

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

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14.

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LAWS OF THE UNION.

BY AUTHORITY.

AN ACT

Making appropriations for the Military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following sums be, and the same are hereby, respectively, appropriated for the military service of the United States for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, to wit:

For the pay of the army and subsistence of the officers, nine hundred and fifty-four thousand five hundred and fifty-five dollars eighty-six cents, in addition to an unexpended balance of the year one thousand eight hundred and eighty-eight and eighty-nine dollars and seventy-eight cents.

For three months' gratuitous pay for disbanded officers and soldiers, including travelling allowances for the same, sixty thousand dollars.

For subsistence, one hundred and four thousand six hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-seven cents, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated.

For forage for officers, forty-one thousand five hundred and forty-one dollars.

For clothing, two hundred and seventy-six thousand five hundred and sixty-five dollars and twenty-five cents, in addition to an unexpended balance of thirteen thousand nine hundred and three dollars and seventy-two cents.

For the Medical and Hospital Department, twenty-four thousand five hundred and five dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of nine thousand eight hundred and eighty-one dollars and sixty-five cents.

For the Quartermaster General's Department, two hundred and two thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars, in addition to the sum of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars already appropriated, to wit:

For regular supplies, transportation, rents and repairs, postage and courts martial, and contingencies of the Department, and pay of soldiers employed in the erection and repairs of barracks, surveys, roads, and other labor, three hundred and seventeen thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight dollars.

To complete the barracks at Baton Rouge, twenty thousand dollars; and for the transportation of ordnance, fifteen thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Quartermaster General's Department, twenty thousand dollars.

For the Military Academy, seventeen thousand and thirty-six dollars and twenty-two cents.

For fortifications two hundred and two thousand dollars,

in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred thousand dollars, to be applied to the following fortifications, to wit:

Fort Delaware, fifty-five thousand dollars, to complete the same.

Fort Washington, twenty-two thousand dollars,

Fort Monroe, sixty-five thousand dollars.

Fort Calhoun, fifty thousand dollars.

Rigolets, sixty thousand dollars.

Mobile Point, thirty thousand dollars.

Repairs and contingencies, twenty thousand dollars.

For the contingencies of the army, forty thousand dollars.

For the national armories, three hundred and forty thousand dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of twenty thousand dollars.

For the current expenses of the ordnance service an unexpended balance of twenty-three thousand six hundred and sixty-three dollars and seven cents.

For the fulfilment of existing contracts forannon, shot, and shells, and for the purchase of one thousand sword belts, and of timber for gun carriages fifty-three thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For the annual allowance to the invalid pensioners of the United States, two hundred and thirteen thousand three hundred and twenty-four dollars, in addition to an unexpended balance of one hundred and one thousand six hundred and seventy-six dollars and seventy-five cents.

For the half-pay pensions of widows and orphans, thirty thousand dollars.

For arrearages, prior to the first of January, eighteen hundred and seventeen, fifty thousand dollars, in addition to a former appropriation of twenty thousand dollars.

For arrearages in the Indian Department, one hundred and thirty thousand two hundred and five dollars and forty-four cents.

For the current expenses of the Indian Department, one hundred thousand dollars.

For the annual allowance to the Revolutionary pensioners of the United States, one million two hundred thousand dollars, being part of the unexpended balance of a former appropriation.

For carrying into effect the Treaty concluded with the Creek nation on the eighth day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and ratified by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, on the twenty-fourth of February, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, forty eight thousand five hundred dollars.

For carrying into effect the treaty concluded with the Choctaw nation of Indians on the eleventh of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, sixty-five thousand dollars; and for payment of one year's annuity to Moshulatabba, a Choctaw chief, one hundred and fifty dollars.

For completing the road in the state of Georgia through the Creek nation, under the acts of the twenty-seventh April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, twenty-seventh March, one thousand

eight hundred and eighteen, and fourteenth April, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, one thousand dollars.

For discharging arrearages incurred in building the arsenal at Augusta, in Georgia, forty thousand dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the several appropriations, hereinbefore made shall be paid out of any money in the Treasury, not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To extend the time for unloading vessels arriving from foreign ports in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, when the capacity of any vessel arriving with a cargo from a foreign port shall exceed three hundred tons, the term for unloading such vessel shall hereafter be twenty days from the report of arrival, Sundays excepted.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
To continue in force an act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and sixteen, so far as the same relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act, entitled "An act regulating the currency within the United States of the gold coins of Great Britain, France, Portugal and Spain," passed on the twenty-ninth day of April, eighteen hundred and sixteen, as relates to the crowns and five franc pieces of France, shall be, and the same hereby is continued in force for the further term of two years, from and after the twenty-ninth day of April next.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Extending the time for issuing and locating military land warrants to officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the time limited, by the second section of the act approved on the twenty-fourth day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, for issuing military land warrants to the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary army, shall be extended to the fourth day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-three; and the time for locating the unlocated warrants shall be extended to the first day of October thereafter.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Making appropriations for the Public Buildings.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That for continuing the work on the Centre Building of the Capitol and other improvements on the Public Buildings, the following sums of money be, and hereby are, appropriated:

For continuing the work on the Centre Building, the sum of eighty thousand dollars.

For covering the roof of the President's House with copper, seven thousand eight hundred and forty-five dollars.

For graduating and improving the ground around the Capitol, two thousand dollars.

