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LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To authorize the building of Light Houses therein mentioned, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to provide by contract for building light houses and placing buoys on the following sites and shoals to wit: five light houses, one on Cross Island near Machias; one in the harbor of Boothbay, at such place as the Secretary of the Treasury shall designate; and one on Pond Island at the mouth of the Kennebec river; one on the Stratford Point in Connecticut; and one on Throg's Neck in New-York; and on the Shoals of Nantucket and the Vineyard sound, a number of buoys not exceeding ten, in the state of Massachusetts. A light house at the mouth of Oswego river, at such place as shall be designated by the Secretary of the Treasury, in the state of New-York. And two buoys, one on James' Ledge and one on the rock called Old Gay; and a spindle on the Brothers in the state of Rhode Island.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That there be appropriated out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated the following sums of money, to wit: For building three light houses, one on Cross Island near Machias; one in the harbor of Boothbay; and one on Pond Island ten thousand five hundred dollars: For building the light houses on Stratford Point and Throg's Neck, four thousand dollars: For a light house at the mouth of Oswego river three thousand five hundred dollars: For ten buoys on Nantucket shoals and the Vineyard sound one thousand five hundred dollars: For two buoys and a spindle for the rocks called James' Ledge, Old Gay, and the Brother four hundred and fifty dollars: And for placing buoys and anchors with buoys in the Altamaha river, between the port of Darien and Duboy sound, in the state of Georgia, a sum not exceeding one thousand five hundred dollars.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That no light house shall be built on any site previous to the cession of jurisdiction over the same to the United States.

Sec. 4. And be it further enacted, That the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized and requested to cause such an examination or survey of the Isles of Shoals on the coast of New-Hampshire and Maine, to be made by proper and intelligent persons as may be requisite to ascertain the expediency and practicability of repairing the sea-wall at Smutty Nose Island, and of building a sea-wall between said Island and Cedar Island. And that the President be further requested in like manner to ascertain the expediency of erecting a stone pier on Sunken Rocks in the harbor of Portsmouth in the state of New-Hampshire. And the President is hereby authorized to cause the sea-wall afore-said to be repaired, and the pier afore-said to be erected, by contract, under the direction of the collector of the district of Portsmouth; if on the report of such persons he shall deem it necessary. And the President is further requested to communicate to Congress at their next session, the result of so much of the examination and survey as relates to the expediency and practicability of building the sea-wall afore-said: Provided, That no money shall be expended in erecting the pier afore-said, until the jurisdiction of the site thereof shall be ceded by the state of New Hampshire to the United States.

Sec. 5. And be it further enacted, That a sum not exceeding two thousand five hundred dollars is hereby appropriated for the purposes aforesaid; to be paid out of any money in the Treasury not otherwise appropriated.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To release French ships and vessels, entering the ports of the United States prior to the thirtieth of September, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, from the operation of the act entitled "An act to impose

a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That the provisions of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, shall not extend to, or operate upon, any French ship or vessel that shall have entered into any port within the jurisdiction of the United States prior to the thirtieth day of September one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That the Secretary of the Treasury, after deducting a tonnage duty equal to that paid by every French ship or vessel which entered the ports within the jurisdiction of the U. States prior to the passage and operation of the act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels," passed May fifteenth, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, from the tonnage duty collected from French ships and vessels by virtue of the above recited act, between the first day of July, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, and the thirtieth day of September following, be and he is hereby, authorized and directed to pay and refund the remainder of such tonnage duty, free from costs and charges, to any person or persons who shall have authority to receive the same.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That, in the event of the signature of any treaty or convention concerning the navigation or commerce between the dominions of the United States and France, the President of the United States be and he is hereby, authorized, should he deem the same expedient, by proclamation, to suspend, until the end of the next session of Congress, the operation of the aforesaid act entitled "An act to impose a new tonnage duty on French ships and vessels, and for other purposes," and also, to suspend, as aforesaid, all other duties on French vessels, or the goods imported in the same, which may exceed the duties on American vessels and on similar goods imported in the same.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act to provide for taking the fourth census or enumeration of the inhabitants of the United States, and for other purposes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That, instead of the time prescribed in the above recited act, in which the marshals and their assistants should perform the various duties assigned them by the said act, the same is hereby enlarged to the first day of September next.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Authorizing the President of the United States to cause astronomical observations to be made, to ascertain the Longitude of the Capitol, in the City of Washington, from some known meridian in Europe.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the President of the United States be authorized to cause such number of astronomical observations to be made, by methods which may, in his judgment, be best adapted to insure a correct determination of the Longitude of the Capitol, in the City of Washington, from Greenwich, or some other known meridian in Europe, and that the data, with accurate calculations or statements founded thereon, be laid before Congress at their next session.

