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LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To alter and establish certain Post Roads.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the following post roads be and the same are hereby discontinued, that is to say:

From Concord in Rockingham county, by Salisbury, Andover, New Chester, Bridgewater, and Plymouth, thence by New Holderness, New Hampton, Sanbornton, and Salisbury, to Concord, and

From Farmington to Middleton, in New-Hampshire.

From Carver to Wareham.

From Northampton, by Southampton, to Springfield in Massachusetts.

From Herkimer, by Woodworth's Columbia, by Underwood's, Litchfield, to Lathwaitte.

From Vernon to Delhi.

From Little Falls by Fairfield, Newport, and Russia, to Remsen, in New York.

From Liberty Corner, by Doughty's Mills and New Providence, to Springfield in New-Jersey.

From Morgantown, by Crab Orchard, to Kingwood in Virginia.

From Milledgeville, to Greensborough in Georgia.

From Pocatungo, by Hickory Hill to Augusta, in South Carolina.

From Clinton in Tennessee, to Pulaski, in Kentucky.

From Washington to Cincinnati, and

From Lancaster to Washington in Ohio.

From Falmouth to Grants Lick, on the east side of the river, in Kentucky.

From Smithton to John Graham in Missouri.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the following be established Post Roads, that is to say:—

In Maine.

From Brunswick, by Topsham, Lisbon, Wales, Monmouth, Leeds, Wayne and Fayette, to Jay; and thence by Livermore, Turner and Durham, to Brunswick.

From Green, by Leeds and Wayne, to Winthrop.

From Bangor, by Levant, Corinth, New Charleston, Atkinson, Sebec, Brownsville, Williamsburg, Foxcroft, Guilford and Sangerville, to Bangor.

From Warsaw, by Hartland and St. Albans to Palmyra.

From Bethel, by Gilead, Shelburne, Duran; Kilkenny, and Jefferson, to Lancaster in New-Hampshire.

In New-Hampshire.

From Concord, in Rockingham county, by the McCrillis tavern, in Canterbury, Northfield meeting house, Sanbornton, Smith's village on the turnpike, across the river near Pine Hill, and Bridgewater, to Plymouth.

From Smith's village on the turnpike by New Hampton meeting house, and the paper mill in Holderness, to Plymouth.

From Corncord by Boscowan, Salisbury village, Andover, New Chester, Bristol and the Mayhew turnpike to Rumney.

From Rochester, by Chesnut Hill in Farmington to Middleton.

That the post route from Centre Harbor to Plymouth, and the post route from Portsmouth, by Meredith and New Hampton, to Plymouth, shall be by the post office in Holderness.

In Massachusetts.

From Greenfield, by Bernardstown, Northfield, Warwick, Orange, New Salem, Shutesbury, Leverett, Sunderland and Montague, to Greenfield.

From Richmond to West Stockbridge.

From Northampton, by East Hampton, South Hampton, Westfield, Southwick and East Granby, to Hartford in Connecticut.

From Worcester to Groton.

From Boston, by a turnpike road, to Taunton; and thence by Wellington, Dighton, Swanzey, Warren, Bristol, Portsmouth and Middleton, to Newport in Rhode Island.

From South Hadley, by Granby, to Belchertown.

In Connecticut.

From Mansfield to Willington.

From Stafford, by Union, to Woodstock.

From Brooklin, by South Killingly, to Thompson.

From Bridgeport, by Longhill, Tumbull, Levi Edwards' in Huntingdon, Newtown and Brookfield, to New Milford.

In New-York.

From Utica, by Whitesborough, Foyd, Steuben and Western to Rome.

From Cayuga to Montezuma.

From Turin, by Harrisburg, Copenhagen, Tylersville, Pinkney and Rodman, to Adams.

From Newburgh, by Middletown, Marlborough, Milton and Sew Palz, to Paughkeepsie.

From Upper Red Hook Landing, to the present road from New York to Albany.

From Watertown by Le Raysville, to Autwerp.

From Moresville, by Bovina in Delaware county, to Delhi.

From Bergen, by Riga and East Riga, to Rochester.

From Ellicottville, by Little Valley, Conewongo Creek and Grre, to Mayville.

From Caledonia to Riga.

From Whitehall in Washington county, by Putnam, to Ticonderoga.

From Southold in Suffolk to the village of Oysterpounds.

From Utica in the county of Oneida to Bainbridge in the county of Chenango, by New Hartford, Paris, Furnace, Bridgewater, Brookfield, Columbus, New Berlin, Norwich and Guilford.

From Lisle in the county of Broome, through the towns of Berkshire and Caroline, on the Susquehanna, and Bath turnpike road, to Ithica in the county of Tompkins.

From Manlius, by Oran, Delhi, Fabius, Pompey, and thence to Manlius.

From Utica, by Rome, to Montezuma, and thence to Rochester, upon and near the Great Canal.

From Bennington, Vermont, by White Creek, Cambridge, Easton and Greenwich, to Saratoga Springs, New York.

From Ritchfield by Peltries in Columbia, by Underwood's in Litchfield, to Litchfield.

From Peltrie's in Columbia by Elie Fabier's, to Herkimer.

From Little Falls, Herkimer county, by Eagon's Bush, Middleville, Newport, Nathan Daniel's Russia post office, to Trenton, with a side mail from Middleville to Fairfield post office.

From Canandaigua in the state of New York, by Manchester, to Palmyra, from thence by South Williamson and Williamson to Pultneyville.

In New-Jersey.

From Chester to Flanders.

From Liberty Corner to Somerville.

From Trenton, by Crosswick's Tavern Reckless-Town, Julius and Arney's, to New Egypt.

In Pennsylvania.

From Easton, by Stockertown to Roscoman.

From Chester, by Village Green Wilcox's mills, Concord meeting house and Dilworthtown, to West Chester.

From Clark's Ferry, by Landsburg, Douglas's Mills and Concord, to Faulsberg.

From Somerset, by Connellsville, Union, Smithfield, Germantown and Geneva, to Morgantown in Virginia.

From Hanover, by Berlin, to Dills-town.

From Lambpeter square to Cochranville.

From Gettysburg, by Petersburg and Dills-town, to Harrisburg.

From Berwick, on the Tioga and Susquehanna turnpikes to Meansville.

From Lancaster, by New London Cross Roads, Newark and Christiana bridge, to New Castle in Delaware.

From Geetsburg, by Lughtersburg, to Hagerstown in Maryland.

From Leditz in Lancaster county, by Elizabeth Furnace & Shuefferston, to Lebanon.

From Beavertown, by Jeffriestown and Noblestown, to Cannonsburg.

In Delaware.

From Milford to the village of Milton; a new route.

In Maryland.

That the mail route from Easton to Princess Anne shall pass over Dover Bridge, and by New Market and Cambridge, the route from Easton, by the Trappe, to Cambridge, shall nevertheless be continued.

From Easton to the Trappe, in Talbot county.

From Hartford, to Michael's Store, in Virginia.

