

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1821.

No. 13.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance. No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor discontinued until all arrearages are paid.

## LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

### AN ACT

Making appropriations for the support of government for the year one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one.

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

For compensation granted by law to the Senate and House of Representatives, their officers and attendants, three hundred fourteen thousand eight hundred and sixty six dollars.

For the compensation of the Senators and Representatives elected by Missouri, six thousand dollars.

For the expenses of fire wood, stationery, printing and all other contingent expenses of the two Houses of Congress, forty nine thousand dollars.

For the expenses of the library of Congress, including the Librarian's allowance for the year, one thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the purchase of books for the Library of Congress, comprehending the statutes and the reports of the decisions of the courts of law and chancery of the different states, with the latest maps of the several states and territories of the United States, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the President of the United States, twenty-five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Vice-President of the United States, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of State, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Department of State, by the act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, fifteen thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, including the messenger to the Patent Office, nine hundred and sixty dollars.

For the contingent and incidental expenses of the Department of State, including expenses of distributing copies of the laws of the second session of the Sixteenth Congress, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, ten thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the first Comptroller of the Treasury, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the first Comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, seventeen thousand eight hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Comptroller, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Comptroller, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the First Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the First Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, fifteen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Second Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Second Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, seventeen thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger

in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Third Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Third Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, twenty-eight thousand six hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fourth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fourth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, fifteen thousand and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Fifth Auditor of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Fifth Auditor, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For three clerks to complete the duties of the Commissioner of the Revenue, transferred to the office of the Fifth Auditor, three thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Treasurer of the United States, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Treasurer, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, five thousand two hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to an additional clerk, as allowed by act of appropriation of one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and, also, for an assistant to the chief clerk, one thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the General Land Office, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said commissioner, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, twenty-two thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Register of the Treasury, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Register, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, twenty-two thousand three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, including the allowance for stamping ships' registers, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, two hundred and fifty dollars.

For allowance to the person employed in transmitting passports and seal-letters, for expense of translating foreign languages in the office of the Secretary of the Treasury, for stationery, fuel, printing, and all other contingent and incidental expenses in the Treasury Department, and the several officers therein, forty-eight thousand seven hundred and forty dollars.

For allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen employed for the security of the State and Treasury buildings, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of War, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the War Department, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, twenty-three thousand four hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said Department, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For expense of fuel, stationery, printing and other contingent expenses in said Department, five thousand dollars.

For maps, plans, books and instruments, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Paymaster General, two thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Paymaster General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, nine thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For compensation to the Commissary

General of Purchases, three thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Commissary, two thousand eight hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, three hundred and sixty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Adjutant and Inspector General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Ordnance, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, two thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissary General of Subsistence, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Engineer Office, two thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the Surgeon General's office, one thousand one hundred and fifty dollars.

For the contingent expenses of the said office, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Navy, six thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Secretary of the Navy, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, seven hundred and ten dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioners of the Navy Board, ten thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Secretary of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Commissioners of the Navy Board, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, three thousand five hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to three clerks and a draftsman, as allowed by acts of appropriation for one thousand eight hundred and ninety, and one thousand eight hundred and twenty, in the office of said Commissioners, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the messenger in said office, four hundred and ten dollars.

For allowance to the Superintendent and four watchmen, for the security of the War and Navy buildings, and for the repairs of engine, hose, and buckets, one thousand nine hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Post Master General, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to two Assistant Post Masters General, five thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the General Post Office, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, twenty-two thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the messengers in said office, six hundred & sixty dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, four thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor General, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor General, two thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor south of Tennessee, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, one thousand seven hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Illinois, Missouri, and Arkansas, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of said Surveyor, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the Surveyor in Alabama, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the clerks in the office of the Surveyor of Alabama, one thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Commissioner of the Public Buildings at Washington City, two thousand dollars.

For compensation to the officers and clerks of the Mint, nine thousand six hundred dollars.

For wages of persons employed in different operations of the Mint, nine thousand and fifty dollars.

For incidental and contingent expenses and repairs, cost of machinery, and for allowance of wasteage, in the gold and silver coinage of the Mint, eight thousand one hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Arkan-

saw territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Governor, Judges, and Secretary, of the Michigan territory, six thousand six hundred dollars.

For the contingent expenses of said territory, three hundred and fifty dollars.

For compensation to the Chief Justice the Associate Judges, and District Judges of the United States, including the Chief Justice and Associate Judges of the District of Columbia, seventy-eight thousand two hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Attorney General of the United States, three thousand five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the clerk in the office of the Attorney General, per act of twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, eight hundred dollars.

For contingent expenses of said office, including compensation to the messenger, five hundred dollars.

For compensation to the Reporter of the decisions of the Supreme Court, one thousand dollars.

For compensation to sundry District Attorneys and Marshals, as granted by law, including those in the several territories, eight thousand nine hundred and fifty dollars.