March 3, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Authorizing the President of the United States to remove the Land Office to the District of Lawrence county, in the territory of Arkansas.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That so much of the act entitled "An act making provision for the establishment of additional land offices in the territory of Missouri," as requires that the Land Office for the District of Lawrence county shall be established at the seat of justice in said county, shall be, and the same is hereby repealed; and the President of the United States is hereby, authorized to remove and establish said office at any suitable place within the said district.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To alter the times of holding the district court in the northern district of New York.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the district court of the United States of America for the northern district of New York, directed by law to be holden at Utica, shall hereafter be holden at the same place, on the last Tuesday of August, instead of the third Tuesday of May in each year; and that the court directed by law to be holden at Albany on the second Tuesday of November, shall, instead thereof, hereafter be holden at the same place on the last Tuesday of January in each year.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all actions, suits, process, proceedings, commenced, or to be commenced, or now pending in said district court, and liable to be discontinued or suffer prejudice from the foregoing alterations, may be returned to, and shall be continued to, the district court to be holden in pursuance of this act, in such manner as that the same shall suffer no discontinuance or prejudice by virtue of this act.

March 2, 1821.—Approved,
JAMES MONROE.

SELECTED POETRY.

From Moore's Sacred Melodies.

THOU art, O God! the life and light
Of all this wondrous world we see;
Its glow by day, its smile by night,
Are but reflections caught from Thee.

Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

When day, with farewell beam, delays
Among the opening clouds of even,
And we can almost think we gaze
Through golden vistas into Heaven;

Those hues that make the sun's decline
So soft, so radiant, Lord! are Thine.

When night, with wings of starry gloom,
O'ershadows all the earth and skies,
Like some dark beautiful bird; whose
plume

Is sparkling with unnumber'd eyes;
That sacred gloom, those fires divine,
So grand, so countless, Lord! are Thine.

When youthful Spring around us breathes,
Thy Spirit warms her fragrant sigh;
And every flower that Summer wreathes,
Is borne beneath that kindling eye.
Where'er we turn, thy glories shine,
And all things fair and bright are Thine.

On the Pleasures of Industry and Contentment.

From Hymns on Sunday Schools, 1812.

Some think it a hardship to work for their bread.

Although for our good it was meant;
But those that don't work, have no right to be fed,
And the idle are never content.

An honest employment brings pleasure and gain,
And makes us our troubles forget;
For those that work hard, have no time to complain,
And 'tis better to labor than fret.

Een if we had riches, they could not procure
A happy and peaceable mind:
Rich people have trouble, as well as the poor,
Although of a different kind

It signifies not what our stations have been,
Nor whither we're little or great;
For happiness lies in the temper within,
And not in an outward estate.

We only need labor as hard as we can,
For aill that our bodies may need;
Still doing our duty to God and to man,
And we shall be happy indeed.

FROM THE POST BOY.

The Monitor.

"Awake, ye drunkards, and weep,
and howl all ye drinkers of wine!"
PROPHET JOEL.

Pause, drunkard, ere thou puttest the cup to thy lips, and think! For "be not deceived: neither thieves, nor covetous, nor drunkards, nor revellers, nor extortioners, shall inherit the kingdom of God!" Hast thou no regard for reputation?—no regard for the feelings of the wife of thy bosom, and the children of thy own body?—Remember the solemn vows thou madest at the marriage altar, to cherish and support the innocent being who hung trembling by thy arm whilst she surrendered to thy disposal her happiness, her all that was dear—left the society, the protection, the sweet communion of parents and dearest connections for thy sake! And how hast thou kept thy promise;

how fulfilled the sacred obligations imposed upon thee? Arise, every principle of honor; arise, every manly thought; shake from thy feet the dust of sensuality, and assume the dignity of a man! Would'st thou have no regard for thine own body or thine own soul? What, torture thy body into a thousand ailments, and plunge thy soul into eternal misery! And for what? To bow in the very dust the last hope of thy wife; to make paupers and vagrants of thy children, and to plunge in sorrow's deepest Gulph, every feeling of nature—every glow of honest pride that warms the breast of thy relations? Was there ever madness like this.

Pittsburgh, (Penn.) April 11.

The Osage Mission.

After various religious exercises, which gave interest and solemnity to the scene, this interesting family departed from this place on the 10th inst. by water for their place of destination. The prayers and best wishes of their fellow christians, and of the friends of humanity in general, go with them. A large concourse of citizens assembled on the bank of the Monongahela to witness the interesting sight—the departure of the messengers of peace and salvation, on an errand of mercy, to the destitute and benighted savage!

