mixed 3 parcel of fish hooks, with which he caught a nymph.

“Horrible conscription.” and not FRENCH—Letters from Milan, of Dec. 16. state the orders of the Austrian government have been received there for raising troops by a conscription, which, there was no doubt, would be carried into effect, and with full rigor. The number of men to be raised by this mode in Milan, and the surrounding district, was 4,973, and the term of service was announced to last three or four, but eight years. The measure was considered at Milan to refer, not merely to the designs against Naples, but to views of a still more serious nature, the purport of which is not explained, and to the results of the congress at Troppau.

Died, near Charlotte-Half, Maryland, Nell Coursey, aged 130 years! Also, in the same neighborhood, another negro woman, aged 105. They were both natives of Maryland.

Mr. Chatterton, late editor of the “New Jersey Journal,” has disposed of his establishment to Messrs. E. & J. Sanderson, publishers of the “Elizabeth Town Gazette;” and hereafter there will be but one paper issued, to be called the “New Jersey Journal and Elizabeth Town Gazette.”

Was taken in the store of Joseph Hartshorn, in Burlington county, of the 6th inst. a hog, weighing 742 lbs. His leaf, when taken out, weighed 68 lbs.

The Columbian of the 19th, states, that the thieves who robbed St. Patrick's church, are detected.

The Foreign Mission School, at Cornwall, Ct. was instituted in the fall of 1816, and opened in May, 1817.—There are now in this school twenty-nine pupils, viz. 4 from the Sandwich Islands; 1 from Oahete; 1 from the Marquesas, 1 Malay; 8 Cherokeees; 3 of the Stockbridge tribe; 2 Oneidas; 1 Tuscarora; 2 Caughnewages; 1 Indian youth from Pennsylvania; and 3 youths of our own country. The principal of this benevolent institution, is the Rev. Mr. Daggett.

A man named Herrington, was convicted of perjury at Cooperstown, N. Y. and sentenced to 7 years hard labor in the State Prison.

The Legislature of Kentucky have passed a law granting to Widows, who are not worth 100 dollars, one hundred acres of land.

Sentence of death was passed upon 39 persons, at the last Old Bailey sessions.

The Queen of England has been presented with a pen knife which is said to contain 216 blades.

The University of Pennsylvania has instituted the degree of *master of pharmacy*, which may be given, to all apothecaries whose good conduct and proper qualifications in the knowledge of their profession, are such as entitle them to receive it.

The value of real and personal estate in the city of New York, in 1818, amounted to \$314,913,695; in 1819, to \$291,911,280, and in 1820, to \$56,005,300!!

A young lady in Montreal attempted to hang herself, on account of disappointment in love!

The following interesting facts are taken from the twenty-sixth report of the London Missionary Society, communicated in May last. This society occupies forty seven missionary stations, and maintains in its service eighty-five missionaries and catechists, exclusive of females, mechanics and

farmers. The expenditure for the year was more than one hundred and sixteen thousand dollars. The receipts for this year, notwithstanding the severe pressure of the times, exceed those of any preceding year, by \$9,592. The report is a very interesting document, and evinces that God has greatly prospered the benevolent designs of the society. In Oahete, Eimo; islands in the Pacific ocean, the external, religious and moral character of the inhabitants has undergone an entire change. Idolatry is universally abolished, and the worship of the true God is ostensibly substituted.

From the Commercial Advertiser.

Circumstantial Evidence.

Frank Leeson was the only son of a country gentleman in Ireland, who possessed a small estate of 3000. a year but who was not noted for the proper management of it. Old Mr. Leeson was, in consequence, involved in perpetual difficulties, and was upon the eve of being thrown into prison, when he was saved from that disgrace by the filial conduct of his son. Frank, to an excellent understanding, joined a very handsome person, which attracted a young lady, with an independent fortune of 8,000. and who had long beheld him with a favorable eye. But Frank being attached to another, whose beauty and merit were her only recommendation, had hitherto declined to profit by the lady's partiality. When he saw, however, there was no method of saving an infirm father and mother from poverty and bondage, the force of his filial affection got the better of his love; he tore himself away from the woman he adored, and married the lady of fortune. With this money he paid off all the old gentleman's debts, and entered the world with a degree of reputation, considerably superior to the generality of his acquaintance.