For the payment of sundry pensions granted by the late and present governments, one thousand five hundred and ninety dollars.

For making good a deficiency in the fund for the relief and protection of sick and disabled seamen, fifty thousand dollars.

For the support of light houses, and other establishments for the protection of navigation, one hundred and two thousand three hundred and forty one dollars and twenty-eight cents.

For surveying the public lands of the United States, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

For additional compensation allowed by the act of the twentieth April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, to the clerks in the office of the Superintendent General of Indian trade, four hundred and fifty dollars.

For bringing on the votes of President and Vice President, three thousand one hundred and ninety-five dollars and fifty cents.

For expenses of ships' registers three thousand seven hundred and fifty dollars.

For the discharge of such miscellaneous claims against the United States, not otherwise provided for, as shall be admitted in due course of settlement at the Treasury, six thousand dollars.

For the salaries of the ministers of the United States at London, Paris, St. Petersburg, and Madrid, with the salaries of their several Secretaries of Legation, and the salaries of the Charge d'Affaires at the Hague, Rio Janeiro, and at Stockholm, fifty-seven thousand five hundred dollars.

For an outfit to a minister at Paris, nine thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of those missions, ten thousand dollars.

For the contingent expenses of foreign intercourse thirty thousand dollars.

For the expenses of intercourse with the Barbary Powers, forty two thousand dollars.

For salaries of the Agents for claims on account of spoiliations and for seamen, at London and Paris, four thousand dollars.

For the relief and protection of American seamen in foreign countries, forty thousand dollars.

For opening, under the direction of the Secretary of War, within the Indian country, a road from a point at or near Turner Brashear's Stand, on the old Natchez Road, to a point at or near Columbus, on the Military Road, the sum of five thousand dollars, which by an act of the twenty-seventh of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty, was appropriated for keeping in repair said old road from Natchez to Columbia, in Tennessee, and which remains unexpended.

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

March 3, 1821.—Approved,  
JAMES MONROE.

Medical.—The peculiar property of the Colchicum seeds, in allaying the irritation of the windpipe, lungs, &c. and thereby removing the causes of asthma and consumption, is the greatest discovery that has been made in medicine. It appears by the last number of the Monthly Gazette of Health, that a few doses of the syrup will effectually remove the symptoms of

asthma, and arrest incipient consumption, and in a few days it will restore the patient to health; and that the fine of the seeds, combined with an alkali, as speedily cures the gout and rheumatism. So extraordinary has been the salutary effects of these new remedies in those diseases, that the editors do not hesitate to pronounce them specifics.

Elder.—The leaves of the elder tree are often put into the subterraneous paths of the moles, to drive them from the garden. If fruit trees, flowering shrubs, corn, or vegetables, be wiped with the green leaves of elder branches, insects will not attach to them. An infusion of these leaves in water is good to sprinkle over rose-buds and other flowers subject to blights and the devastations of caterpillars.

## SELECTED POETRY.

### Woman.

Woman, dear woman, in whose name

Wife, sister, mother meet;

Thine is the heart by earliest claim,

And thine its latest beat;

In thee the angel-virtues shine,

An angel-form to thee is given;

Then be an angel's office thine,

And lead the soul to Heaven.

From thee we draw our infant strength,

Thou art our childhood's friend;

And when the man unfolds at length,

On thee his hopes depend;

For round the heart thy power has spun

A thousand dear mysterious ties:

Then take the heart thy charms have won,

And nurse it for the skies.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser, April 11

### Slave Trade.

We have often taken occasion to speak of this subject, and always in terms of the deepest abhorrence and detestation. During the late struggle in the national legislature to confine the evil consequences of its former existence in this country to their present limits, we felt much, and expressed those feelings with a warmth which the topic never fails, and never will fail to excite, whenever it is brought in a view. Although we have laws against the prosecution of this infernal traffic, it is still carried on by our citizens—vessels under false colors, and fictitious owners; are fitted out from the United States, owned in whole or in part by our citizens, and the bloody atrocities of the business are still practised by our professedly humane countrymen. The inhabitants of other countries do the same, notwithstanding they have laws prohibiting the trade; and all the cruelties and horrors of the "middle passage" are still inflicted on the wretched natives of a far distant quarter of the globe. As a sample of evidence in support of the justice of this remark, we extract the following passages from a report of a Society of Friends in Great Britain, made to their yearly meeting in November last—

President, Kaiti, from the 30th July

last, a Portuguese schooner, called the Novo Felicidade, belonging to Prince's Island, having on board 71 slaves, and a crew consisting of one master and ten sailors. This vessel measured only eleven tons.