In this age of revolutions, our ears are so frequently saluted with the feats of the warrior, and the brilliant achievements of the conqueror, that they have in some degree ceased to excite our wonder; but when we read, that this martial spirit has so far infused itself into society, as to induce the ministers of religion to forget their high calling and sacred profession, we cannot but think that the following reply made by Richard I. as peculiarly applicable.—*N. Brunsvick Times.*

The Fighting Prelate.

King Richard I. one of our battles with the French, took Philip de Dreux, Bishop of Beauvais, prisoner. The Pope interceded for his liberty, in a letter whereto he styled the fighting Bishop his dearly beloved son.—The King, by way of answer, sent the Bishop's suit of armour, stained with blood and covered with dust, to the Pope, and asked him, whether he knew his son's coat or no? The Pope was ashamed at the sight, and left the Bishop to Richard's mercy.—A lesson this to Fighting Clergy, to turn their attention more to their Master's kingdom, which is not of this world, and to be persuaded, that God can govern the nations of the earth without their aid.

A chief of the society of Freemasons in Germany, who died about two years ago, left among his papers, a most remarkable MS. containing a complete history of all the secret ceremonies, views, and plans of the association. This manuscript has been printed and its publication we are told, has excited an extraordinary sensation throughout the continent. It has already passed through many editions, and occasioned the publication of many controversial tracts.—*Blackwood's Magazine.*

In the public market of Boston, a man of the name of Wm. Riley, a ditcher, lately brought his wife to the market-cross with a halter round her neck, and sold her to a person named Cann, of New Bollingbroke, for the small sum of one shilling—returning to the buyer eleven pence for luck! The purchaser who has a wife and five children living, sold her again at Horn-castle on Saturday, the 27th ult. Why are not these unfeeling brutes prosecuted?

Perpetual Motion.—The perpetual motion, so long sought for in vain, appears capable of being effected through the medium of galvanism. A French physician has in his cabinet two galvanic piles; 16 inches high, which alternately attract a pretty heavy beam. The continual oscillation of the beam gives motion to a pendulum which has never stopped for the last three years. The physician is now endeavoring to give to this movement an isochronism which may render it more useful.

From the N. Y. Daily Advertiser.

High Style for a Republican Country.

The plain contented inhabitants of this city have been much amused, not to say delighted, lately, by a splendid display of travelling equipage parading through the most frequented streets, calculated at once to exhibit the advantages of wealth, and the refinements of republican taste. In the first place, a select party of fashionables, rigged out a coach and six, with outriders, postillions and footmen, if we understand the dialect, and passed

in great style, and with dire velocity, from one part of the city to another, until all the wealthy, the fashionable and the lounging had enjoyed a full opportunity to see and admire such an impressive and praiseworthy spectacle.

As example is contagious, a set of young gentlemen, connected with one of the seminaries of science, resolved that they would not be outdone by the votaries of wealth and pleasure. Accordingly they fitted out a coach and eight, and rolled in still higher style, through our principal streets, and imparted such a train of splendor along their course, that their predecessors were completely distanced and we have reason to believe discouraged.—But all our joys are fleeting and transitory.

On Saturday, a select corps of cartmen fitted up a new cart in the highest style, harnessing to it no less than sixteen horses tandem. Thirteen of the owners rode each man his horse in the capacity of postillion; every man was dressed in a clean white frock, and had his hair powdered; one was mounted in an elevated seat who drove three in hand, and two rode in the graceful and dignified manner upon the cart; and thus arranged, they passed through Broadway, Greenwich street, and other streets up the Bowery, to Butler's inn, on the Bloomingdale road, where the party were regaled with refreshments suitable to the interesting occasion; when, after an address from the chair, and some highly patriotic toasts, they returned in a very impressive manner to the city. Separated, each man taking good care of his faithful steed, who had contributed essentially to the pleasure and credit of the master. The latter spectacle was pronounced by all good judges to be far the most impressive and appropriate of the three, and of course as doing the highest credit to the taste of those by whom it was so characteristically conducted.

Lottery Extraordinary for the encouragement of Domestic Industry.

We are informed, that a company of Ladies have projected a Lottery for the above purpose, in which every bachelor or widower who purchases a ticket, will be entitled to a valuable prize without any deduction.

Manufacturer's Journal.

Directions to make Wine from Cherries, Currants, &c.

Extracted from a letter of Joseph Cooper, Esq. to the editor of the Trenton American.