For improvements in the Senate Chamber, and in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and in the Library, seven hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the unexpended balances of appropriations on other public buildings, are hereby appropriated to the Centre building.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That the said several sums of money be paid out of any moneys in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT
Further to regulate the entry of merchandise imported into the United States from any adjacent territory.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That it shall be the duty of the master of any vessel, except registered vessels, and of every person having charge of any boat, canoe, or raft, and of the conductor or driver of any carriage or sleigh, and of every other person coming from any foreign territory adjacent to the United States, into the United States, with merchandise subject to duty, to deliver, immediately on his or her arrival within the United States, a manifest of the cargo or loading of such vessel, boat, canoe, raft, carriage, or sleigh, or of the merchandise so brought from such foreign territory, at the office of any collector or deputy collector which shall be nearest to the boundary line, or nearest to the road or waters by which such merchandise is brought; and every such manifest shall be verified by the oath of such person delivering the same; which oath shall be taken before such collector or deputy collector; and such oath shall state that such manifest contains a full, just, and true account, of the kinds, quantities, and values, of all the merchandise, so brought from such foreign territory; and, if the master, or other person having charge of such vessel, boat, canoe, or raft, or the conductor or driver of such carriage or sleigh, or other person bringing merchandise as aforesaid, shall neglect or refuse to deliver the manifest herein required, or pass by, or avoid, such office, the merchandise subject to duty, and so imported, shall be forfeited to the United States, together with the vessel, boat, canoe, or raft, the tackle, apparel, and furniture of the same, or the carriage or sleigh, and harness and cattle, drawing the same, or the horses with their saddles and bridles, as the case may be; and such master, conductor, or other importer, shall be subjected to pay a penalty of four hundred dollars.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That any deputy collector, stationed in any district of the customs contiguous to a foreign territory, to whom a manifest of merchandise, subject to duty, shall be delivered as aforesaid, is hereby authorized to require of the importer of such merchandise the payment of the duties thereon, or good and ample security either by bond, with one or more sufficient sureties, for the payment thereof, or by the deposit of a portion of such merchandise, equal, at least, to double the amount of the duties on the whole importation; which bond shall be cancelled, or the merchandise, so deposited, shall be delivered to the owner, on the producing to the deputy collector a certificate, of the collector of the district, that the duties have been duly paid.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That all penalties and forfeitures incurred by force of this act, shall be sued for, recovered, distributed, and accounted for, in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to regulate the collection of duties on imports and tonnage," passed on the second day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine, and may be mitigated or remitted in the manner prescribed by the act, entitled "An act to provide for the mitigation or remitting the forfeitures, penalties, and disabilities, accruing in certain cases therein mentioned," passed on the third day of March, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-nine.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION
Providing for the admission of Missouri into the union on a certain condition.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Missouri shall be admitted into his 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 aid state to Congress, shall never be construed to authorize the passage of any law, and that no law shall be passed in conformity thereto, 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 said state to the said fundamental condition, and shall transmit to the President of the United States, on or before the fourth Monday in November next, an authentic copy of the said act; upon the receipt whereof, the President, by proclamation, shall announce the fact: whereupon, and without any further proceeding on the part of Congress, the admission of the said state into this union shall be considered as complete.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

PUBLIC NOTICES.
The sixth annual meeting of the Cumberland and Bible Society, will be held in the Methodist Church in Fairfield, on Tuesday, the 3d of April next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Sermon by Mr. Freeman. Addresses by General and Mr. Davis. Managers meet at Mr. Winger's, at 10 o'clock. Every Manager will be fined twenty-five cents, who does not appear within half an hour of the time.

Domestic Missionary Society of West, Will hold their Jersey annual meeting in

Fr. Osborn's church, on Wednesday, the 11th of April, at 2 o'clock. Sermon by Mr. Anvler. Addresses by Messrs. Ballentis and Osborn.

There are now due from the subscribers, on the 1st year, \$42 00
On the 2d do. 72 00
Total due, 114 00

The subscribers are earnestly requested to make speedy payment to D. P. Stratton, Treasurer. The money will be wanted by the first of May, to pay their Missionary.

The Sunday School Union will hold their third annual meeting in Mr. Osborn's church, on Wednesday, the 25th of April, at 2 o'clock. March 23

For the Washington Whig.

Convince a man against his will, He's of the same opinion still.—HUMPHREYS.

No person, who in the spirit of candor and charity, adheres to that which, to the best of his judgment, is right, though in this opinion he should be mistaken, is in the scriptural sense, either schismatic or heretic; and he, on the contrary, whatever sect he belongs to, is most entitled to those odious appellations who is most apt to throw the imputation upon others.—Dr. Campbell.

Criticism, in the largest import, may be defined the art of judging, and of expressing our judgment, on the excellencies or defects of any object presented to our view. In this extended sense, it may be exercised on the character, conduct, and opinions of any person or society; and will prove useful or injurious, according to the ability, candor and fairness by which it is conducted. A disposition to vindicate a favorite sentiment or character, through thick and thin; and a snarling, railing, or jesting at the performances of an opponent, especially on serious subjects, are not calculated to produce conviction on an enquiring mind.—When from pride of understanding, or through self-sufficiency, we suffer our discovery of either excellencies or defects in moral or intellectual action, to beget indiscriminate approbation or censure of the agent; truth must inevitably suffer, and the interest and comfort of society be injured.

The above reflections are produced, from reading the observations of *Historicus*, and the reply of *Mr. Thomson* on a passage contained in the Centennial Oration of the latter, delivered in Fairfield last December. *Thomson* incautiously said, "Calvin, in his zeal, had not forgotten to dance round the burning faggots." At this accusation, *Historicus*, in his first piece, expresses his highest indignation; and declares, in his last article, that he never before met with the charge. Certainly the sarcasm had better have been omitted; but the fact rests on doubtful testimony, as does also the authenticity of *Meianethon's* letters quoted by *Historicus*; and it is now impossible to ascertain the truth of many things that have been alleged, *pro* and *con*, relative to the condemnation of the wretche. *Servetus*; but I have no doubt the imputation upon Calvin was unfounded.