From Kingwood, by Crab Orchard, Hagan's store, to Smithfield in Pennsylvania.

From Lewis Court House, by French Creek settlement, Flatwood's and Elk river, to Nicholas Court House,

From Woodring's mill in Preston county, by Goff's ferry on Cheat river, to Leading Creek in Randolph county.

From the mouth of Fishing Creek on Ohio river, by Buffalo, Barnes' mills, Prickett's settlement, and Smithfield, to Kingwood.

From Springfield to Romney in Hampshire county.

From Morgantown, by Jackson's Iron work's, Carlisle's Furnace, to Sandy Creek Glades.

From Charlottesville, by Warren, to Buckingham Court House.

From Culpepper Court House, by State Mills, to Woodville.

From Staunton, by Little River, to the Panther Gap.

From Jacksonville in Wood county, by Murphy's settlement, to Lewis Court House.

That the mail route from Marietta to Wheeling pass by Sisterville and the mouth of Fishing Creek.

That the mail route from the Warm Springs, in Bath county, by Anthony's Creek, to Lewisburg, shall in returning, pass by Frankford, Locust Creek, Barnes' mill, Cackley's Bradshaw's and Gatewood's to the Warm Spring.

In North Carolina.

From Salisbury to Fayetteville.

From Wilkesborough, by Mock's Old Fields, Salisbury, Sheen's Ferry, Lawrenceville, Wadesborough, Sneedborough, to Cheraw, formerly Chatham, in South Carolina.

From Charlotte, by Chester court House, to Edgefield court House in South Carolina.

That the mail route from Fayetteville to Wilmington pass by David Wright's store in Duplin county.

From Salisbury by Fulton, to Huntsville.

In South Carolina.

From Columbia by Ashville and Warm Springs in North Carolina, to Lexington in Kentucky.

From Cosawatchie, by Robertsville and King creek, to Augusta.

In Georgia.

From Monticello, by Monroe in Walton county, and Lawrenceville in Swain county, to Hall court House.

From Jefferson to Fairfield in Camden county.

From Carnesville, by Habersham court House, to Rabun court House.

From Powelton in Hancock county, by Greensborough, to Madison in Morgan county.

From Carnesville, by Bushville, to Hall court House.

In Kentucky.

From Franklin to Nashville in Tennessee.

From Endyville, by Iron Banks, to New Madison in Missouri.

That the post route from Burkesville to Monticello shall pass by Robert Poage's, in Stockton's Valley.

That the post route from Columbia to Glasgow shall pass by Edminton in Barren county.

From Scottsville to Cairo in Tennessee.

From Falmouth, in Pendleton county, passing the three barks of Grassy creek and Gain's to Burlington in Boone county.

From Bowling Green, by Litchfield and Hardingsburg, to Corydon in Indiana.

In Tennessee.

From Clinton to Burksville in Kentucky.

From Washington in Rhea county, by Hamilton court house, and the new Turnpike road to Morgantown, at the mouth of Sequatchee, by Marian court House and Jackson court House, to Huntsville in Alabama.

From McMinnville, by Shelby, to Columbia.

From Sparta, by Cookesville, Gainesborough and Meigsville, to Tompkinsville in Kentucky.

From Kingston, by Washington, to Huntsville in Alabama.

That the route from Springfield, to Russellville in Kentucky, shall pass Fort's mills on Red river.

From Murfreesborough to Statesville.

From Vernon, by Perry court House to Reynoldsburg.

In Ohio.

From Lebanon, by Monroe, to Hamilton.

From Washington in Pennsylvania by Wellsburg in Virginia, Steubenville, New Salem, New Philadelphia, Wooster and Norwalk, to Lower Sandusky.

From Canton in Stark county, by New portage, Nocton and Wadsworth, to Medina in Medina county.

From Lancaster, by Circleville, to Chillicothe.

From Granville in Licking county, by Worthington, to Dublin in Franklin county.

From Urbanna, by Troq, to Granville in Dark county.

From Dover to Tuskarawas county,

by Shanesville and Berlin, to Millersburgh in Coshocton county.

From Dresden in the county of Maskingum, to Mansfield in the county of Richland, by the way of West Carlisle in Coshocton county.

From Aurelius, by Duck creek Salt Works, in Morgan county, by Seneca Falls, to Guersney Salt Works, and to Washington, Guersney county.

In Indiana.

From Brownstown to Indianapolis.

From Vernon to Indianapolis.

From Connersville to Indianapolis.

From Lawrenceburgh, by Aurora, Hanover and the Rising Sun, to Versailles; and to return by the way of Vaughan's in Manchester township.

From Richmond, by Salisbury and Centreville, to Indianapolis.

From Brookville to Indianapolis.

In Illinois.

From Golconda, by Franklin court House and Hind's, to Vandali.

From Golconda, to Belgrade.

From Shawneetown to Golconda.

The mail from Vincennes, Indiana, to St. Louis, Missouri, shall pass by Vandalia.

From Vandalia, by the seat of justice of such counties as may be established by the Legislature prior to the next session of Congress north of Madison county, to Edwardsville.

From Fairfield, by John G. Fitch's, to Vandalia.

From Palestine to Vandalia.

The mail from Golconda, by Bloomfield, to Jonesborough, to pass by Vienna.

In Mississippi.

From Columbia, by Fort Alford's, to Monticello.

From Green court House, by New Augusta and Monroe, to Covington court House.

In Alabama.

From Blakely to Mobile Point.

From Fort Hawks, by Fort Gaines and Butler court House, to Conecuh court House.

In Missouri.

From Shawneetown, by Road's Jonesborough, in Illinois, and Bainbridge, in Cape Girardeau county, to Jackson.

From St. Charles, by James Journey's, John Biven's, Isaac Vanbibber's, John Grayson's, and Augustus Thrall's, to Franklin.

From Franklin, by the mouth of Arrow Rock and Mount Vernon, to Fort Osage.

From St. Genevieve, by the Saline, Amos Bird's, John F. Henry's, and Bainbridge, to Cape Girardeau.

From Franklin to Boonsville.

From Smithton to Augustus Thrall's.

From Alton, by the House of Levi Roberts, John Shaw, and Leonard Ross, to Louisianaville, in Missouri.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

SELECTED POETRY.

From the Ladies' Monthly Museum.

The Female Castle Builder.

The morn was bright, and swift the brook,
When near the margin smooth and green,
With joy an English maiden took
Her solitary way unseen;
Her face had Hope's enlivening hue,
Life sparkled in her eyes of blue,
While free as air,
From every care,
She stepp'd with lightsome mind and mien,

With youthful grace, and rosy smile,
She trips along the velvet lawn;
From scenes of guilt and thoughts of guile,
Her steps, her heart, are far withdrawn,
And now awakening fancy brings
A varied scene of beautiful things;
As in a dream,
Her visions seem,
All lovely as the summer dawn.