As nothing could separate Frank and his parents, the old couple and the young lived together for some time in the most perfect harmony under the same roof, and the severity of their former situation producing a necessary regulation in their expenses, they were every day rising no less in opulence than in felicity, when an unexpected misfortune left them, in the moment of their utmost security, without shelter and without bread. Old Leeson finding his health very much impaired, and moreover, conceiving a disgust from the ingratitude of his former associates, he resolved, with the concurrence of his son, to dispose of his estate, and make an adequate purchase in the neighborhood of Dublin, where he might have an opportunity of consulting the best physicians, and establishing a more agreeable circle of acquaintance. Pursuant to this plan, he sold every acre he possessed; received the money in bills, and was preparing to set off for another part of the kingdom, when an accidental fire reduced his habitation to a heap of ashes, destroyed all his effects, and gave him scarcely a moment for the preservation of his family.

Frank, whose property was also in bills, and packed up ready for the intended departure, lost all in the general calamity, and was obliged, together with his father, his mother, and his wife, to take refuge at a neighboring gentleman's for a few days, till they were in a capacity of reaching the metropolis, where Frank expected, from some letters which he obtained to the Lord Lieutenant, to procure a little establishment either in the army or else in the public offices.

On the arrival of our unfortunate family in Dublin, young Leeson applied himself industriously to profit by his recommendation; but, alas! though he met with civility, he could obtain no relief, every fresh application gave him nothing but fresh occasion to lament the miserable prospect before him; and while he was continually cheering every bosom at home with the speedy expectation of halcyon days, he had nothing but despair in his own. At length destruction became too evident to be concealed. His father, who was now confined to his bed, had been a whole day without sustenance; and young Mrs. Leeson was every hour trembling lest the pains of parturency should oblige her to solicit the charitable assistance of the public. Thus situated, torn with a thousand pangs for a wife, who possessed his highest esteem, for a father whom he almost worshipped, and for a mother whom he tenderly loved, Frank sallied out one evening into the streets, and stopping a gentleman whose appearance indicated opulence, he demanded his money, with such wildness of accent, that the gentleman was so terrified as to give him, without resistance, a purse containing fifty guineas, with which Frank retreated to his lodgings, where he deposited the money with his father, telling him he

had received on the Lord Lieutenant's order, as an earnest of future services. The family, not doubting the truth of this relation, poured out their unfeigned acknowledgments of the Viceroy's goodness, and once more refreshed themselves with a comfortable repast.

Next morning the robbery became noised abroad, and to the great surprise of every body, a merchant of the fairest character and fortune was apprehended for the fact and lodged in prison. On the earliest knowledge of this circumstance, Frank immediately wrote to the innocent gentleman, desiring him to be under no apprehension, for if he was not honorably acquitted, the person actually guilty would, on the day of trial, appear in court, acknowledge his crime, and surrender himself to the violated laws of his country. The gentleman naturally read this letter to every body who came to see him; but though such as were his friends talked of it as a most extraordinary affair, the generality of people considered it as a despicable artifice, to impose on the credulity of the public.