She was carried by capt. Kelly to Sierra Leone for adjudication, and his judicial declaration contains the following statement:

"I do further declare, that the state in which these unfortunate creatures were found, is shocking to every principle of humanity;—seven men men shackled together in pairs by the legs, and twenty boys, one on the other, in the main hold—a space measuring 18 feet in length, 7 feet 8 inches main breadth, and 1 foot 8 inches in height and under their yams for their support.

"The space allowed for the females, 34 in number, was even more contracted than that for the men, measuring only 9 feet 4 inches in length, 4 feet 8 inches main breadth, and 2 feet 7 inches in height."

From France, vessels "fit out regularly at Havre, Bordeaux, and other parts. Their chains and handcuffs are put on board in boxes, and entered as if they were other articles—the case of the Rodeur is very striking:—She sailed from — in the early part of last year [1819] for the river Calabar. Having taken in a cargo of slaves, she proceeded with them to Guadaloupe; on the passage, the poor negroes were seized with a violent ophthalmia, (a disease of the eyes) which soon afterwards communicated itself to the crew. The disorder had been increased from the captain's finding himself under the necessity of keeping his captives

constantly below, for they were so afflicted by their captivity, that when brought upon deck, they took every opportunity of throwing themselves overboard. To deter them, some were hanged and others shot; but, this having no effect, they were obliged to be constantly confined between decks. In process of time, under these cruel circumstances, the ophthalmia spread and affected every individual both of the officers and crew, except one man, who alone was left capable of steering the ship.

It is remarkable that while the *Rondeur* was on her passage, she passed a Spanish slave ship, called the *St. Leon*, which had left the coast of Africa some little time before her. It appeared that the crew of this latter vessel had also caught the ophthalmia from their own negroes, and that the complaint had spread until not even one man of the whole crew could see to steer. In this dreadful state, the crew of the Spanish vessel implored assistance of the crew of the *Rondeur*, whose voices they heard as tire ships approached, each other; but the latter had none to lend, so that the *St. Leon*, passed on just where the wind carried her. This vessel has never been heard of since. It is presumed that both the oppressors and the oppressed perished on the ocean, either by famine, or by finding a watery grave. When the *Rondeur* arrived at Gaudaloupe, THIRTY NINE NEGROES WHO WERE TOTALLY BLIND, WERE THROWN INTO THE SEA AS BEING QUITE USELESS; those who had lost only one eye, were sold at a very low price. The crew of the *Rondeur* consisted of twenty-two men, of whom TWELVE WERE COMPLETELY BLIND; five of the remaining ten, were recovered, and the other five each of them lost an eye.

By practices like this, has, what is called PROPERTY IN SLAVES, been originally acquired. And so long as men will purchase and hold in slavery their fellow men, will such practices continue—for the wretch on shore who is deprived enough to buy a human being, will encourage the hardened villain on the water to engage in the traffic. But who, except a slave-holder, can read such an account as this, without finding his blood not chill, but freeze with horror. THIRTY NINE NEGROES WHO WERE TOTALLY BLIND, WERE THROWN INTO THE SEA AS BEING QUITE USELESS."

### THE WHIG.

#### BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, APRIL 30, 1821.

The most pleasing reflections which can occupy the mind is induced by knowing that the youthful part of society advance in knowledge, and increase in virtue and religion. This attainment is at once the realization of every hope—the consummation of every wish that can dwell with, or proceed from the purest and most benevolent feelings of the human heart. Every wise man is anxious for his own happiness, and pursues that which he believes best calculated to promote it. If he mistakes the road he soon makes the discovery, and if he is in earnest, that discovery will result to his advantage by arousing him to more diligence in search after the true path that leads to it. With a view to facilitate this purpose, he carefully endeavors to remove every obstacle to its approach; and as there are no barriers more difficult to pass, or which present a more formidable opposition than ignorance and prejudice, so he bends all the force of his judgment, his experience, and his wisdom to overcome and destroy them. He knows that though religion may be enjoyed without learning, yet the latter if well applied, will not only hasten the approach of the former, but when it is possessed, will aid most powerfully to preserve it.

There is no period of our lives in which it is too late to commence the work of reformation, but there is a time when that work can be accomplished with more facility, and with greater certainty of success. In the spring time of life, when the passions require to be regulated—when the mind wants to be instructed—the principles formed—the habits and propensities moulded and directed into their proper channel—then is the time to begin this great work. It is then the sacred deposits of piety and truth should be placed in the golden urn of their susceptible hearts. It is in youth the soil is most fertile—best receives the seeds of instruction, and gives, with proper cultivation; the greatest promise of an abundant crop. If any are apparently sterile, the hand of the laborer

should be employed with greater diligence. The minds of children being soft and tender, are capable of receiving any impression; and those who neglect them at that period of life, will have to render an awful account to Him who has left the strongest injunctions, on man to perform this duty, as well by a dictate of nature, as by positive commands.