Yes, fast she steps beside the stream,
She bids her roving thoughts be free,
And soon, in many a waking dream,
Her every wish she seems to see;
A gentle youth of pleasing form,
With words the chilliest heart to warm,
Beside her stands,
And joining hands,
They vow eternal constancy.

And who is he, that chosen youth?
One known from childhood's earliest morn;
Affection, courage, wisdom, truth,
His manly heart, and mind adorn.
She hears the voice's rapturous tone,
That speaks him hers, and her's alone;
With holy rite,
The twain unite,
And she away his bride is borne.

Her every friend applauds the choice,
Her kindred speak his name with pride,
And pleas'd she marks with heart and voice,
How warmly his approve the bride;

With glowing tints her fancy draws
A scene of joy, or choice the cause;
Her mother's kiss
Of weeping bliss,
She feels, with many a friend beside.

A modest mansion, neat and new,
With lovely walks and views around,
Receives her and her youth so true,
The lord of all the fairy ground;
Thro' gardens sweet her path she measures,
Where Flora shows her fairest treasures!

On woods she looks,
On murmuring brooks,
And pleasing is each sight and sound.

She decks anew her mansion neat;
He taste its every room displays;
The whole is ranged in order meet,
And with her husband's smile of praise:
No idle waste, no gaudy glare,
No mark of rude neglect is there,
Conceal'd is art,
In every part,
Yet each its sweet effect betrays.

From morn to morn, from noon to night,
Employment sweet beguiles the day,
Now music yields its soft delight—
Now read aloud some tuneful lay—
And now she views her bosom's lord
Delighted at his decent board;
Now, "nothing loth,"
She hears for both,
The widow and the orphan pray.

Full oft with him her social home
Her brother's gladdening voice she hears,
With him she sees her aunt come,
With eyes that beam through happy tears;
Now as they meet her fond embrace,
Joy lights her every sister's face,
And oft with these
Entranc'd she sees
All friends belov'd from infant years,

But ah! what group in green above
Now moves her rising blush and smile!
Two cherubs, out of latent love,
With play the summer noon beguile;
Their smiling father too she sees,
Her rosy girl has clim'd his knees,
While near him stands,
With lifted hands,
Her boy, with many a prank and wile.

Sedately at her soft command,
Beside her now the cherubs sit,
She sees with pride their hands expand,
She hears with joy their infant wit,
And now she sees the endearing pair
Lift up their little hands in pray—
And now away,
Across the nursery floor they fit.

As thus with joy, beside the stream,
The maid was pacing to and fro,
Awaken'd from her blissful dream,
She heard her aunt's shrill voice of woe—
Of lunnet star'd of cat unfed,
Full many an angry word it said,
And far away,
The cherub gay,
And house, and gentle husband go.

Poor Mary, does thy aunt's reproof,
Destroy these glorious scenes of joy?
Does reason sternly read the woe,
Where fancy weaves her web so fine?
Ah! think if no annoy should wake thee,
Till reason slighted long forsake thee—
A dream of earth,
Has pleasant birth,
But never blissful end was there.

Harrisburg, April 6.

A Shameful Outrage.

On Monday last, one of the most flagrant outrages upon the rights of society, was committed in this borough, that we ever heard of in any country. The Pulpit, in the new Methodist meeting house, was literally blown to shivers, by a slow match. It seems that some person or persons, (and by what motives they were actuated no one can perceive) after boring holes in a block of wood, and filling them with powder, broke into the meeting house, through a window, deposited the block under the pulpit, affixed slow matches to it, and retreated—about half after 11 o'clock the explosion took place, which did much mischief. Several persons have been apprehended, and recognized to appear at the next court, and answer to the charge of having been concerned in the foul act, but we do not know their names; and if we did, would not think it proper to mention them, as we understand there is no positive proof against them, and they possibly may all be innocent.

A Fiend in Human Shape.

On the 10th of March last, Wm. Crawford, esq. of St. Stephens, Alabama, was shot on his way from his office to his house by a man in disguise, with a long beard, darkish colored blanket coat and Indians leggins, who had concealed himself behind a cabin, near the street. The assassin fled,

not was recognized by two persons to be R. H. Gilmore. Pursuit was instantly made in every direction, when he was found in a wood. After having given up all hopes of escape, he divided the arteries in the bend of his elbow, with a pen-knife, and bled to death in about three quarters of an hour. The shot was much scattered about the body of Mr. C. but he was likely to recover.

It appears that Mr. Crawford, as U. S. District Attorney, had prosecuted Gilmore for robbing the U. S. mail. A true bill was found, on which G. instantly fled the court, leaving his securities in the lurch. He had kept concealed until the commission of the above horrid deed.—*Columbian*.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 25, 1821.

In our columns of this week's paper will be seen a further confirmation of the march of the Austrian forces to attack Naples. This intelligence arrived too late in the week for us to give as many of the particulars of that affair as we could wish. That war has commenced we can no longer doubt. The advance guard of the Austrian forces, consisting of 10,000 men, arrived at Florence on the 12th of February, and on the 16th marched forward to Siena. Another army is marching by Romagna, towards the Neapolitan frontiers. The island of Sicily has, it is said, put itself under the protection of the British; and the English squadron, which has harbored for a length of time past in the bay of Naples, is now about to assemble in the harbor of Messina; an event which will greatly change the affairs of that island. In the contest between the Neapolitans and Allies, the Pope declares, by proclamation, he will remain neutral—doubtless until he sees which side will be the strongest. At present his sentiments are highly favorable to the Allies. The Neapolitan parliament rejected the terms proposed by the allied sovereigns with indignation, and a general cry of "War! war!" resounded through their whole body, when the terms were announced. An army of 45,000 regular Neapolitan troops were close on their frontiers, and 40,000 men in another body, were occupying a different line.—Letters from France say that great disquietude and alarm exist there, and represent the situation of the Bourbons as becoming every day more critical. The same letters speak of a threat on the part of Spain of a declaration of war against France, in case the policy of the latter be not immediately changed with regard to Spain and Naples. Letters from Genoa, dated Jan. 1, says, the Sardinians have drawn their swords against the Sultan in favor of Ali Pacha.—have raised a corps of 5,000 men to support him—that 8,000 men of Papalists where Ali was born, have declared for him, and that the insurgents have gained some successes, and raised the siege of Janina.—The *Armistice* between the Royalists and revolutionists in Venezuela is broken—war has commenced, and will, no doubt, be conducted with the same sanguinary desperation as formerly.—Letters from Rio Janeiro state, that a revolutionary spirit was developing itself in the Brazils. A proportion of the people were desirous to depose the king, and establish an elective form of government, but the majority seemed strongly in favor of the Portuguese constitution, which, it was believed, would shortly be adopted. Late arrivals bring intelligence that the work has commenced, and that a constitutional government has been established in Bahia, one of the Brazilian provinces.—These movements have made the king decide on sending his oldest son to Portugal to establish royalty. The next news from that quarter may be expected to be very important.