The day of trial at last came, and notwithstanding the merchant's character appeared irreproachable before this unfortunate occurrence; notwithstanding several persons of the highest rank proved him a man remarkably nice in his principles, and very opulent, the prosecutor was so positive in his charge, and a number of circumstances so surprisingly concurred to give it weight, that he was actually convicted. It only remained for the judge to pronounce sentence of death upon him.—At this awful moment, a loud noise of "Make way, make way!" ran through our court, and young Leeson, with a manly yet modest countenance, rushing forward, and demanding to be heard, delivered himself to the following effect:

"You see before you, my Lord, an unhappy young man, who once little thought of violating the laws of his country, and who wished rather to be the friend than the enemy of society; but who knows to what he may be urged in the hour of piercing calamity; to what he may be brought, when destitute of friends, and destitute of bread? I, my Lord, was born a gentleman, and bred one; six months ago I was possessed of an easy fortune, but an accidental fire reduced me in a moment to beggary, and what is still more distressing, reduced also an infirm and aged father, an aged and tender mother, together with the best of women and the best of wives, to the same lamentable situation. Encouraged by some recommendations to the great, we came up to town, and expected a decent means of procuring a subsistence; but alas! my Lords, those who want compassion most, are those who are most commonly disregarded. Instead of assistance, we received compliments, and met with the bow of frigid politeness, where we looked for the bounteous hand of relief; so that in a little time our all was totally exhausted, and my wretched father, and the venerable partner of his youth, were above a day without any sustenance whatever; when, unable to see them expiring for food, I rushed forward, and committed the robbery for which this gentleman, now a prisoner at the bar, has been convicted.

"This was not the whole of my affliction;—a fond, deserving wife, who had brought me a plentiful fortune, lay also perishing with hunger, and that too in a situation which demanded the tenderest attention; and the most immediate regard. Such, my Lord, were my motives for that unjustifiable action. Had the gentleman condemned, been happily acquitted, I had not made this public acknowledgment of my guilt. Heaven only knows what I have suffered during his confinement! But the empire of the universe would not bribe me to injure him further, nor tempt me, by an infamous sacrifice of his life, to consult the safety of my own. Here, then, my Lord, I claim his sentence, and demand his bonds.—Providence will, I doubt not, now take care of my innocent family, who are equally ignorant of my crime, and of my self-accusation. For my own part, I am resigned; and I feel nothing in consequence, of my appearing late, but from what I am sensible they must feel in my account."

Here young Leeson ended, and the whole court was lost in approbation and tears. He was, however, condemned and pardoned the same day; and his character suffered so little on the occasion, that the Lord Lieutenant gave him, with his life, a place of 700*l.* sterling a year; while the merchant, who had been accused from resembling him strongly, dying some time after with others, left Frank his whole fortune, as a reward for so exemplary an act of justice and generosity.

New York, Feb. 20.
A Wolf was shot at Harlaam, 6 or 8 miles from this city, on Saturday, which had prowled in that neighborhood several weeks, and devoured a number of sheep and a dog. It is supposed that the animal found its way to that place across the North River, while it was frozen over.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, MARCH 12, 1821.

"Historicus" shall appear in our next.

To the Editors of the Washington Whig.
Gentlemen—

On reading in your last paper the sentiments of a lady on the man of her choice, which were given in reply to some misjudging person who attributed to her motives which they did not understand, and by which she never was actuated, I felt something like a secret wish rising in my breast to be acquainted with her. The frankness of her manner in reply, was equally modest and sensible, and has, I confess, exalted her no little in my estimation. When I seriously reflect on this subject, I am inclined to the opinion, that if the old maids and old bachelors were brought to a fair understanding with each other, there might be fewer of them on the list than are now to be found on it.—That the ladies should be particular in their choice, is no more than we should expect, if they have a due regard to their own welfare. They risk more by a change in life than we do; as their means of alleviating their miseries, when their change proves unfortunate, are, by unjust ordinations of legislative interference, placed almost beyond their reach, or at least in such a way as that the attainment of them precludes the hope of relief without supervenient troubles and vexations, which are no more easily encountered by delicate and diffident females, than those from which they wished to escape. The laws of nature and revelation have ordained, that we should be dependent on each other for a reciprocation of comforts and kindnesses which we could not otherwise easily enjoy; it has placed us on an equality in every thing essential to happiness, and has so nicely balanced the conveniences arising from this mutual dependence on each other's resources, that (except in few instances) it cannot, without close examination, be told on which side the advantage lies. But the laws of man have too often tended to widen the breach, and to make the disparity between the sexes greater than nature intended. They have added power to die strong—made the weak defenceless, and done much towards annulling those sacred ordinations—that social compact which ratifies and confirms all my designs of Providence relative to hymeneal happiness.