These observations have been occasioned by witnessing one of the most gratifying spectacles that we have seen for a long series of time. This was the meeting of the children composing the principal Sabbath schools of the *Cumberland Sunday School Union*, at the Presbyterian Church in Fairfield, on Wednesday, the 23rd inst. On that day the annual meeting of this society took place. As many of the schools as could assemble on this occasion, were brought together, some of whom walked the distance of several miles. At 2 o'clock P. M. the exercises commenced with a very suitable and impressive address, followed by prayer, by the Rev. Ethan Osborn.—After singing and prayer, Dr. E. Elmer delivered an address to the children, suited to their capacities. The sentiment, eloquence, and pious advice of this address—encouraging them to pursue the paths of learning, virtue and religion, were such as must have left an agreeable impression on the minds of all who heard it.—Dr. Elmer was followed by the Rev. J. Freeman, who addressed the parents, guardians, and teachers of the children, by a forcible appeal to their understandings on the duty they owe to themselves and the children under their charge, by instructing them in the knowledge of God and his Word—by setting them such examples, and forming their minds by such precepts, as could not fail to lay the foundation of useful lives—lead them to happiness in this world, and endless felicity in the next. The usual exercises of singing, prayer, &c. having been gone through with, the congregation were dismissed. During the service of the day, which lasted about two hours, the most profound silence pervaded the whole assemblage of people, which was as many as the house could contain. Among the children, no anxiety—no restlessness—no impatience appeared visible. The excellent discipline which was observable throughout the day—the ready attendance of the children to the directions of their teachers—their modest deportment and general good conduct, evinced at once the competence of the teachers, and that their duty had been faithfully discharged. Nothing could be more pleasing than to behold several hundred children listening with the closest attention, and as if they feared to lose a syllable of what was said, to those things that were calculated to lead them to the knowledge of Jesus Christ.—Where is the parent who exults not to see their lovely offspring thus instructed and disciplined? What sensations of delight must vibrate through their hearts, to know that their children are thus trained up in the way they should go; thereby leaving well-founded grounds to hope, that when they are old they will not depart from it.—We are sorry our limits this week will not permit us to make a few observations in addition to what we have now said, with a view to answer objections to Sunday schools, and to encourage our fellow citizens generally to send their children to, and patronize them. We hope, at some future time, to find a spare column for this purpose.

#### For the Washington Whig. RELIGION.

Independently of the prospect which it offers of happiness in the other world, our religion has charms of the most fascinating nature, and by its salutary influence on society, demands the respect of the sceptic, and must secure the reverence of every philanthropist. I shall not consider the question whether society can exist without some system of religion, but shall content myself with making a few observations on the tendency of the Christian religion viewed apart from its divine origin, in ameliorating the condition of mankind, and preserving that sobriety,

humanity, and subordination to the laws which constitute the happiness and vigor of every community. Since the reformation, we have seen the worst passions of the heart rendered useful to the world, and the ardor and energy which previously had promoted vice and superstition, devoted to charitable purposes: Commerce, the peculiar object of which is to satisfy avarice by the accumulation of wealth, has carried civilization and religion to the four quarters of the world. The rancor of war has been somewhat assuaged, and the fiercest hostilities have become mingled with some degree of gentleness and humanity. The world has gradually grown more enlightened, and although nothing short of Omnipotence could at once eradicate all the criminal desires incident to human nature, yet, by the powerful operation of Christianity, the most prominent asperities are gradually wearing off, and man daily approaches nearer in resemblance to his original model. In its train may be seen sincere devotion, the virtues in their native attire, and all the excellencies of our nature obscured, but not hidden by infirmity. It places every affection in its proper sphere, and calls all our faculties into action. The Christian religion has introduced a refinement among the commonalty, formerly unknown, entirely averse from the gorgeous parade of princes on the vulgarity of the ignoble. The observance of the Sabbath not only recreates the body, but strengthens and enlarges the mind. All the excellencies of ethics are drawn from the storehouses of literature, both ancient and modern, sacred and profane, and disseminated from the pulpit.—The church is a school of moral wisdom not surpassed by the groves of the philosophers. The indigent, who are unable to accumulate the lore of other days, imbibe the best principle of knowledge, and witness the acuteness and fervor of eloquence. The laborer, laying aside his rusticity, vies with his neighbor in external appearance, and the country lass, who otherwise would indulge her indolence, and sink into negligence and filth, appears in her nearest apparel.—Thus by this institution alone is cleanliness, industry and virtue preserved. The mind of the religionist, however nature may have formed it, is certainly improved by devotion. At stated periods, it escapes from the shackles which bind it to the earth, leaves the debasing occupations to which it is subjected, soars beyond the stars, and converses with spirits of another world. Thus his understanding receives an impression far nobler than it originally possessed, and returning to the ordinary occupations of life, it bears the shadow of that magnanimity which transcendantly belongs to the objects of its adoration.