On Tuesday night last, the wife of William Rial of Beersfield township in this county, had three fine daughters at one birth. They are all doing well.

At a court of Oyer and Terminer, held on the 3d of this instant, in Woodbury, N. J. sentence of death was passed on J. Gooby for the murder of George Titter; both of them men of color. The day of execution is appointed for Friday, the 27th day of this month, between the hours of 12 and 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

The two murderers of Lagudette at Norfolk have been tried, found guilty of murder in the first degree, and have received sentence of death. The trial of J. D. G. Castilano took place on the 11th inst.—The prisoner heard his doom without emotion, and was escorted to prison.—Manuel Philip Garcia, his associate, was tried the following day. On hearing the verdict of the Jury, says the N. B. acorn, he gave vent to his feelings, and we are glad that testified his awful disappointment.

For the Washington Whig.

Mr. Editor,

I find *Historicus* has resumed his pen. I have read it, and it gives me much pleasure. The gentleman seems to be somewhat troubled, because I did not, in my oration, use such a phraseology as he would have done. This can hardly be imputed a crime. But that figurative expression which I used to represent that joy of heart which Calvin felt on seeing the object of his pursuit accomplished, he considers diabolical.

When I first saw his sour remarks on it, I considered them as the hasty productions of a disposition inclined to find fault and therefore did not notice them. He has now made me believe he is serious. When I made use of that figure, I certainly did not consider it original, neither had I the least idea of obtaining a patent for a new discovery. I much mistake, if the figure is not in common use; but of this I am certain, I am authorized to use it from the holy writings. The Jews are called on in several of the Psalms to praise the Lord in the dance. I would ask the gentleman, who acted the diabolical part, the original writer of those Psalms, or the translators?

It is to be remembered, the Psalms were written in Hebrew metre, and designed to inspire the hearts of the Jews with devotion to God. The Jews made use of them when they were about to enter the temple, to prepare their hearts to partake of that pure worship which becomes God's house. To effect this, the people were arranged before the temple, and some of those Psalms were sung before they presumed to tread that holy place. Now, can any person suppose, the Jews understood this expression in a literal sense, and actually danced with all their might, to prepare their hearts to meet the Lord in his temple? If this figure was admissible by those who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, why am I severely censured for using their diction?

There is one point more which I would just notice, which I have conceived was the principal one at issue between us. If *Historicus* shall contend that a persecuting spirit, abstractly considered from the frailty of human nature, is a Christian spirit, I shall feel it my duty to oppose him.

Historicus informs us, he proposes to publish the history of Calvin and Servetus. I hope he will visit the ashes of the dead with pure motives, and consult those authors whose minds soared above sectarian prejudice. I would recommend him to consult the characters of these men delineated in the *Encyclopedia*. This valuable work is composed by men whose weight of character, whose literary talents and whose indefatigable investigation commands unbounded confidence. In that work no spurious writings gain admittance.—Adieu,

THOMSON.

For the Washington Whig.

THE COMPILER.—No. 1

The progressive state of society at this period of time, is a matter of gratulation, and serves to excite a curiosity which is inherent in our very nature: to investigate the causes of this advancement.

Before this is practicable, the study of the barbarous nations whence mighty kingdoms have arisen, should claim the attention of all who are interested in the narration. The ambition of clans—petty chieftains and revolting tribes, portrayed in their true character, will inevitably impress the mind with some idea of the natural temper of the human family, and kindle prophetic omens in prospective—which gradually will disclose to our view, and proclaim in the language of experience—whether the judgment has erred—or cool penetrating reason has been true in her predictions. The rapid increase of the arts, the extension of commerce and the revival of learning, connected with other causes, have given an impetus to the rapid development of the faculties of the mind, and released the intellect from the Charnel-house of ignorance, in the which, in "olden time," it was incarcerated.

But laying aside all considerations of contrast relative to the antiquated subject matter when opposed to the lucid dawn of refinement; the curiosity it will excite in the breasts of some newspaper perusers, will, it is humbly believed, give the plan a zest which sentimental observations and practical lessons of moral instruction would fail to produce. The origin—the nature—the employment—the arts of war and peace—the legislative and religious establishments of the entire and semi-civilized communities will form the great apex from which the child of observation may look around upon the present national aggregate. It will be the design of the writer of this and the subsequent series of numbers, to condense and render them subservient to the majority of those readers whose avocations preclude them from noticing long and tedious disquisitions.

The assistance of a discerning public is solicited, if errors and amendments should be wanting in the compilation.

Appointments by the President.

Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee; William King of Maine; and John W. Green of Virginia; commissioners under the 11th Article of the treaty of Amity, Settlement and limits, between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington 22d February 1819. *Nat. Int.*

The Sheriff's Office was entered last night (17th inst.) by forcing the window shutters, and two desks were opened, from which were taken one gold and two silver Watches and about \$180, the property of Mr. Elliot, and about \$140, the property of Mr. Frederickston. *Nat. Gaz.*

An attempt was made by some persons to rob the Bank of Philadelphia on Monday night 16th inst. by passing up the public culvert, and forcing their passage into the Bank. The cashier having occasion to enter the bank about 8 o'clock in the evening, alarmed the robbers, at the same time making the discovery. Every exertion was made to detect them but without effect. *Phila. paper.*

Reward for Bribery.—Frederick Axt, late commissioner, and Daniel P. Lippard, late treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, were sentenced, on Wednesday, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to pay a fine of 400 dollars each, and to be imprisoned for six calendar months, for bribery in the election of county treasurer some time since.—*Union.*

The population of the state of Pennsylvania has been found by the census of 1820, to amount to one million forty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four. In 1810 it was 810,031. The increase has been about 29 per cent in the last ten years.

The population of the state of New-York, according to the late census, is said to be one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand; giving an increase in the last 10 years of about 415,000.

From the New-York Statesman.

Vulgar Errors.

I subscribe to the assertion as a most valuable truth—that the making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a more essential benefit to the community, than all the speculations in modern philosophy.—Yet I hope it will not be considered as wholly unprofitable, to expose some of the most familiar and ridiculous absurdities, and pluck a few of the rooted errors of ignorance from that frightful waste the wilderness of the mind, that unweeded garden, where things, rank and gross, possess it merely."

The Sun drawing Water.—It is a very common saying, when the rays of the sun are seen breaking through the clouds, that the sun draws water; when in fact there is no water concerned in the appearance; for were it water, the light would be decomposed, and show the prismatic colors of the rainbow. It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusky atmosphere, reflecting and rendering visible those rays which find a passage between the loose clouds that lie before the sun. In a perfect medium there is no reflection or refraction. For instance, a ray admitted through a small aperture in a small dark room, is not visible, except where it strikes some object, until you disturb the dust on the floor, when the particles, by their reflection, present a beautiful pencil of light, perfectly definable, and sensible to sight; and shows an appearance analogous to the one called the *Sun drawing water*.