But, returning to the young lady of whom I began to speak, I must observe, that I was much pleased to find that she had given such a good reason for her apparent fastidiousness. I flattered myself in idea, that when she could not find anything in the society of the gentlemen worthy her esteem, she had made up the loss by a frequent communion with her own heart; and that during this pleasing and social intercourse, she had discovered all her defects, and corrected them—her humors, and subdued them—her weaknesses, and strengthened them—her noble and virtuous principles, and established and supported them. Her reply was not the capricious whim of a visionary sentimentalist; it was dictated by better feelings. She had matured her understanding by reflection, and therefore was not to be led astray by false appearances. She stated the conditions on which she was willing to change, and those conditions were honorable and just.—She knows that if she changes her situation, it is for life, and she feels no inclination to link herself for that term to a man in whose company she could not live a day without having repeated causes to blush for his want of sense—of modesty—of decorum, or of prudence. When she gives herself away, it is not to a man whom she cannot teach as fast he can learn; it is not to a man from whom she can derive no honor, because he has not learned what is dignity and self-respect—not to one who cannot make her happy, because he neglected in proper time to lay up a store of those materials of which happiness consists—neither to a man who is destitute of prin-

ciple, because he would avail himself of his superior strength to awe, and of his habits of insolence and vulgarity to insult and disgrace her. On this important subject she pauses and reflects. If she approaches the altar, it is with caution, and never with precipitancy.—She possesses virtue, and therefore believes in its existence; and this induces her to infer that there are among the gentlemen, some as particular as she is, who, from similar motives, seclude themselves from society, or include a coldness of feeling, until they discover an object worthy of their affections. It is on such she places her hopes, as no other can discover her merits and appreciate them. She considers the attainment of this a blessing, and petitions heaven to guide her to it in the paths of wisdom and prudence. If she is discovered by the man of her choice, (and heaven will hear tier prayers and answer them) her great object is gained; that is, ultimate happiness. But she is always jealous over herself, lest she be deficient in merit, the only attractions that can secure and retain sincere esteem, and is constantly endeavoring to improve her mind and regulate her manners to make them engaging: She studies the wise for their example, and the foolish for a key to the knowledge of herself. She is aware that it requires a powerful exertion to subdue a confirmed habit, and that those who are most liberal of their promises to amend when an evil habit has the ascendancy, never sets about the work in earnest, and therefore she places no faith or dependence on any thing short of reformation by a consistent course of acting. In this manner she reasons and decides. Open to conviction, but fortitude against credulity, she preserves her mind in a proper equipoise of temper and degree of contentment: If any tumult should arise in her breast from extraneous causes, to excite her feelings, she instantly lays a master's hand upon it, and it is suppressed.—When the silly coxcomb tries by his unmeaning frivolity and buffoonery to attract her attention, and finds himself unsuccessful, he pronounces her squeamish, and insensible, and revenges his repulse with calumny; but not so the man of principle and honor—he only advances when virtue allures him, and if he receives a modest refusal, he imagines a proper cause, and honors the fair one for her candor; he considers it her privilege, and admits that prudential motives may dictate the propriety of her concealing her reasons.