Historicus, in his last communication, promises to "reply to Thomson at large," and give a full account of Calvin and *Servetus*; and assures Mr. Clarke, "that many feel interested, and desire to see a fair discussion of Calvin's conduct in the case of *Servetus*." But as prior engagements will prevent him from fulfilling his promise for several weeks, I will, to quiet the public mind, exhibit a succinct account of the character and conduct of Calvin and *Servetus*, derived from the most valid and authentic historical testimony now extant.

Historicus expressly justifies the whole conduct of Calvin, and impliedly that of the council of Geneva, in the arrest, condemnation, and execution of *Servetus*. This is what I by no means acquiesce in; and from which, my regard to the rights of conscience, and general principles of freedom, oblige me most seriously to dissent; and it is solely on this account that I have taken up my pen to write on the subject. But *Historicus* may rest assured, that should I "come within cannon-shot" of him, I will not annoy him with powder and ball.

Many of the Reformers did, undoubtedly, at the time, approve of the part which Calvin took in this important transaction; but the learned and eloquent *Castalio* reprobated, openly, the whole proceedings; and I flatter myself there are very few, in this enlightened and liberal age of the church, however much attached to the character and system of Calvin, who would join in justifying him in this case; or that would wish to revive the persecuting spirit, which, in his age, was so generally prevalent.

John Calvin was, doubtless, one of the ablest and most useful of the noble group of Christian reformers. I

am ready, at all times, to join with his encomiasts in awarding to him the praise of being "a man whose extensive genius, flowing eloquence, immense learning, extraordinary penetration, indefatigable industry, and fervent piety, placed him at the head of the list." But his candid friends acknowledge that he had failings, arising chiefly from his dogmatical and irritable temper; and do by no means attempt to justify his arrest of *Servetus*. That he was an acute politician, may be fairly inferred from the unbounded influence he exercised over the councils of Geneva, after his permanent settlement, and firm establishment in that republic. And that he was an ingenious theologian is evident from his numerous writings; although it is acknowledged that some of his controversial ones are coarse and intemperate. His great work, "*The Institutions of the Christian Religion*," have been translated into English, and are well known; and the implicit manner in which his sentiments are adopted by a respectable body of divines, prove that he was, in a degree, successful in what it appears he set his heart much upon, to extend his doctrines and discipline throughout the whole Christian church.

Calvin had been greatly persecuted and harassed in France, and he in turn became, in several instances, a persecutor. But in fixing on him this charge, we do not in the least injure the cause of the Protestant religion, which he zealously maintained; nor cast any stigma on the system he vindicated. The best of men are obnoxious to prejudice, and an ardent mind is often led astray while engaged in the defence of truth.

I will adduce a few instances of this persecuting spirit from the most unquestionable authorities. Several historians represent the deference shewn to Calvin's opinions, and the respect paid to his personal character, as bringing astonishment. That such was the violence and haughtiness of his temper, and his impatience of contradiction, which arose from an over jealous concern for his honor, or rather for his unrivalled supremacy; that his adversaries often felt the full effects of his wrath. *Castalio*, who was equalled by few, and not surpassed by any scholar of that age, and who was master of the public school, was banished for calling in question sentiments relative to the divine decrees, although allowed to be a man of strict integrity.

James Gruet was beheaded in 1547, as well for having spoken disrespectfully of Calvin, as for his licentious sentiments and conduct. And *Jerome Bolzic*, a Carmelite friar, who, out of his zeal for Protestantism, left his order and repaired to Geneva, was first cast into prison, and afterwards banished the city, for impugning Calvin's peculiar doctrine of absolute predestination, and maintaining doctrines since called Armenian, and adapted by a large number of Protestant divines, and which, it is said, is the predominant faith now in Geneva.

But I pass on to notice the ease of *Servetus*, which has so much excited the ire of *Historicus*. *Servetus* was a learned and acute Spanish physician, who obtained great professional reputation after his settlement at Vienne in France. Whilst residing in that city, he wrote several books in Latin, maintaining, in all his productions, sentiments widely different from the most generally received doctrines of Christianity. Very few of his writings are now extant—none, I believe, were ever published in English, and little known of their contents but from authors of that period; no doubt, however, can be entertained of his being sadly heterodox. But *Historicus* says, "*Servetus* was not only the most outrageous heretic then in existence, but he was one of the most audacious and horrid blasphemers of the Supreme God that ever lived. God himself passed a law that blasphemers should be put to death." This heavy charge may at least be doubted. The words cited, were part of the Levitical law; but under the milder dispensation of the Gospel, we find no such punishment annexed to this heinous crime. We believe that *St. Stephen* was unjustly

stoned to death under the law, and the conduct of the Jews, in this case, is ever had in execration by all Christians. Indeed men are very prone to err in their application of this offence. It is defined to be offering some indignity to God. *Dr. Campbell*, however, says—"In the New Testament, the word in the original frequently denotes calumny, detraction, reproachful or abusive language against whomsoever vented." "Three things," says an able divine, "are essential to this crime in its present acceptation. 1st. God must be the object;—2d. The words spoken or written, independent of consequences which others may derive from them, must be injurious in their nature; and 3dly. He who commits the crime must do it knowingly."—"This being the nature of the crime, *Servetus* was not a blasphemer, as appears from what *Historicus* has recited from his appeal to the Senate. His mind revolted at the imputation of blasphemy, and he alleged that he was falsely accused and calumniated by Calvin. He cannot therefore be said to have blasphemed knowingly. *Servetus* certainly published sentiments derogatory to the Holy Trinity and Godhead; and in their theological disputes, at that time, nothing was more common than the imputation of blasphemy thrown upon each side by the other.