Frost in Steel.—Many mechanics, and laborers, in cold weather, will use an edge tool until they have war-

ed it over the fire to take the frost out, and the moisture which appears on the surface they imagine to be frost generated in the metal. There is nothing more fallacious than such an idea; it is merely the condensation by the cold body, of the vapor produced by the combustion of wood. Heat it in the close oven of a stove, or over a clear charcoal fire, and there is no such appearance.

That edge tools are more liable to break in cold weather is true, undoubtedly owing to its contraction, and consequently becoming specifically harder. The rationale of the hardening of steel by plunging it into water when hot, is its contraction in bulk, and the disarrangement and confusion of its crystallization.

POPULATION OF NEW JERSEY,

According to the Census of 1820.

ESSEX COUNTY.			
Newark	6507	Union	1567
Elizabeth	3515	Rahway	1945
Springfield	1804	Bloomfield	3085
Orange	2830	Providence	768
Caldwell	2020	Livingston	1036
Westfield	2358		
Aquacknonk	3358		30,798
SOMERSET COUNTY.			
Franklin	3071	Barnards	2063
Bridge water	3147	Bedminster	1393
Montgomery	2495		
Hillsborough	2885		16,506
Warren	1452		
SUSSEX COUNTY.			
Wantage	3307	Independence	1850
Greenwich	3335	Frankford	2098
Oxford	3089	Sandiston	858
Hardwicke	3360	Byram	672
Mansfield	2787	Walpack	822
Newton	2743	Montague	964
Knowlton	2701		
Hardiston	2160		32,752
Vernon	2096		
HUNTERDON COUNTY.			
Trenton	3942	Alexandria	2619
Hopewell	2881	Kingwood	2736
Lawrence	1354	Lebanon	2817
Amwell	6749	Tewksbury	1490
Readingtown	1964		
Bethlehem	2002		28,604
MONMOUTH COUNTY.			
Freehold	5146	Howell	3354
Upper Freehold	4541	Dover	1916
Middletown	4369	Stafford	1428
Shrewsbury	4284		25,038
MORRIS COUNTY.			
Morris	5324	Roxbury	1726
Pequannock	3820	Mendham	1292
Hunover	3503	Jefferson	1231
Chatham	1852	Randolph	1252
Washington	1876		
Chester	1212		21,368
BERGEN COUNTY.			
Pompton	2818	Bergen	3137
Franklin	2968	Hackensack	2076
Saddle River	2291		
Harrington	2296		18,178
New-Barbadoes	2592		
MIDDLESEX COUNTY.			
Woodbridge	4226	East-Windsor	1710
N. Bruns	4275	W. Windsor	1918
S. Amboy	3406	Perth-Amboy	798
Piscataway	2648		
S. Brunswick	2489		21,470
SALEM COUNTY.			
Pilesgrove	2012	Elsenborough	505
Pittsgrove	2040	U. Pens Neck	1861
Upper Alloway Creek	2194	Mannington	1732
Salem	1503	L. Pens Neck	1158
L. Alloways Creek	1217		14,022
BURLINGTON COUNTY.			
Burlington	2758	Mansfield	1937
Northampton	4833	Chester	2253
Evesham	3977	Washington	1225
Hanover	2642	Egg-Harbor	1102
Nottingham	1633	Willingsborough	787
Springfield	1568		
Chesterfield	2087		28,822
CAPE MAY COUNTY.			
Up. Township	2107	Lower Township	1001
Mid. Town ship	1157		1,265
GLOUCESTER COUNTY.			
Woolwich	5113	Galloway	1896
Deptford	3281	Weymouth	787
Greenwich	2699	Gloster-Town	662
Waterford	2447	Franklin	1137
Newton	2497	Hamilton	877
Egg-Harbor	1635		
Glo.township	2059		23,089
CUMBERLAND COUNTY.			
Maurice River	2411	Stow Creek	884
Hopwell	1952	Millville	1010
Deerfield	1903	Greenwich	890
Downe	1749	Fairfield	1869
			12,668
GENERAL STATEMENT.			
Free white males,	129,619	}	257,409
Free white females,	127,790		
Male slaves,	3,988	}	7,557
Female slaves,	3,569		
Free colored males,	6,416	}	12,460
Free colored females,	6,044		
All other persons except Indians not taxed			149
Total,			277,575
Population of New Jersey in 1800,			211,149
Population of New Jersey in 1810,			245,562

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser, April 18.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

The March Packet ship James Monroe, captain Rogers, arrived yesterday from Liverpool, which place she left on the 3d of the month, and has furnished us with London papers to the last of February.

The Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns against Naples has been published. It contains a history of the Neapolitan revolution, which is altogether ascribed to the influence of the Carbonari. In alluding to the co-operations of the different powers, it states, that particular relations and motives had hindered the British government from partaking in the harsher resolutions of the other courts, and admitted the accessing of the French court only, under certain conditions; the monarchs of Russia and Prussia were perfectly agreed with the Austrian emperor on the question in debate. The declaration then adds, that orders are given for the army to cross the Po. The Austrian government has published a similar declaration.

The Papal government has reinforced the troops in the castle of St. Angelo, and seems to fear the immediate occupation of Rome by the Neapolitan army.

It is stated that the British squadron is ordered to proceed from Naples to Messina, and it is intimated that the Sicilians propose to place themselves under the protection of England. A call in the House of Commons for the recent correspondence relative to the affairs of Naples was resisted by Lord Castlereagh, and the motion was negatived.

Invasion of Naples.

By an extraordinary courier, which left Naples on the 11th inst. letters have been received thence and from other cities on the route, which contain the most recent intelligence relative to the invasion of Naples. The courier was much retarded on his journey by the difficulty of procuring horses, caused by the advance of the Austrian army. We subjoin extracts from the letters:

"Naples, Feb. 11.—The duke de Gallo arrived on the 9th, with the *Ultimatum* of the allied sovereigns. On the outside of the city-gate he entered his private carriage, and proceeded immediately to the parliament, who, according to instructions previously given by him, were already assembled. Before he could finish reading the *ultimatum* of the Congress of Laybach, he was interrupted by reiterated cries of 'War! war! war!' from all parts of the Assembly. I have not seen a copy of the *ultimatum*, but learn that the following are the principal points contained in it:

1. That the Neapolitans shall abandon the Spanish constitution, and adopt that of the British nation, with some corrections and modifications suitable to Naples.
2. That during the period while this re-organization shall be effecting, and for six years afterwards, the capital of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies, and all the fortresses shall be occupied by Austrian garrisons.
3. On these conditions a general amnesty will be accorded. An
4. The pay and subsistence of the Austrian troops will not be at the charge of the Neapolitan nation.