There is a class of beings in the world, who act on very different principles, but who might, by casual observers, be placed in the same rank with this lady. A few hints on their character and pursuits, will explain the difference. These imagine a kind of perfection in the opposite sex which nature never designed, and to which art is an utter stranger. If one of these were empowered to select a companion according to their own choice, they would not be pleased any thing the sooner. Their imaginations, wanting energy, stability and consistency, could not fix itself on an object so long as to take a picture of it. The fleeting visions of their fancies, & they peep through the camera obscura of their ill-formed judgments, sees the phantoms of their solicitude and their wishes at first with pleasure, and soon after with innumerable imperfections. These generally spend two thirds of their three-score years arranging things thus and thus to suit their liking, and before they have made any progress, and in the midst of their bustle, some contingent circumstance breaks in upon them in the ardor of their engagements, and arouses them;—they start, and look around;—in an instant the magic spell is broken;—what they before had beheld with complacency, they now stare at with astonishment;—a dreary scene of desolation is open before them, and while they feel themselves irresistibly impelled forward, they tremble at their doom;—they find themselves deserted by their admirers—their blushes, and their hopes; and after discovering their cases to be desperate, and finding their prospects doubtful, they ejaculate a thousand murmurs of complaint against their

hard fortunes, and then either throw themselves into the arms of some worthless fellow, (to shew the world what they could do) or sit down in dejection and despair, commencing a warfare against their own species—indulges in captiousness and spleen, and by the illicitations of their irascible tempers, calls down upon them the pity of all, without the least mixture of sympathy to sweeten the cup of their enjoyments.

Such is not the character of the young lady of whom we speak. She respects the secret obligations of nature, and therefore dares not commit any overt act of imprudence against that law, by which she would entail on herself repentance, without the hopes of pardon, so long as she sits in judgment on her own conduct. She may continue for a while to remain neglected, but she will be found out, and come forth in all the majesty of her excellence. Those little twinklers, that shew themselves only in the dark, will shrink from view, and be lost in the superior splendor and brightness of this fair one, when she rises above the visible horizon of public notice, and takes her station in the zenith of public admiration.

My solicitude to become acquainted with this fair one, has induced me to take up my pen to address you, supposing you might give me a clue to the discovery of who she is; for if I am so happy as to find her out, I shall entertain the hope of convincing her that I am the man of her choice, and she enabled thereby to do what I have long wished,—that is, strike myself from the list, and be no longer

AN OLD BACHELOR.

For the Washington Whig.
ON HUMAN HAPPINESS.

Labor is the portion of man; and industry is connected with his health and happiness. Habits of corporeal indolence stop up and stagnate the fountain of health, and produces an easy susceptibility of disease. And, from the close affinity that exists between the holy and the indolence of the former predisposes the latter, by an elevation of its powers, for the reception or generation of vice. Those who are the most busily engaged in the laudable and necessary avocations of life, are the least exposed to the insinuations of vicious example, and the least liable to the deleterious fermentations of an evil imagination. The indolent and the idle, are the first and surest victims of vice and disease. The full and well regulated exercise of our powers upon proper objects; the attentive and reasonable prosecution of a judicious course of life, is the surest method of procuring for ourselves that happiness, toward which the pursuit of all is directed. The breast of every individual of sublunary birth, has, at one time or other, heaved the sigh of discontent, and indulged the desire of happiness. Each has in view some object stated or undefined, in which he has concentrated the idea and the sum of his happiness. Some engage eagerly in the pursuit of it; while others set themselves cool, warm, indeed, with desire, but too indolent to engage in the chase, vainly hoping that some adventitious circumstance, some unexpected good fortune, will drive them to their arms which necessarily and reasonably requires the ardor and diligence of their own exertions to attain. If the former be disappointed in the end, still they reap much incidental pleasure. The latter must inevitably reap disappointment without any amelioration of its pangs; so highly aggravated by the guilt of inexcusable indolence.