The most essential parts of heathenism required a superstitious veneration to reconcile them, to humanity, and were inconsistent with that sensibility for which the members of civilized society should be distinguished. Their ceremonies were pompous and brilliant, and tended more to dazzle and debase, than to enoble the mind, and conduct it to truth. But Christianity presents no gorgeous light to deceive. Every thing is mild and serene, yet so truly magnificent and sublime, as to fill the mind with a sense of its grandeur, and call forth the exertion of all the faculties to receive an adequate impression of its greatness. Every thing connected with it is noble. As the Deity surpasses in excellence all the works of creation, so the Bible, in which his commandments are written, rises superior to the best productions of human ingenuity. Compare the odes of Gray and Pindar with the Psalms.—Homer and Milton with Job and Isaiah.—St. Luke with Zenophon—and the story of Joseph embracing his brethren with the description of the funeral of Agricola, which has done so much honor to Tacitus. True pedant map singer, but the candid critic must acknowledge the justice of the comparison. A correct taste and useful knowledge can be acquired in no manner with so much certainty and expedition, as by the study of the works of learned men, written with elegance and

simplicity. Ask men, distinguished for their learning, or those who have enlarged the boundaries of science, and have enlightened the world by their literary productions, whence they acquired their refinement and knowledge. Was it by the constant study of Homer, Milton, and the contemporaries of Zenophon or Tacitus? Has not the Christian a system of ethics, eloquence, and knowledge, combined with the code of his religion? I have read somewhere, that Lord Littleton, the elder, declared, that he was indebted to the Bible for all the eloquence he possessed, and that Lord Erskine resorted to the Sacred Volume to cultivate his splendid genius. How deeply interested is our government in the success of Bible Societies! The very corner stone of a republic is the virtue and intelligence of the people. To establish free schools, public libraries, and to compel the inhabitants to educate their children, is perhaps impracticable in so extensive a country as this, but to disseminate the Scriptures, and awake the dormant feeling of humanity by the genial influence of religion, has, by private exertions, been shown to be possible, and would have a powerful tendency in perpetuating the purity of our republican institutions.

#### CLEAN THUS.

For the Washington Whig.  
THE COMPLAINT.

(From the pen of *Attangi*.)  
Forsaken and forlorn I wander here,  
Poor and unknown, from place to place I stray,  
While memory wrings forth many a bitter tear,  
And points to pleasures that have flown away!  
The voice of pity in my list'ning ear,  
With soul-subduing pathos sounds no more;  
The smile of love, to feeling ever dear,  
Avoids the eye that grief has darkened o'er.  
Spurn'd like an abject wretch, from every door,  
Denied the morsel that my hunger craves,  
Yet forced, the heart spurs me to implore,  
For aid that mercy ne'er denied to slaves!

Ah wretched poverty! hast thou a friend,  
Who will with thee thy gloomy sorrows share?  
Who will the ear of sweet compassion lend  
To thy heart-tending, but unwelcome prayer?  
Why shrinks, my soul! at cold neglect and scorn?  
Why, oh, my heart! so delicately feel!  
Ah, why, cold Reason, bid me cease to weep!  
'Tis mournful law, which thou canst not repeal!

Is there a place where mercy ever reigns,  
Where every tear is kiss'd by love away,  
Where supplication every boon obtains,  
Where night is lost in everlasting day?  
Ah yes!—where want, where every woe shall cease!  
So reason whisp'rs with her feeble voice;—  
But Hope eternal tells me there is peace,  
And bids my trembling soul in lier rejoice.

#### EPIGRAM,

On a Monument being erected to the memory of Butler, author of Hudibras.  
By the Revd. Samuel Wesley.  
While Butler (nearly wretch) was yet alive,  
No generous patron would a dinner give.  
Behold him, starv'd to death, and turn'd to dust,  
Presented with a monumental bust!  
The Poet's fate in emblem here is shown—  
He ask'd for bread—and he receiv'd a stone.

#### Attempted Mail Robbery.

A daring attempt was made, by several ruffians on Saturday morning the 21st inst. between 2 and 3 o'clock, to seize the great Southern mail a few miles beyond Alexandria. This gang are supposed to be the same that was lately foiled in a similar attempt on the mail north of Baltimore. The following letter from the Post-master of Alexandria to the Post-master General, relates the particulars of that affair.

Alexandria, 21st April, 1821.