But I must refrain, and, without resting the subject on my own opinion and reasoning, proceed to shew that the general opinion, in modern times, is against the conduct of Calvin in relation to the unfortunate *Servetus*; by quoting the opinions of three eminent authors who were friendly to Calvin, and who were no "novices," but adepts in ecclesiastical history. *Dr. Mosheim*, from whom *Historicus* has garbled sentences, says, "*Servetus* had made a considerable progress in various branches of science. In the years 1531 and 1532, he published in Latin his "*Seven books concerning the errors that are contained in the doctrine of the Trinity*, and his *two dialogues* on the same subject, in which he attacked, in the most audacious manner, the sentiments adopted by far the greatest part of the Christian church in relation to the Divine nature, and a Trinity of persons in the Godhead. At Vienne in France, letting loose the reins of his warm and irregular imagination, he invented that strange system of theology, which was printed in a clandestine manner in 1553, under the title of *Christianity Restored*. The man seemed to be seized with a passion for reforming (in his way) and many things concurred to favor his designs, such as the fire of his genius, the extent of his learning, the power of his eloquence, the strength of his resolution, the obstinacy of his temper, and an external appearance at least of piety, that rendered all the rest doubly engaging. Add to this the protection and friendship of many persons of weight in France, Germany and Italy which *Servetus* had obtained by his talents and abilities both natural and acquired; and it will appear that few innovators have set out with better prospects of success. But notwithstanding all these signal advantages, all his views were totally disappointed by the vigilance and severity of Calvin, who, when *Servetus* had escaped from his prison at Vienne, and was passing through Switzerland, in order to seek refuge in Italy, caused him to be apprehended in Geneva in 1553, and had an accusation of blasphemy brought against him before the council. The issue of this accusation was fatal to *Servetus*, who, after adhering resolutely to the opinions he had embraced, was, by a public sentence of the Court, declared an obstinate heretic; and in consequence thereof condemned to the flames. It must, however, be acknowledged, that this learned and ingenious sufferer was worthy of a better fate, though his faults were neither few nor trivial.

Dr. Maclaine, translator of *Mosheim*, and pastor of a Calvinistic church in Holland, declares in his notes, "that the accusation was brought against *Servetus* by a person who lived in Calvin's family as a servant;"—and further says, "it is impossible to justify

Calvin in the case of *Servetus*; whose death will be an indelible reproach upon the character of that great and eminent reformer."

The other is a living author of the church of Scotland, a zealous advocate of Calvin, and his theological system. After giving an account of *Servetus's* publications, the same as noticed by *Mosheim* as above, and also an edition of the Bible, he observes, "In all these productions, he had departed very widely from the most generally received doctrines of Christianity. Having escaped from Vienne, and happening to come to Geneva in his retreat to Naples, Calvin, who was well acquainted with his principles and his character, and to whom his daring impiety and presumptuous insolence had become intolerable, at length procured his apprehension and imprisonment. He was brought to trial. After various delays, he was sentenced to be burnt alive, for having set himself in array against the Divine Majesty, and the Holy Trinity; and the dreadful sentence was executed the same day in which it was pronounced. Every candid judge and enlightened friend to toleration, will acknowledge that the conduct of Calvin in this affair cannot be vindicated or justified. It was altogether unworthy of such a man, and must be regarded as a blot on his otherwise great and good reputation." After mentioning several circumstances in extenuation, or as excuses for his conduct, *Dr. Brewster* concludes thus:—"These observations are made, not to exculpate Calvin, or to justify the use of fire and faggot in defence of the Gospel, but merely to do justice to the memory of this great reformer, and to moderate the hostility and lessen the confidence of his enemies."

Various reflections arise upon the review of these extracts, and the observations of *Historicus*; but I will, at present, leave it with your readers to make such application as their own minds may suggest.

WATSON.

The following lines from the pen of *Alangi* has accidentally fallen into our hands, and we wish it was in our power to present to our readers more from his muse.—From specimens which we have seen, but which we are not so fortunate as to possess, we think his poetic effusions would suffer little by a comparison with some of the far famed productions of the British bards. If he could be persuaded to favor us occasionally with them, he would have the united thanks of the editors of the Whig, and as many of its readers as can be charmed with elegant poetry.

Lines written with a pencil on the tombstone of a young lady (who died at the age of 21 years) in Rock Creek church-yard, near Washington, D. C.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser, March 26

War between Austria and Naples.

The eastern mail which arrived this forenoon, brings us news from London, via Boston, down to the 11th of February. The following is furnished in a proof sheet from our correspondents, Messrs. Russell & Gardner. It will be seen that the flames of war have at length burst forth; the Holy Alliance have carried their arms into Naples, for the holy purpose of crushing the spirit of freedom which has just begun to warm and animate the bosoms of the long degraded Neapolitans.—Whether the "August Sovereigns" will be able to confine the storm to the kingdom of Naples, or whether the general discontents of Europe will not cause it to spread far and wide, remains to be seen.

A London paper of the 11th February, says—By an express which arrived yesterday from the continent, we have received the important intelligence that the main division of the Austrian army, consisting of 60,000 men, broke up from its quarters on the right bank of the Yo on the 29th ult. with orders to march on Naples. A manifesto has, we understand, been issued, announcing the invasion to be made, not by Austria as a separate power, but as a member, and in the

name of the Holy Alliance. On that basis all intention is disclaimed of occupying Naples with the view of territorial aggrandizement, but solely for the purpose of dictating such a form of constitution to the Neapolitans as may be consistent with the safety of their neighbors. An outline of the form of government meant to be imposed as the ultimatum of the allied powers, has been dispatched to Naples, for the consideration of Parliament, who will be allowed a short time, some letters say only two days, to deliberate on the proposition. Meantime the Austrian army will advance to Rome, to receive the answer of the Neapolitan parliament; but as there little doubt that the high and spirited tone assumed lately by the nation will produce an indignant rejection, it is expected that a very few posts will communicate an attempt, at least, on the part of the Austrians, to occupy the fortified posts of the Neapolitan frontier. The proposition to the Parliament of Naples is signed by the Emperors of Russia and Austria, and the king of Prussia. It is mentioned, but we feel disposed to withhold our credence on that head, that the name of the King of Naples is also affixed to it.