The possession of the object, however, seldom imparts the expected felicity; or at most, only pleases while it possesses the charms of novelty, and the enjoyment remains unsated. It is in the pursuit that the greatest share of happiness is found. The mind is pleased with its own exertions, and delights in surmounting obstacles and prostrating difficulties beneath its power. At every period of its progression, it receives an increase of felicity, by contemplating the success of its efforts; and the persuasive accents of hope increase its raptures, while they lead it to expect, from every new attainment, the consummation of its schemes. And should it eventually fail in the completion of its object, or find but little pleasure in the prosecution, it is at least saved from the anxiety and inquietude, the follies and vices of idleness, and finds a degree of pleasure in the reflection that its endeavors were well meant.

Action produces elasticity of mind; idleness slackens, enervates and debases it. The former will enable it to rise with vigor from disappointments, and find pleasure and employment in

the prosecution of some new and favorite scheme.—The latter renders it incapable of making any resistance; disappointment drives it into vice, and vice plunges it into irretrievable ruin. The obvious inference is, that the Great Creator, who endued man with such amazing powers of mind, designed also that he should employ them; and that this should not be neglected, has intimately connected it with his well-being; affording at once the strongest possible incentive to action, by placing happiness in the discharge of duty.

In the search after happiness, the eye wanders from scene to scene in restless anxiety, and drinks in with avidity, the superficial bliss of first appearances; and the heart contemplates with rapture the extrinsic delights that every where present themselves. Pleased with the beauties that are visible, it immediately concludes that there are others now unseen, and which time and experience will develop. No objects of disgust; no views of deformity, are taken into its calculations. It dreams not, in the midst of its transient delight, that clouds may obscure the serene sky, that storms may deface, and hurricanes destroy the loveliest objects in nature, and that the winter of desolation may cast a gloomy veil over all its pleasures! Thought, forever restless, circumscribes with incessant and amazing velocity, the whole habitable globe in quest of its fugitive, and frequently imaginary object. It pierces the rocks and solitudes of the forest, the hut of the savage and gloomy hermitage of the ascetic, and penetrates the most remote and solitary places in nature. It explores the cooling gorges, the babbling stream, and the native melody of the aerial tribe. Retirement, solitude, seclusion, the charms of rural scenery and rural pursuits, all come under its attention. It dives into the bustle of active life, the charms of society, the various pleasures of fashionable and social amusements; and the windings and intricacies of civil, political and religious pursuits. It becomes distracted with the vast and illimitable survey, and is incapable, from its own native strength, to draw from the whole any certain or determinate conclusion as to its desires. Certainty is only the fruit of experiment; and the longest life is too short to realize the advantages of but few situations.

It was the opinion of a very celebrated writer,* that frequent change of situation is necessary to the happiness of men. But from this sentiment, unless it be taken in a very narrow and limited sense; however great my presumption may appear, I must presume to differ. Diversity in the seasons, and in the appearance of nature, it is true, contribute largely to the felicity of man. But, as it requires time fully to prove the benefits of a situation, variety, in this particular, will at length fatigue and burthen him. By repeated locomotion, we either prevent what, in a great degree, amplifies our happiness and local attachments, or we destroy them. And the chance of bettering our condition by a change of place is so extremely uncertain, that none, who are well settled, can act wisely in attempting it.

Some fly from the habits of active life, tired of society and its amusements, to the solitary retirement of the mossy cave, wholly secluded from men in the shades of the wilderness. Others again, retire to rural occupations, as a more cheerful seclusion, but for which their habits of life have entirely disqualified them. Both find themselves sadly disappointed in the end.

The man who flies from the world, merely to escape those ills which he is afraid to meet, is little better than a coward; nor has he any assurance that he can better support the tedious hours of untried solitude, than the noise and bustle of the world in which it is his duty to mingle. It is not difficult for virtue to bloom, when it is separated from the contagious atmosphere of vice. A man may be very humble and upright where there is no mortification to his pride, and no temptation to deviate from the path of rectitude. In solitude there is a possibility of his becoming great; but none of his becoming useful. He that mixes with the world, is under the necessity of attaining virtue by resisting vices; and where there is greater scope for moral and intellectual exertion, there is a better chance of adding usefulness to piety, and greatness to both. And besides, the man who has fled to oblivious solitude as a refuge from his duties, is not apt to weaken the impressions of piety by indulging secret desires for the pleasures of the world, and clandestine wishes for the enjoyments he has forsaken. The sighs of sorrow, and the corrosions of anxiety, mingle with his devotions, and act as weights upon the wings of his praises. And his religion, instead of dressing his countenance with the smiles of cheerfulness and contentment, beclouds it with gloom, and betrays the agitations of a mind but ill at ease.