"Sir—The stage driver from Dumfries to this place has just arrived [5 minutes past 6, A. M.] with the southern mail, and says his detention was occasioned by an attempt to rob the mail. About seven miles from here, at half past two o'clock, near the farm of Mr. Foote, where the road runs through a thick pine woods, three men sprang out of the thicket and made towards the cart. The driver, seeing a pistol in the hands of one of them, wheeled his horses round with so much rapidity as to elude their attempt to seize the reins, and drove back to the first house with so much speed that they did not overtake him. While the driver

was in the act of turning his horses, one of the men flashed a pistol at him, and there was then a general cry of fire at him! The driver remained at the house to which he retreated until day light. On arriving this morning at the place where the attack was made, he discovered that a fence had been thrown across the road with rails taken from Mr. Foote's enclosure. At the same spot two of Mr. Foote's negro men who were seized by the ruffians, as the former were returning from the fishing shore, had been tied in the woods with ropes. There was a passenger in the cart who concurs with the driver in the foregoing statement. They describe the men as being genteel looking white men, and believe from what they heard him say, that they were Irishmen.

"The driver informs me that Mrs. Nelson, who lives two miles this side of Mr. Foote's, says that three well dressed decent looking Irishmen called at her tavern yesterday and inquired what time the mail generally came on? Her description of the men corresponds with his recollection of their appearance. They were dressed in blue clothes; one was a tall handsome man—one low in stature and much pitted with the small pox; the other a man of middle size."

Postscript.—After the above was in type, on Saturday, four men were brought, by the agents of the General Post Office, before the Mayor of this City, suspected of being the persons who made the attempt to rob the mail in the morning. Their appearance in Alexandria, on foot and unknown, soon after the affair transpired, excited suspicion, and their course was watched until they took passage in the steam-boat for this city. A messenger on horseback apprised the Post-master General of their approach before the steam-boat got up, and when they reached the wharf they were taken into custody.

In their examination, separately, before the mayor, their statements were contradictory, both as to their residence and the place south of this whence they last came. They had no baggage or change of clothes, and no ostensible object in travelling, except selling some small flasks of essence. Their story and other circumstances strengthening suspicion, they were held to bail to appear this day for further examination; they tendered a considerable sum of money as security for their appearance; but, not being able to give other bail, they were committed.

New Orleans.—The population of this city, and its suburbs and environs, amounts to about 46,000 persons—of whom about one half are people of color.

Kentucky.—The exact amount of the population of this state is now given as 564,317, nearly 1000 more than before reported. Of these 2,739 are free people of color, and 126,753 slaves—a greater number than we had anticipated. The persons engaged in agriculture are returned at 132,162; in manufactures, 11,779; in commerce, 1,617.

The U. S. Loan of 4,000,000, bearing an interest of 5 per cent, has been taken by the bank of the U. S. at 5 per cent. premium.

South Carolina Law.—The following notification was recently handed to several individuals of the clergy and laity of Charleston, S. C.

City Council, Jan. 15, 1821.

Resolved, That the marshal be instructed to inform the ministers of the Gospel and others, who keep night and Sunday schools for slaves, that the education of such persons is prohibited by law, and that the city council feel imperiously bound to enforce the penalty against those who may hereafter forget the same. Extract from the minutes.

JOHN J. LUFAR, City Marshal.

#### FOREIGN ARTICLES.

South Sea Islands.—Since the death of Tamahama, king of the Sandwich Islands, there has been a desperate battle fought for the right of succession to the crown. It terminated in the dethronement of the young prince, son of the king; the queen mother reigns in his stead.

The Dutch, after having been often defeated at Palembang, offered 10,000 dollars for the head of the Sultan, the "legitimate sovereign." Surely this case will command the attention of the holy allies at Laybach!!!

The Spanish ambassador, at the court of London, has exhibited, on a late occasion, the most superb train of carriages, harness and horses ever seen in England. The ornaments on the horses were so many, that one of them, while standing still, could not sustain the weight, and fell.

It appears that there is a debt due from the emperor of Austria to the British government of 9,914,527l. 10s. sterling.

The cholera morbus was, at the late dates from Calcutta, raging with unexampled violence. At Bangkok the capital of Siam, 40,000 souls and upwards had perished by that mortal disease. The king had convened a council, his nobles, priests, and astrologers,

the  
can  
mo  
me  
ite  
mo  
fru  
fish  
abo  
sou  
met  
frig  
awe  
sho  
or  
A  
ber  
of  
ex  
mys  
dr  
—at  
ame  
swi  
coul  
alast  
7  
tho  
chil  
and  
was  
mo  
his  
the  
land  
ward  
said  
June  
—  
Or  
zar  
Sara  
cour  
On  
the  
M  
of  
In  
even  
Jame  
man  
of  
On  
the  
one  
Mrs  
land  
—  
La  
Pa  
it  
soldi  
ny  
ye  
front  
long  
than  
Ne  
Loge  
zen  
of  
Senat  
—  
M  
TH  
sale  
a  
plete  
Dry  
—  
Which  
at  
auct  
much  
—  
Apr  
—  
THE  
left  
in  
B  
After  
th  
of  
a  
Ma  
have  
sett  
pl  
—  
April  
—  
PUR  
Ca  
will  
be  
day  
of  
N  
o'cl  
In  
of  
D  
the  
equa  
—  
situated  
ing  
an  
e  
or  
less  
land  
La  
jr  
dec  
the  
day  
15  
April  
—  
Ca  
SINCE  
New  
poet  
The  
subs  
reprint  
append  
bles  
then  
from  
M  
in  
advan  
The  
first  
May  
—  
7  
April  
—  
Nep  
A  
ste  
be  
held  
May  
ne  
clock  
Pe  
Mem  
tual  
in  
Bridg