A letter dated Trieste, Jan. 16. says—"We hear positively from Laybach, and on good authority, that the old king of Naples has distinctly refused to enter into any of the arrangements proposed to him, avowing his determination to adhere strictly to that form of constitution to which he has taken the oath. This unexpected firmness of course puts an abrupt conclusion to the deliberations, and the Congress is expected to break up immediately.—As soon as the disposition of the king of Naples was known, orders were forthwith transmitted to Milan, the head quarters of the army, to put the troops in motion, and all persons who have entered into engagements to supply forage, provisions, or other necessaries, have been called upon for the immediate fulfilment of their contracts. The Emperors are expected in less than ten days to be in this place.

By letters from Trieste, we learn that the Austrian fleet, in that port, consisting of two sail of the line and three frigates, besides numerous vessels of a smaller class, are under orders for immediate service. The garrison of Trieste had received instructions to march to head-quarters at Milan, but they are to be replaced by other troops; and the Austrian ports on the Adriatic are directed to be put in a state of defence. Thus, after a peace of six years, the flame of war is kindled in Europe; and if Naples should possess the power of bearing up against the Austrians, it may be long before it is again extinguished. The advance of the Austrian troops was expected at Naples, no suspicion existed that it was so near at hand.

A London paper of the 4th, says—A report was current yesterday, that his majesty intended to sacrifice a part of his income, and that he had graciously declared his intention of complying with the wishes of his people, for the restoration of her majesty's name in the Liturgy.

We understand, that in consequence of the difficulties arising respecting the admission of the queen's name in the liturgy, an intermediate course is to be adopted, the introduction of a prayer into the church service, in which the names of the queen and the duke of York will be inserted. The wording of the prayer, it is added, is already determined.

A petition of 3000 merchants, bankers, &c. in London, and a petition of 5000 in Liverpool, have been presented to parliament in favor of the queen.

We understand that his majesty's coronation is positively fixed for the 18th June next, the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo.

Admiral Sir George Campbell committed suicide at Portsmouth, on the evening of the 22d of Jan. He was found dead in his dressing room with a pistol at his side. The coroner's inquest pronounced a verdict of lunacy. The Hamburg papers state, that the king of Prussia purposed leaving Berlin for Laybach, about the end of

Vertical text on the right margin, including names and dates: April 2

ary, the journey being undertaken, in case his majesty's presence in person should be necessary to the progress of the negotiation.

Advices from Naples to the 10th Jan. have been received. A report has been made to parliament from the Council of generals, presided over by the prince regent, in which assurance is given that the frontiers are in a valid state of defence against any hostile aggressions whatever. The council had resolved on forming the army into four divisions, of which three were destined for active service, and the fourth as a corps de reserve. Orders had been transmitted for conveying a portion of the troops in Sicily to the frontier provinces of Naples. Supplies of muskets had been received from Corfu, from Malta and from Spain. The prince regent announces his intention, in the event of war, of marching at the head of the army. A memorial had been presented to the parliament in accusation of Carascosa, the ex-minister of war, in which he was charged with having refused offers of horses for the use of the army — with having transferred the officers from one corps to another, at his own caprice — with not having fulfilled his engagement to augment the regular army to 52,000 men — with not having furnished the supplies necessary for the battalions ordered to the frontiers, either of powder or of other articles — with not having exerted himself to procure muskets, and with having even refused that were tendered — with having altered the prices of provision, or of clothing — and, with having neglected the orphan schools and other military establishments. The memorial was referred to a committee. Englishman.

The Macedonian.—We lament to be obliged to state that the story of the murder at Callao, of part of a boat's crew belonging to the Macedonian, is confirmed. The ship Hatinihal, arrived at Sag Harbor from the coast of Patagonia, spoke Jan. 24th, lat. 28, 29, south, long. 31, 12, west, the brig Panther, Austin, 40 days from Callao, and capt. Austin informed, that the day after the capture of the Spanish frigate by Lord Cochrane, a boat from the Macedonian was fired into by the Spanish soldiers, and several men killed on attempting to land. The viceroy at Lima ordered an escort for capt. Downs, which conducted him to his ship. Capt. Austin left Callao with all the other neutral ships then lying in port, in consequence of an indiscriminate fire upon them from the Spanish batteries. — Columbian.

LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgetown, N. J. April 10th, 1821.

B.—John H. Bayard, Joseph Bamford, William Brooks (2), Samuel Bowen, George Bennet, Alexandria Bowie, Charles Brimishots (2), Sarah Bowman, Evalina C. Burrough, Sarah Ann Brooks.

C.—John Cain (2), Thomas Clark, Jeremiah Caste, Charles H. Cobb, Daniel Carrell, Nathan Cooms, David Craven, William Carl, William Conolly.

D.—David Dare, William Dare, Isaac Davis.

F.—James Fuller, Ann Fauver, Maria Freeman.

G.—John Garrison.

H.—James Hood, (2), Humphrey Barton, James B. Hunt, Benjamin Howard, David Heward, Uriah Howland, Peter Hunter, Mary Hauser.

J.—Priscilla Johnson.

K.—Henry Kinley, (2).

L.—Robert Lee, Bateman Loyd, Joseph Ludlum, David Lupton, Alpheus Loper, John Loper, Abraham Loper, Eli Loper, or Philip Dare, Ann Lotter.

M.—Noah More, David Minch, William Morris, James More, Charlotte Millard, Lucy Mills, Rebecca Mower.

N.—John Nichols.

P.—Gabriel Parris, William Potter, Holmes Parvin, Samuel Pickens, Margaret Peck.

R.—Aaron Riley, Richard Roes, Abraham Reeves, Adam Rocap, M^r Rocab.