The circulation of the terms of the *ultimatum* in Naples produced the highest degree of excitement in the public mind. Every man is ready to die in defence of the liberties of the country. The military dispositions are proceeding with the greatest activity. Gen. Guglielmo Pepe commands in the Abruzzi; Arcovito, in San Germano; Casacosa and Ambrosio are marching on Rome, where they are expected to arrive on the 15th. Filangieri will remain in Naples with the reserve. The prince vicar general will be at that point where his presence shall be found most essential. Regular commands at Gaeta. The regular troops at Naples amount to 60,000 infantry and 20,000 cavalry, with a good supply of artillery. The militia are estimated to amount to 100,000 men. Finally, great reliance is placed in the public spirit and known courage of the Neapolitan citizens and peasants, in the event of its being found necessary to have recourse to the system of Guerrillas.

"Rome, Feb. 13:

"Intelligence has been received that a corps of Neapolitans, 26,000 strong, have advanced to Velletri, and that they meditate the occupation of the strong posts in the neighborhood of this city."

MILAN, Feb. 20.

A division of the Austrian army entered the province of Ferrara on the 7th, and marched in three columns to Bologna, where they were quartered in the different convents, the inhabitants refusing to receive them into their houses. Another division filed through Romagna, by the way of Concachio, consisting of 10,000 troops, and arrived on the 14th, and calculated on taking up quarters at Aucona

For the Washington Whig. Mr. Editor. I find *Historicus* has resumed his pen. I have read it, and it gives me much pleasure. The gentleman seems to be somewhat troubled, because I did not, in my oration, use such a phraseology as he would have done. This can hardly be imputed a crime. But that figurative expression which I used to represent that joy of heart which Calvin felt on seeing the object of his pursuit accomplished, he considers diabolical. When I first saw his sour remarks on it, I considered them as the hasty productions of a disposition inclined to find fault and therefore did not notice them. He has now made me believe he is serious. When I made use of that figure, I certainly did not consider it original, neither had I the least idea of obtaining a patent for a new discovery. I much mistake, if the figure is not in common use; but of this I am certain, I am authorized to use it from the holy writings. The Jews are called on in several of the Psalms to praise the Lord in the dance. I would ask the gentleman, who acted the diabolical part, the original writer of those Psalms, or the translators? It is to be remembered, the Psalms were written in Hebrew metre, and designed to inspire the hearts of the Jews with devotion to God. The Jews made use of them when they were about to enter the temple, to prepare their hearts to partake of that pure worship which becomes God's house. To effect this, the people were arranged before the temple, and some of those Psalms were sung before they presumed to tread that holy place. Now, can any person suppose, the Jews understood this expression in a literal sense, and actually danced with all their might, to prepare their hearts to meet the Lord in his temple? If this figure was admissible by those who spake as they were moved by the Holy Ghost, why am I severely censured for using their diction? There is one point more which I would just notice, which I have conceived was the principal one at issue between us. If *Historicus* shall contend that a persecuting spirit, abstractly considered from the frailty of human nature, is a Christian spirit, I shall feel it my duty to oppose him. *Historicus* informs us, he proposes to publish the history of Calvin and Servetus. I hope he will visit the ashes of the dead with pure motives, and consult those authors whose minds soared above sectarian prejudice. I would recommend him to consult the characters of these men delineated in the *Encyclopedia*. This valuable work is composed by men whose weight of character, whose literary talents and whose indefatigable investigation commands unbounded confidence. In that work no spurious writings gain admittance.—Adieu, THOMSON. For the Washington Whig. THE COMPILER.—No. 1 The progressive state of society at this period of time, is a matter of gratulation, and serves to excite a curiosity which is inherent in our very nature: to investigate the causes of this advancement. Before this is practicable, the study of the barbarous nations whence mighty kingdoms have arisen, should claim the attention of all who are interested in the narration. The ambition of clans—petty chieftains and revolting tribes, portrayed in their true character, will inevitably impress the mind with some idea of the natural temper of the human family, and kindle prophetic omens in prospective—which gradually will disclose to our view, and proclaim in the language of experience—whether the judgment has erred—or cool penetrating reason has been true in her predictions. The rapid increase of the arts, the extension of commerce and the revival of learning, connected with other causes, have given an impetus to the rapid development of the faculties of the mind, and released the intellect from the Charnel-house of ignorance, in the which, in "olden time," it was incarcerated. But laying aside all considerations of contrast relative to the antiquated subject matter when opposed to the lucid dawn of refinement; the curiosity it will excite in the breasts of some newspaper perusers, will, it is humbly believed, give the plan a zest which sentimental observations and practical lessons of moral instruction would fail to produce. The origin—the nature—the employment—the arts of war and peace—the legislative and religious establishments of the entire and semi-civilized communities will form the great apex from which the child of observation may look around upon the present national aggregate. It will be the design of the writer of this and the subsequent series of numbers, to condense and render them subservient to the majority of those readers whose avocations preclude them from noticing long and tedious disquisitions. The assistance of a discerning public is solicited, if errors and amendments should be wanting in the compilation. Appointments by the President. Hugh Lawson White of Tennessee; William King of Maine; and John W. Green of Virginia; commissioners under the 11th Article of the treaty of Amity, Settlement and limits, between the United States and Spain, concluded at Washington 22d February 1819. *Nat. Int.* The Sheriff's Office was entered last night (17th inst.) by forcing the window shutters, and two desks were opened, from which were taken one gold and two silver Watches and about \$180, the property of Mr. Elliot, and about \$140, the property of Mr. Frederickston. *Nat. Gaz.* An attempt was made by some persons to rob the Bank of Philadelphia on Monday night 16th inst. by passing up the public culvert, and forcing their passage into the Bank. The cashier having occasion to enter the bank about 8 o'clock in the evening, alarmed the robbers, at the same time making the discovery. Every exertion was made to detect them but without effect. *Phila. paper.* Reward for Bribery.—Frederick Axt, late commissioner, and Daniel P. Lippard, late treasurer of the county of Philadelphia, were sentenced, on Wednesday, in the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, to pay a fine of 400 dollars each, and to be imprisoned for six calendar months, for bribery in the election of county treasurer some time since.—*Union.* The population of the state of Pennsylvania has been found by the census of 1820, to amount to one million forty-six thousand eight hundred and forty-four. In 1810 it was 810,031. The increase has been about 29 per cent in the last ten years. The population of the state of New-York, according to the late census, is said to be one million three hundred and seventy-five thousand; giving an increase in the last 10 years of about 415,000. From the New-York Statesman. Vulgar Errors. I subscribe to the assertion as a most valuable truth—that the making of two blades of grass grow where but one grew before, renders a more essential benefit to the community, than all the speculations in modern philosophy.—Yet I hope it will not be considered as wholly unprofitable, to expose some of the most familiar and ridiculous absurdities, and pluck a few of the rooted errors of ignorance from that frightful waste the wilderness of the mind, that unweeded garden, where things, rank and gross, possess it merely." The Sun drawing Water.—It is a very common saying, when the rays of the sun are seen breaking through the clouds, that the sun draws water; when in fact there is no water concerned in the appearance; for were it water, the light would be decomposed, and show the prismatic colors of the rainbow. It is merely the particles of a smoky and dusky atmosphere, reflecting and rendering visible those rays which find a passage between the loose clouds that lie before the sun. In a perfect medium there is no reflection or refraction. For instance, a ray admitted through a small aperture in a small dark room, is not visible, except where it strikes some object, until you disturb the dust on the floor, when the particles, by their reflection, present a beautiful pencil of light, perfectly definable, and sensible to sight; and shows an appearance analogous to the one called the *Sun drawing water*. Frost in Steel.—Many mechanics, and laborers, in cold weather, will use an edge tool until they have war-

on the 16th. Of that section of the Austrian army which entered Bologna, the greater part took the road of Tuscany, and the smaller that of Imola, leaving behind 2000 men in Bologna, who, however, took no part in the duty of the place, which was performed as usual by the pontifical troops.