the purpose of ascertaining to what cause this unprecedented sickness and mortality is attributable; and what measures should be adopted to lessen its fatality, when they were unanimously of opinion, that it proceeded from an evil spirit, in the form of a fish, who being disturbed in its usual abode in a far uninhabited country, had sought shelter there, and that the only method to drive him away, was to frighten him back with guns, muskets, swords, spears, drums, gongs, &c. in short with any thing that made a noise, or was offensive.

Accordingly, an innumerable number of the inhabitants collected at dawn of day, along the sea shore, to put in execution the imperial mandate—guns, muskets, and crackers were fired, drums and gongs beat in all directions—and thousands of the miserable Siamese plunged into the sea with spears, swords, stones and other missiles, to combat with and frighten the fish, but alas! when the scene ended, at about 7 o'clock at night, upwards of seven thousand souls were left dead with the cholera, on the beach, on the water, and the vicinity.

England.—The king of England was expected to visit Ireland in the month of May. He was to go over in his yacht, visit Cork, Dublin, &c. and the next year he proposes to visit Scotland. Preparations were going forward for the coronation, which it is said would take place on the 9th of June.

#### MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by the Rev. Ebenezer Jayne, Mr. Noah Ayres, to Mrs. Sarah High, both of Cumberland county.

On Sunday evening, (22d inst.) by the Rev. T. H. Skinner, Mr. John L. McKnight, to Miss Jane Graham, both of Bordentown N. J.

In Burlington N. J. on Tuesday evening, the 24th inst. by the Rev. James E. Welsh, Mr. Thomas Ackman, to Miss Franklinia E. Croft, all of that place.

On the 19th inst. in Philadelphia, by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, Mr. John Ogden, one of the Elders of his Church, to Mrs. Anna Burt, formerly of Cumberland.

#### DIED.

Lately, in Westmoreland county, Pa. the venerable William Findley, a soldier of the Revolution, and for many years a Representative in Congress from his district.—Few if any ever sat longer in a legislative body in the U. S. than Mr Findley.

Near Germantown, Pa. Dr. George Logan, aged 67, a distinguished citizen of Pennsylvania, and formerly a Senator in Congress.

#### More Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber is now offering for sale at his store in Bridgeton, a complete assortment of

**Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.**

Which having been lately purchased at auction will be disposed of for CASH much lower than the customary prices.

Daniel P. Stratton.

April 30, 1821.—tf

#### NOTICE.

THE BOOKS of the subscriber will be left with Leonard Woodruff, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, until the 20th of May next. After that they will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate, for collection. Those who have unsettled accounts are requested to settle previous to that time.

Jarvis Brewster.

April 30, 1821.—3t

#### NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale on Monday, 28th day of May, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of David Reed, in the village of Millville, the equal undivided one third part of

#### A House and Lot,

situated in the village of Millville, containing an eighth of an acre, be the same more or less; joining lands of John and Daniel Ireland. Late the property of Fithian Stratton, jr. dec. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by

ISAIAH DUNLAP, Administrator.

April 30, 1821.—3t

#### Campbell's Magazine.

SINCE the proposals for republishing the New Monthly Magazine (edited by the poet Thomas Campbell) were distributed by the subscribers, it has been decided not to reprint the "Historical Register" which is appended to the English edition. This enables them to reduce the price of subscription from Nine to Six dollars per annum. \$5.50 in advance will be received in full for a year. The first numbers will probably be issued in May.

#### Littell & Henry,

74 South Second Street, Philadelphia  
April 30, 1821.—tf

#### Neptune Engineer Corps.

A state meeting of the Corps will be held on Tuesday, the 1st day of May next, at P. Souders' Inn, at 7 o'clock P. M.

Members are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

James D. Westcott, jr.

Bridgeton, April 30 Secretary.

#### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 16th inst. my apprentice Boy named SILAS GOLDBER, in the 20th year of his age, light hair, thick set; took with him one long Coat of a Snuff colour, and two Roundabout jackets, one a Drab, much worn, the other a dark olive Corderoy; two Hats, one fine, the other felt, almost new; four good Shirts, two of them checked, and several other articles. Whoever brings back said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

Nathl. Holmes.

Cape May Court House, }  
April 30, 1821.—3t }

#### Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. my apprentice boy to the Cordwaining business, named EPHRAIM S. JONES, aged about 20 years, had on when he went away, a blue Roundabout, grey Pantaloons and a new Fur Hat.—Whoever takes up said boy and bring him back, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy under the peril of the law.