S.—William Schultz, John Stevens, Mark Stratton, Hosea Sneath, John Swannson, Bowie & Shaanon, Esqr, Skull, Christopher Stow, Charles Stratton, Valentine Silcox, Phillip Shimp, Elizabeth Steward, Mary Sheldon, Alice Smith.

T.—John Thompson, (2), Samuel Thompson.

W.—Peter T. Whitecar, Nicholas West, James Wills (2), Elijah Winslow, (2), Samuel Watson, Mr. Winston, Daniel Woodruff, (2), Revd. Thomas Ware, Free Love Whitehan, Phebe Whitney, Elizabeth Ware, Treasury of the Library Company.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.
April 2—4t

Subscriptions to the following Work are received

BY THE EDITORS OF
WASHINGTON WHIG,
Bridgetown, N. J.

Campbell's Magazine.

LARGE editions of the Edinburgh and Quarterly Reviews have long been regularly circulated in the United States, and several other British periodicals of the kind have been successfully reprinted in this country. It is believed that there has never been offered to the American public a work possessing claims to such general patronage as

The New Monthly Magazine.

The advertisements have good authority for saying, that it has long been beyond dispute, at the very head of all publications of the kind if this opinion should accord with that of the public, it would seem not unreasonable to hope that from its more lively nature and popular character, this magazine will be more generally read than either of the celebrated quarterly journals which sway the sceptre over the literature and politics of Great Britain. A very large class of readers who have neither time nor inclination to study the profound philosophical and political disquisitions of the *Edinburgh* and *Quarterly*, would turn with pleasure and advantage to the sprightly essays, the rational poetry, the entertaining biography, and the vigorous criticism of the *New Monthly*.

To American women, it is confidently believed that it will be an acceptable acquisition, and it is offered to them without hesitation, as at a time when some of the most popular authors of the age have so far forgotten their duty, and mistaken their interest, as to lend their influence against the cause of virtue—the writers for this magazine have found the art of being easy and cheerful without licentiousness—and have excited the imagination without corrupting the heart. So far as our knowledge of the work extends, it contains

"Not one immoral, one corrupted thought"

That such will be its character in future, no other assurance need be given, than the name of the author of the *Pleasures of Hope*, and *Gertrude a Wyoming*. At the beginning of the present year, a new series commenced under the editorial care of

THOMAS CAMPBELL, and is enriched (as may be seen by the following Table of Contents of the January number) by much valuable original matter from this writer.

ORIGINAL PAPERS.

ARTICLE I. Lectures on Poetry, the substance of which delivered at the Royal Institution, by T. Campbell. Lecture I. Part I. II. To the Rainbow, by T. Campbell. III. The Power to his Mistress on her Birth-day, a Song, translated from the Bohemian, by T. Campbell. IV. To a child, by Joanna Baillie. V. A Journey to Palmyra. VI. Political Economy. VII. New Religious Sect discovered in India. VIII. An account of the Revolution of Naples during 1798, 1799. IX. German Authors. NO. 1. Komer. X. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Ugo Foscolo. XI. Woman XII. Letter to Mr. Say, on some fundamental principles in Statistics, and the causes of the present stagnation of Commerce. XIII. Modern Improvements. XIV. On the origin of the celebration of Christmas. XV. Anecdotes of the Bastille. XVI. On the less celebrated productions of the Author of Don Quixote. XVII. Knight Toggenburg. From the German of Schiller. XVIII. On the writings of Richard Clitheroe. XIX. Sonnet to the Nightingale.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

Political Events. Great Britain. The Colonies. Foreign States. The Drama. Drury Lane Theatre, Covent Garden Theatre. Varieties. Rural Economy. Foreign Varieties. Fine Arts. Engravings in Literary Publications. Royal Academy. Useful Arts. New Inventions. New Patents. New Publications, with Critical Remarks. Literary Report. Commercial Report. Biographical Notices of the Earl of Malmesbury, Viscount Kirkwall, and the Rev. William Toke, F. R. S.

CONDITIONS.

Each number will contain about 180 pages, (just double the number in the *Analecic Magazine*), making three volumes per year of about 700 pages each. The price will be nine dollars per annum, payable on delivery of the June number; but to those who pay in advance, a deduction of one dollar will be made. Subscribers at a distance from any agent of the publishers, can have them sent by mail at an expense not exceeding the postage of a letter. It is particularly requested that orders for it may not be sent, unless accompanied by a remittance. A compliance with this is so easy to every person who may want the Magazine, and it is so difficult and expensive to collect money from a wide extent of country, that it is presumed no offence can be given by the rule to disregard all applications in which this condition is not attended to. The numbers will be packed up so strongly as to go safely to any part of the United States, or of British America, and will be regularly forwarded as soon as published.

The republication will date from the January number, and arrangements have been made, that after April, will enable the advertisers to issue them from their press in less than two months after their appearance in London. It will be necessary to delay the appearance of the first numbers for a while, in order to ascertain the probable extent of patronage that will be given. An early application from all who intend to receive the work, is respectfully requested by the publishers.

LITTELL & HENRY,

No. 74, South Second St Philadelphia.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber on the night of the 2d of this instant, my apprentice, boy named LAZARUS RIGGINS, aged about 17 years; had on when he went away a blue Roundabout. Whoever takes him up shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.
JAMES HANKINS.
Port Elizabeth, March 12.—4t.