A desire to live in the regards of men, and to have our memories perpetuated to posterity, should be cherished

* Dr. Goldsmith.

For Sale.

A HOUSE and LOT on the east side of the creek, near the Free Landing, owned by S. O. Hazewell. 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.

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, 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—18

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:

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 of the 5th principal meridian line.

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

Township 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 do.
1, 8 & 10 range 7, east do.
1, 6, 7, 8 & 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 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.—1821(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. 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. 54 chains 50 links, thence N. 52 deg. W. 12 chains, thence N. 46 deg. E. 80 chains, thence N. 68 deg. E. 3 chains, thence N. 73 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 Garriell, and recorded in said office at Burlington, in lib. A. fol. 374, thence by the same N. 43 deg. E. 56 chains to a post, corner to 47 1/4 acres surveyed to Thomas and David Clark, thence by the same N. 77 deg. W. 66 chains, to a post corner, thence by the same S. 63 deg. 30' W. 25 chains, to a pine corner to the same, thence still by the same.

thence N. 11 chains, thence still by the same N. 40 deg. E. 21 chains to a corner of said survey, thence north 57 deg. west 18 chains 50 links to another corner of Clark's survey, of 308 acres, thence by the same, N. 52 deg. west 10 chains 50 links to another corner of said survey, standing in a line of 142 acres, surveyed to Hugh M'Callum, and is recorded in lib. B. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains, thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 881 ac. es, surveyed to Thomas and David Clark aforesaid, and is recorded in lib. N. fol. 125, thence by the same S. 83 deg. west 32 chains to a gun corner, thence N. 17 deg. west 36 chains, thence N. 58 deg. E. 69 chains, thence N. 19 deg. E. 48 chains 50 links, thence N. 6 deg. west 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 50 deg. E. 3 chains 50 links, thence west 86 chains, thence S. 55 deg. west 13 chains, thence N. 80 deg. west 8 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the westerly 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 51 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 161-44. g. B. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 1 1/4 E. 13 chains to said Landing Creek, thence south 68 deg. west 37 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. 300 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 (aforesaid) aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the 35 corner of Hind's large survey, recorded in the surveyor's 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 then be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by Coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

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

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

Feb 5-6w

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

EVAN EWAN,
Administrator.

Feb. 8-41

BLANKS FOR SALE, AT THIS OFFICE.

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, Colic, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits; residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, 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 deleterious 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 FE-

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

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

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

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a 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. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws catarrized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

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

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fi. Fa. to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, the following described Lands, situate in the township of Hopewell, a LOT joins lands of Isaac M'ford, 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 M'ford 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, Sayre's 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 Darr, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Foster, esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
At the same time and place,

The two following described 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 Whiteear and others, said to contain seventy acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Whittier and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayre's, 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 Brown, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, joins the Furnace Tract, said to contain seventy five acres; more or less together with all the 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. 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 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. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
January 8th—Feb. 12, 1821.—wts.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me 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 Stone Creek,

A Lot of Land,

Said to contain forty Acres, more or less, which is situated a Dwelling House, Filling 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 M. Sheppard, Mark M. Richard, William M. Jeffers and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Bridgeton Jan. 18.—Feb. 12.

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 Birkshoote, 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.
Bridgeton, Cumberland County, N. J. Feb. 2—Feb. 19, 1821.—4t.

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