P. S. It is just ascertained that the column which marched from Bologna by the road of Tuscany, has arrived at Raicofani, a place between Florence and Rome.

Order of Exercises,

For the 3rd annual meeting of the Cumberland Sunday Union, to be held in the Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, on Wednesday, the 25th April 1821, at 2 o'clock P. M. when the scholars belonging to the different schools attached to the Union, are requested to attend.

- 1.—Introductory observations and prayer by the Rev. E. Osborn.
- 2.—75th Hymn L. M. in the Sunday school hymn book—tune Lychfield.
- 3.—Prayer.
- 4.—120th Hymn, C. M.—tune Mount Pleasant.
- 5.—Address to Parents, Guardians and Teachers, by Rev. J. Freeman.
- 6.—84th Hymn (8, 8, 6.)—tune Ganges.
- 7.—Address to the Scholars, by Dr. E. Elmer.
- 8.—111th Hymn, C. M.—tune Pebrmarsh.
- 9.—Prayer.
- 10.—Conclude by singing 139th hymn (8 and 7)—tune Madely. To be sung standing. The scholars are requested to meet a little before the stated time, in order to get seated—likewise to bring their hymn books.

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL,

WITH a run of Burrs, and two Bolting Cloths of the first quality; built for a merchant mill, all new and in good order, with a sufficient quantity of Water.—Likewise,

A Saw Mill,

In a good stand for business, which will be repaired about the 10th of June. The payments will be made easy, and sufficient time given for those who wish to purchase.

Josiah Sayres.

April 23, 1821.—3*

NOTICE.

The creditors of JAMES JOHNSTON, are hereby notified to make claim of their respective debts to either of the subscribers, on or before the fourth day of June next, under oath or affirmation, or be forever barred from coming in for a dividend of his estate.

Jacob Shull,

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Assignees.

Bridgeton, April 17—23—6*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 9th inst. my apprentice boy, named JOHN JOSLIN, about 19 years old, light hair, thick set. Whoever brings back said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. ADAM HENNON.

Deerfield, April 23—31*

FRESH GOODS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has received, and now offering for sale at his store in Bridgeton, a complete assortment of the above described Goods. As they are mostly of this spring's importation, he flatters himself that for ASH he will retail them fully down to the Philadelphia prices, he invites all to call and judge for themselves. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange.

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, April 16, 1821.—1*

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife ABIGAIL hath departed from my bed and board without my provocation; this is to forwarn all persons from trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting from the 19th of March 1821.

ENOS WOODRUFF.

April 9, 1821.—3*

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 fifteenth 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A FARM,

with all the improvements thereon, situate in the township of Hopewell, adjoining lands of Benjamin Dare and others, said to contain one hundred and fifty Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Furrinn Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Sayres, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 10.—April 16, 1821.—ts

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 8th 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, two

Tracts of Land,

situate in the township of Downes, the first joins the Yockwalk tract lands of Isaac Bowen and others, said to contain five hundred and ninety-five acres more or less; the second joins Cabbins creek, &c. said to contain one hundred acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Hand, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Tomlinson, Assignee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

A Farm,

in the township of Downes, adjoining lands of Mark More and others, said to contain two hundred and twenty-five acres more or less; also a Lot of Marsh adjoining lands of Ephraim Smith and others said to contain twenty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Edward More, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jr. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 3.—April 9, 1821.—ts.

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 tract 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 Meadows; 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, that valuable Farm and Fishery, on Cohanzey 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 Benson Kimmy, and taken in execution at the suit of James Gilas, Executor, &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 22, 1821—April 2—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me 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 Downes, and village of Dividing Creeks. Also, two hundred acres more or less, of

SALT MARSH.

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

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

Feb. 26

The sale of the above described property and lands of Nathaniel Lore is adjourned to the 24th day of April at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sold by

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

April 9

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, 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 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 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,

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 Howland 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.

March 13.—ts.

The Land of William Whitecar, and James Mead which was to have been sold this day, by adjournment, is further adjourned to the 8th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton; to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

April 10—16.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

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

The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first

A FARM,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The Lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton. It is expected there will be a credit given for a part or all of the purchase money.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 21

The Lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday the 15th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton. It is expected there will be a credit given for a part or all of the purchase money.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

I will thank the people to attend and buy.

RICHARD SHEPPARD.

April 17.—23.—ts

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of David Woodruff and others, said to contain one hundred and forty eight acres more or less; a Lot of Meadow Land joins land of John Perry and others said to contain two acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Blew, and taken in execution at the suit of William Bivens, jr. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A FARM,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 20.—ts

The Lands of John Bennett and William Blew is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 15th of May next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day. Sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

April 17.—23.—ts

NOTICE.

THE District Medical Society for the county of Cumberland, will hold their annual meeting at the Hotel in Bridgeton, on Tuesday, the 24th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

ENOCH FITHIAN, Sec'y.

April 16, 1821.—2*

Looking-Glasses,
BRASS AND IRONS,
SHOVEL & TONGS,
Fenders, &c.

WAYNE & BIDDLE,

At the S. W corner of Market and Front Streets, PHILADELPHIA.

HAVE for sale, retail or wholesale; Looking Glasses, in frames of all kinds, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Waiters, Knives and Forks, Candlesticks, Laups, Spoons, Penknives, Razors and Scissors, Table Castors, Tea Caddies, Snuffers, Teapots, Bread Baskets, Pots and Kettles, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Coffee-Roasters, Ladles, Flesh Forks, and a variety of other articles suitable for House keepers.

Also—By the Piece,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF DRY GOODS.

All of which they will sell at reduced prices; and request those who wish to purchase, to favor them with a visit and examine their goods.

April 16, 1821.—3*

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.—6*

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the sixteenth 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 Inn of John Kinsey, in Port Elizabeth; the one full equal moiety of the two described

Lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Morris River, the first in Port Elizabeth, adjoining lands of Jacob Anclutz, and others, containing thirty eight hundredths of an Acre, more or less; the second

A Lot of Meadow Ground,

Adjoining on Morris River, and lands of Michael Campbell and others, said to contain three Acres, three rods and two square perches, more or less.—Seized as the property of Nathan Cooper, and others defendants; and taken in execution at the suit of John Atkinson and George Fatimer, complainants, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN Sheriff.