Public Notice.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 30th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Eldridge, in the lower township in the county aforesaid, four tracts of Land, viz:—One tract of cleared Land, containing twenty-eight acres, adjoining lands of Cresse Townsend, Esq. and Elizabeth Crowell and others;—one ditto of Woodland, containing thirteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Edmonds and others;—one tract of four acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Eldridge, James R. Hughes and others, and one Tract of Land containing upwards of one hundred Acres of cleared land, besides banked Meadow, being part of the real estate of Aaron Eldridge, esq. dec. and sold to pay debts and expenses. Attendance given and conditions of sale made known by

HANNAH ELDRIDGE,
Administratrix to Aaron Eldridge, dec.
April 2, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 1st day of May 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 South Boses, a Bridgeton, that valuable Farm and Fishery, on Conanzee Creek; joins lands of Ephraim Magee, and lands late of Abraham Sayres, deceased, and others, said to contain one hundred and thirty five acres, more or less.—Situate in the township of Deerfield county aforesaid, and within one and a half miles of Bridgeton. Seized as the property of George Adcock and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, executors; &c. complainants, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Feb. 23 1821—April 2—ts

at the same time and place,
A House and Lot of Land, situate in Bridgeton, joins lands of Isaac W. Crane 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 Benjamin Kinney, and taken in execution at the suit of James Giles, Executor, &c. Bridgeton, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Feb. 22, 1821—April 2—ts

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a 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 Brewster, in Bridgeton

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 Rennet, and taken in execution at the suit of George Grine, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above described lands of John Bennet, is adjourned to Tuesday the 17th day of April next, at the Hotel in Bridgeton now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day., Sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 20.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of F. 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 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 Greenwell 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,

The two following described

Tracts of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, the 1st joins the Pemberton Survey, said to contain three hundred acres more or less, the second joins lands of David Whitecar and others, said to contain seventy acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William Whitecar and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul, and Josiah Sayres, Executors, &c. 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, Executor, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,
The following described Land, situate in the township of Hopewell, 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.
The sale of the lands of Jacob Briant, William Whitecar, Isaac Vanamon, and James Mead, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th of April next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon said day; sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 13.—ts

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 Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, esq. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
The sale of the lands of Philip Dare is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th inst. at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 15.

The sale of the above described lands of Philip Dare, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 10th of April next, at the hotel in Bridgeton, now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Sold by us,

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

March 20

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ 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. 25

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 21st day of April next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

A Plantation,

late the property of Jehu 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 HILDRETN,
Administrator of the estate of
Jehu Eldridge, dec.

February 26—ts

By order of the Board of chosen Freeholders of the county of Cumberland

land.

Sealed Proposals will be received until the 3d day of April next, by either of the subscribers, for building by contract, a BRIDGE over the Creek at Port Elizabeth, of the following dimensions:—Length, 8 rods; height above all tides in the main Creek, 18 inches; width, 20 feet in the clear; bents, 12 feet apart; 3 posts, 10 by 10 to each bent driven at least 8 feet deep; caps 10 by 12 and 8 sleepers, 7 by 9 to each bent; plank 3 inches thick, and from 7 to 5 inches wide, to be well spiked, half an inch apart; good and substantial railing. The whole frame and railing good substantial white oak; the plank white oak or pine oak. The abutments to be built of good white oak or cedar logs, well supported by ties, and wings not less than 15 feet long. One half of the money will be paid when the materials are delivered, and the remainder when the Bridge is finished, according to contract.

Dan Simkins,
Jeremiah Stratton,
John Trenchard Jr.
Samuel Seeley,
Wm. B. Ewing,
Committee.

March 19—3t

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.

LUcius Q. C. ELMER, Esq. Administrator of John Newkirk, deceased, and Martha Thompson, Executrix of John Thompson, deceased; having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real Estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the Judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton, on Monday, the 4th day of JUNE next at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why the whole of the real Estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clk.
Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—6t

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.

UPON application of Henry Shaw, Esq. Administrator of David Page, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrator.

Also at the Term aforesaid, Joseph Miller, Executor of Isaac Miller, deceased, setting forth that the personal and real estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts, and praying the order of this Court, that the creditors of said decedent should exhibit in such case, made and provided.

Administratrix and the Court that public notice

to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the twenty-seventh day of AUGUST in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state, for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his demand within the time so limited such notice being given, shall be forever barred from his action therefor against said Administrator of said decedent.

By the Court,
T. ELMER, Clk.

Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2m.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2m.

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

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

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.

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.

The sale of the lands of William Blew is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th inst. 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.

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.

The sale of the lands of William Blew is adjourned to Tuesday the 20th inst. 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.

The sale of the above described lands of Daniel Paulin, Richard Sheppard and William Blew, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 17th day of April next, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, now occupied by Jarvis Brewster, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 20.—19

Notice is Hereby Given,
THAT Andre Grison, of the township of Lower Alloway's Creek, in the county of Salem, has this day executed a deed of Assignment of all his real and personal Estate to the undersigned, in trust for the benefit of his creditors; and that his several creditors are requested to make their claims, and prove their debts according to law. Dated this the 1st day of March 1821.
HEJAMIN GRISON.
DAVID BOWEN.

NOTICE.
PURSUANT to an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue, on WEDNESDAY the 2d day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, on the premises, twenty-six Acres of LAND, on which is a Dwelling House and Orchard; situate in Stowe-Creek township, joins lands of Samuel Togg and others. Also, four Acres of Woodland in Hell Neck near Drunken Bridge, and three Acres of Salt Marsh on Stowe-Creek. Conditions made known at time of sale, by EFFRAIM PADGETT, Guardian.
March 26, 1821.—4*

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 54, 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 do.
1, 89 & 10 range 7 east do.
1, 6, 7, 89 & 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.
6, 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 an 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.—11—My.

PRINTING
Neatly executed at this Office.