Lott Fithian.

Bridgeton, April 30, 1821.—3t

#### 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.—3t

#### 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.—3t

### FRESH GOODS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queens-ware, &c. &c.

THE Subscriber has received, and is 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 CASH 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.—tf

#### 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—6t

#### 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 Furman Sheppard, and taken in execution at the suit of Josiah Seeley; and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 10.—April 16, 1821.—ts

#### 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 Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth; the one full equal moiety of the two described

#### Lots of Land,

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

#### A Lot of Meadow Ground,

Adjoining on Mauris 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, complainant; and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN Sheriff.

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

#### 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 us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-seventh day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Farm, Storehouse and Wharf, and Tavern Stand,

Situate in the township of 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 further adjourned to Tuesday the 22d day 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

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

May 30

#### Public Notice.

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' 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 Eldredge, in the lower township in the county aforesaid, four tracts of Land, viz.—One tract of cleared Land, containing twenty-eight acres, adjoining lands of Cresse Townsend, Esq. and Elizabeth Crowell and others;—one ditto of Woodland, containing thirteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Edmonds and others;—one tract of four acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Eldredge, James R. Hughes and others, and one Tract of Land, containing upwards of one hundred Acres of cleared land, besides banked Meadow, being part of the real estate of Aaron Eldredge, 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 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 following described Lands situate in the township of Fairfield, the first

#### A house and Lot,

said to contain three acres more or less; a Lot of Bush and Woodland joins the above described land, and lands of Nathaniel Howell and others, said to contain sixteen acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Mead, and taken in execution at the suit of George Harris, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 13.—ts.

The Lands of 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, are adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th day of March next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 21

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 Biew, 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 Grime, 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.

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

EPHRAIM PADGETT, Guardian.

March 26, 1821.—4t

#### 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 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 Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth, the following described lands situate in the township of Mauris 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

#### 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, Lamps, Spoons, Penknives, Razors and Scissors, Table Castors, Tea Caddies, Snuffers, Tea-pots, 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.—3t

#### 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 Cohansy 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

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 Diverty, and other applying creditors, by

JOSHUA SWAIN, DAVID TOWNSEND, March 19—18

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by various acts of Congress, the President of the United States is authorized to direct the public lands which have been surveyed to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales, for the disposal (according to law) of public lands shall be held as follows, viz:

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in January next, for the sale of

Townships 51 to 55, in range 26, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 55, ranges 27 and 28 do. 51 to 55 range 29 do.

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

Townships 51 to 56, in range 30, west of the 5th principal meridian line. 50 to 56, in ranges 31, 32 and 33 do.

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

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

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

Townships 35 to 44, in ranges 3 and 4 east

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Township 8, 9 and 10 S. in ranges 4 and 5 east, 8 and 9 7, 8 and 9

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

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

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

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

PRINTING Daily executed at this Office.

Subscriptions to the following Work are received

BY THE EDITORS OF THE 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 periodical works 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 advertisers 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 Birth day, a song, translated from the B-hemian, 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. Korner. X. Remarks on the Life and Writings of Ugo Foscolo. XI. Woman. XII. Letter to Mr. Say, on some fundamental principles in Statistics, and the causes of the present stagnation of Commerce. XIII. Modern Improvements. XIV. On the origin of the celebration of Christmas. XV. Anecdotes of the Bastille. XVI. On the less celebrated productions of the Author of Don Quixote. XVII. Knight Toggenburg. XVIII. On the writings of Richard Clitheroe. XIX. Sonnet to the Nightingale.

HISTORICAL REGISTER.

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

CONDITIONS.

Each number will contain about 180 pages, (just double the number in the 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. Youth's and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLIAMS, March 25, 1821.—3m.

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.

AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious 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 secer impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, 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, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured 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 cutaneous sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Joint 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 ceases 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 exert 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 arm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

In Chancery of New Jersey.

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

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

And pursuant to Adjournment, Will be exposed to sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE, ON WEDNESDAY,

June 6, 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 two thousand acres.

6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres.

7. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.

8. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper 1 moiety of C. Sheppard S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of D. and M. Richman and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.

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

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

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

E. D. Woodruff, Master in Chancery. Dated Feb. 22, 1821—Feb. 26—18

Six Cents Reward.

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

HENRY ROCAP, Hopewell, April 9, 1821.—3t \*

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.

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

Also at the Term aforesaid, Joseph Miller, Executor of Isaac Miller, deceased, setting forth that the personal and real estate of said decedent is insufficient to pay the just debts, and praying the order of this Court, that the creditors of said decedent 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 in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county, for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the Newspapers of this state, for the like space of time; and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Administrator or said Executor.

By the Court, T. ELMER, Clk. Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2m.