April 16, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of several writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixteenth 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 Inn of John Kinsey, in Port Elizabeth, the following described lands situate in the township of Morris River, the first

A House and Lot of Land,

In Port Elizabeth, joins lands of Henry Reeves and others, said to contain one fourth of an Acre, more or less: 2d

A Lot of Meadow Land,

said to contain six Acres, more or less; 3d a TANYARD with the improvements, in Port Elizabeth, said to contain one hundred and thirty two square perches, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Job Huff, and taken in execution at the suit of the Cumberland bank, and others; and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 13.—April 16, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the fifteenth 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all the following described

Lot of Land and Premises,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Daniel C. Pearson, and others, containing one Acre and forty-four hundredth of an acre, more or less.—Seized as the property of Robert Alderman and others defendants; and taken in execution at the suit of Moses Bateman, complainant; and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 10.—April 14, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery, N. Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the eighth 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 Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all that

Lot of Land and Store,

situate in the township of Downes in the village of Newport, adjoining lands of William Barrett and others, said to contain forty five square rods more or less.—Seized as the property of John Webb and others, defendants; taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

All these three

Tracts of Land and Marsh,

situate in the township of Fairfield, the first adjoining lands of Jeremiah Andrews, David Sheppard and others, said to contain 168 acres more or less; the 2d adjoining lands of Enoch Sheppard, John Westcott and others, said to contain 10 acres more or less; likewise the undivided equal half part of a Tract of Marsh adjoining Marsh of Michael Swing and others and bounding on Cohanzey creek, said to contain 56 acres and 52 perches more or less.—Seized as the property of Jeremiah Buck and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Eliza Shippen, complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

All that

Farm and Tract of Land,

situate in the township of Fairfield adjoining lands of Henry Westcott, Sheppard Westcott, Michael Swing and others, said to contain 117 Acres more or less, being the same tract of Land which Neri Ogden purchased of Jacob Wheaton in 1816.—Seized as the property of Neri Ogden and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Hildrith, complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 3.—April 9, 1821.—ts

LIST

Of Letters remaining in the Post-Office at Bridgeton, N. J. April 1st, 1821.

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

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

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

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

G.—John Garrison.

H.—James Hood, (2), Humphrey Horton, James B. Hunt, Benjamin Heward, David Heward, Uriah Howell, Peter Hunter, Mary Hanner.

J.—Priscilla Johnson.

K.—Henry Kinley, (2).

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

M.—Noah More, David Munch, 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 Ross, Abraham Reeves, Adam Rocap, Mr. Rocap.

S.—William Schultz, John Stevens, Mark Stratton, Hosea Sneath, John Shannon, Bowie & Shannon, Esq., Shull, 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. Winton, Daniel Woodruff, (2), Revd. Thomas Ware, Frelove Wainman, Phebe Whitney, Elizabeth Ware, Treasury of the Library Company.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

April 2—4*

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to an order of the Orphan's 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, joins lands of Samuel Togg and others, also, four Acres of Woodland in Hill Neck near Drunken Bridge, and three Acres of Salt Marsh on Stowe-Creek. Conditions made known at time of sale, by

EPHRAIM PADGETT, Guardian,
March 26, 1821.—4*

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 or 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 Diverly, and other applying creditors, by

JOSHUA SWAIN, DAVID TOWN-SEND.

March 19—

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 55, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

At St. Louis, in said state, on the first Monday in December next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 1 and 2, east of the 5th principal meridian line.

At the same place, on the first Monday in March next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east

At the same place on the first Monday in May next, for the sale of

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 5 and 6 east, and of 43 and 44, in range 7 east

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in the said state, on the first Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 34, in ranges 1 to 14, east of the 5th principal meridian line. 33 range 4, east do. 29, 30 & 31 5 do. 31, 32 & 33 6 do

At Edwardsville, in the state of Illinois on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 8 to 13, in range 9, west of the 3d principal meridian line. 11 to 13 10 & 11 do. 6 to 13 12 & 13 do. 8 to 12 14 do.

At Vandalia, in the said state, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 5 to 10, in range 1, east of the 3d principal meridian line. 7 to 10 2 8 to 10 ranges 3, 4, 5, and 6 1, 8 9 & 10 range 7, east 2, 6, 7, 8 9 & 10 8

At Palestine, in said state, on the second Monday in February next, for the sale of

Townships 6 to 10, in ranges 9, 10 and 11, east of 3d principal meridian line. 5 to 10 range 14 west of the 2d principal meridian line. 8, 9 & 10 ranges 12 & 13

At Detroit in Michigan Territory, on the first Monday in November next, for the sale of

Townships 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and east, 8 and 9 7, 8 and 9

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States will publish the above once a week till the 1st of May, and send their bills to the General Land office for payment. Oct. 5.—Oct. 16.—t1820.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Subscriptions to the following Work are received

WASHINGTON WHIG, Bridgeton, W. 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 less note have been successfully reprinted in this country, but 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 above titles 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 of 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 Lover to his Mistress on her Birthday, 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 Basile. 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. Drurylane 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 Lake, F. R. S.

CONDITIONS.

Each number will contain about 180 pages, (just double the number in the Analytic 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,

LITTLE & HENRY,

No. 74, South Second St. Philadelphia.

HAT STORE. No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which the rain will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water.

Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Youths and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLMARTH March 26, 1821.—Sm.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh,

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,

AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

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

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

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

In Asthmatic or Conruptive 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, Polor 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 cholice, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, 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 too great excitement.

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.

Maly's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

It is a safe and sure remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & 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 cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and 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 Maly'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.

in Chancery of New Jersey.

The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Comptainers, and Josiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Giles, Daniel Elmer and Enoch H. Moore, Debtors.

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, 1821,

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 or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres, more or less.

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

5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "West New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about 100 thousand acres.

7. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1200 acres, excepting about 634 acres.

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

9. 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.

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

11. The undivided third-part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.

12. The undivided-third part of a tract of land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, Esq. sheriff, of the property of Joseph Seab, containing two hundred and forty acres, more less.

E. D. Woodruff,

Master in Chancery.

Dated Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—ts

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the night of 26th of March; my apprentice boy, named, ENOCH RUNNERS, aged 17 years, had on when he went away, a lead coloured Roundabout and Trowsers of the same; took a small coloured Coat, a pair of blue Pantaloes, a tarpaulin Hat; whoever takes up said runaway shall have the above reward, but no charges paid.

HENRY ROCAP.

Hopewell, April 9, 1821.—St *

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 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 exhibit their demands, agreeably to the act of Assembly in such case made and provided.

It is ordered by the Court, that the said Administrator and Executor give public notice to the creditors of said decedents to bring in their claims duly attested on or before the twenty-seventh day of AUGUST, 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 publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state, for the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his claim, after demand within the time so limited, notice being given, shall be forever barred, his or her action therefor against said Administrator or said Executor.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clerk.

Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2m.

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon, No show disc paid

Lib

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