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

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That application is made 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. 56 chains 50 links, thence N. 51 deg. W. 12 chains, thence N. 46 deg. E. 89 chains, thence N. 68 deg. E. 3 chains, thence N. 72 deg. E. 30 chains, to the beginning corner of a survey made to John Monroe of 202 acres, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office in liber B. B. fol. 25, thence in the line thereof N. 2 deg. W. 78 chains, thence N. 82 deg. E. 37 chains, thence still by the same S. 47 deg. E. 29 chains, thence still by the same S. 2 deg. E. 29 chains, still by the same S. 70 deg. E. 16 chains 50 links, thence N. 57 deg. W. 13 chains to a corner of 150 acres, surveyed to John Garrick, and recorded in said office at Burlington, in lib. A. fol. 374, thence by the same N. 43 deg. E. 56 chains to a post, corner to 47 1/4 acres surveyed to Thomas and David Clark, thence by the same N. 77 deg. W. 66 chains, to a post corner, thence by the same S. 63 deg. 30' W. 25 chains, to a pine corner to the same, thence still by the same, thence N. 11 chains, thence still by the same N. 40 deg. E. 21 chains to a corner of said survey, thence north 57 deg. west 18 chains 50 links to another corner of Clark's survey, of 308 acres, thence by the same, N. 52 deg. west 10 chains 50 links to another corner of said survey, standing in a line of 142 acres, surveyed to Hugh McCallum, and is recorded in lib. B. B. fol. 124, thence by the same S. 2 deg. east 18 chains 50 links, thence south 73 deg. west 52 chains, thence N. 2 deg. west 30 chains to the line of 831 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 deg. west 8 chains to Landing Creek, thence up the same on the northerly side S. 75 deg. west, 44 chains, thence N. 5 deg. west 71 chains, thence still by the same S. 78 deg. west 4 chains, thence still by the same S. 9 deg. west 32 chains, thence still by the same south 61 deg. west 17 chains, thence south 86 deg. west 30 chains, thence north 62 deg. west 9 chains, thence south 56 deg. west 9 chains, thence still by the same south 1 1/4 E. 8 chains, thence E. 27 chains, thence still by the same south 174 deg. E. 34 chains, thence south 16 1/4 deg. E. 6 chains 50 links, thence still by the same 1 1/4 deg. E. 13 chains to a Landing Creek, thence south 68 deg. west 97 chains, thence north 22 deg. E. 20 chains, thence S. 78 deg. W. 135 chains to the society tract, thence along the same S. 12 deg. E. 360 chains: the beginning, containing 10,000 acres of land (more or less) after deducting all prior surveys: And who also claim the undivided two-third parts of all that tract of land situate in the township of Galloway aforesaid, bounded as follows: Beginning at the 35 corner of Hind's large survey, recorded in the surveyor general's office, at Burlington, within one chain of a bridge over Landing Creek, on the north side thereof, and up the same from the said bridge, thence N. 72 deg. 30' E. 91 chains, thence N. 66 chains, thence west 34 chains, thence north 82 chains, thence N. 22 deg. E. 14 chains, thence N. 70 deg. E. 15 chains, thence N. 30 deg. E. 21 chains 50 links, thence N. 29 deg. W. 31 chains, thence N. 25 deg. E. 10 chains, thence N. 65 deg. W. 47 chains, thence N. E. 5 chains, thence N. 69 deg. E. 65 chains, thence N. 47 deg. W. 512 chains, thence N. 12 deg. E. 680 chains, thence N. 75 deg. E. 165 chains, thence S. 22 deg. W. 22 chains, to the beginning, containing 11057 acres of land, besides the usual allowance for roads, including exceptions surveyed to William Irwin, 29th November, 1816, recorded in the Surveyor General's Office, at Burlington, in liber D. D. 419. We have nominated Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell, Commissioners, to divide the said tracts of land into three equal shares or parts, and unless proper objections are stated to us, at the Inn of Jesse Smith, in Woodbury, in the county of Gloucester, on the thirty-first day of March next, at two o'clock in the afternoon of said day, the said Daniel Lake, Matthew Collins, and John Estell will be appointed Commissioners, to make partition of the said land pursuant to an act entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by Coparceners, joint tenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

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

Jas. Hopkins,
Jacob Glover,
John Firth.

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 Wood, late the property of Evan Ewan, the younger, deceased. Conditions at sale by

EVAN EWAN,
Administrator.

Feb 8—4t

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

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and is stored 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 Con-urptive 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, 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 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 FEVERS, &c.

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, 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 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 miasm 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 smite 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 humours, 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, anti 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.

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 WEDNESDAY,

June 6, 1824, At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

At the house of Smith Bowen, innkeeper, at Bridgeton, Cumberland County,

The following Tracts of Land, to wit:

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

2. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, county aforesaid, bounded by the Greenwich Road lands, now or late of Henry Westcott, Michael Swing and others, containing 117 acres more or less.

3. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now owned by Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres.

4. A tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield, aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Alderman Smith, John Pierson and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less.

5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of "The West New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres.

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 1900 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. B. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.

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. Remington, the other moiety of D and 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 Seeks, containing two hundred and forty acres, more or less.

E. D. Woodruff,
Master in Chancery.

Dated Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—ts

NOTICE.
TO be Rented, and GRIST MILL and SAW MILL, where the Subscriber at present resides, ALSO, a DWELLING and STORE HOUSE at Bucksfootem, 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.
Bucksfootem, Cumberland county, N. J. Feb. 2—Feb. 19, 1821—4t.

By virtue of an order of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cape May.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, ON SATURDAY, THE 5TH DAY OF MAY NEXT,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Lydia M'Long, the following tracts of lots of LAND, viz:

A House and Lot of Land, where Robert Rockhill now dwells, adjoining lands of Eleazar Crawford and others, 6 acres, more or less.

Also, a lot of Brush Land, adjoining lands of Enoch James and others, 5 acres more or less.

Also, a tract of Upland and Meadow, on Turkeyhoe River, near the Glassworks—together with all the other Lands of David Johnson, in the county aforesaid; Sold on an attachment as the property of said David Johnson, an absent debtor, at the suit of James Diverty, and other applying creditors, by

JOSHUA SWAIN,
DAVID TOWNSEND,
March 19—4t Auditors.