I have tried currants, gooseberries, and Morella cherries; they all make an excellent wine, and I have no doubt that the common sour pie cherry would do the same. The Morella cherry, especially a smaller kind called the Salem Morella, I think the most valuable I have seen, as they heat younger, fuller, and more certain, and less subject to worms than any other; their juice is of a more agreeable acid, and of an aromatic quality, and for wine and brandy has the preference. I have experienced many years that the putting a cask about half full of French or apple brandy, and about half as many pounds of white Havana or loaf sugar as the cask will hold gallons, then filling it by putting in the last mentioned cherries, makes a most agreeable and wholesome drink by adding water to dilute it to any person's liking; I think in the hot summer months it is the most handy of any drink, where cool water is to be had.

I gather the fruit when fully ripe and dry, wash it and extract the juice, if in hot weather as soon as possible, using as little water as is necessary to get it out; then add sugar till it is palatable. I find a pound or a pound and a half of sugar to a gallon sufficient, and the white Havana the best; when the sugar is dissolved, put it in a clean sweet cask for fermentation, and place it so high from the floor as to admit its dribbling some distance racking into a tub placed to receive it, which will hold the contents of the cask. I have a thing nearly in the shape of a wooden shovel with a gutter in the handle, hanging the bowl under the cask so as to prevent waste, and then let it dribble slowly; make the cask clean, then put into it a pint of the aforesaid brandy, for every gallon of wine, shake it well in the cask, then put in the wine; this operation should be first performed when the fermentation has nearly subsided; rack it again in about a month after, and several times more in the course of the year, as the wine passing through the atmosphere in that slow and dribbling manner, acquires maturity in half the time requisite in the common way of management. But to return, when the cask is placed as above, fill it up or three times with water to work out the filth; when it emits a

Dear Groth, check the fermentation gradually, by putting in the bung slack. It has long been my opinion, that one of the greatest errors in making wine in our country, is the custom of making it principally of sugar and water, instead of making fruit the principal, and the spirit of fruit to make it keep through our hot summers.—By the process of racking above directed, the taste of the spirit will evaporate, and become imperceptible.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MAY 7, 1821.

COMMUNICATION.

An Extraordinary Occurrence.

A number of men met at the Baptist meeting-house, at Dividing Creek, for the purpose of clearing the grave yard of that house of rubbish, &c. on Saturday, the 21st ult. It appears that they gathered together a quantity of leaves of trees and other combustibles in the yard, and set them on fire; and as experience has taught us, did not use that caution which was necessary. A spark of fire was carried, as was supposed, by the wind to the roof of the house, where it kindled, and spread with such rapidity, that (after being discovered) all exertions to save the house were fruitless, and it was immediately consumed to ashes, with the exception of the pulpit, seats, stoves, lower sash and glass, which with great exertions were saved.

Far be it from the writer to attach blame to any man, seeing that extraordinary occurrences are continually happening. Our minds often awake when too late, and when the thing is done, we can easily see how it might have been prevented.

But we trust that the friends of religion in this place, will feel for that church, as they now are destitute of an house for public worship—and that the public will interest themselves in behalf of the sufferers, by being liberal in their donations, that there soon may be an house erected to the worship of Almighty God, in whose hands our lives and all we possess are; and that many will interest themselves by forwarding subscriptions for that purpose.

A FRIEND TO CHURCHES.

April 26, 1821.

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. Editors—I observe, by the census of New Jersey, just completed, that the relative increase of population has not been as great since 1810, as it was during the ten years preceding.—From 1800 to 1810, the increase was, according to the statement in your paper, 34,413, on a population of 211,149, being at the rate of a little more than 16 1-2 per cent. whilst, since that time, the augmentation to the number of 245,562, which we had in 1810, has only been 52,013, being at the ratio of a small fraction over 13 per cent.—This is about as I expected, and is accounted for by the large emigration from the state to the westward, principally to Ohio and Indiana within that period, particularly since the cold, unproductive, discouraging season of 1816.

Besides this, we have always been subjected to a heavy drain to the two great cities of New-York and Philadelphia on our borders; very many of the most valuable and enterprising citizens of which are natives of this state.

A SUBSCRIBER.

For the Washington Whig.

DESULTORY REFLECTIONS.
Messrs. Editors—If you esteem the following desultory remarks worth a place in the Whig, they are at your service.—Possessing somewhat of a scribbling propensity, it is possible that if I meet with your countenance, I may occasionally furnish you with a portion of my cogitations. I do not propose to take up any particular subject, and attempt to treat it systematically or logically, as the school-men would say, but merely to notice in a cursory and passing manner, some of the events which have transpired, and are transpiring in this mundane world, accompanied with such suggestions as may be deemed apposite; or the promulgation of opinions believed to be correct. One thing I promise before

hand, not to ask for much space at a time, fully sensible from observation, as well as experience, that long newspaper essays, however well written, are less apt to be carefully read and considered, than those of smaller dimensions. Public attention appears to be at present directed in a considerable degree towards Europe, and especially in the approaching conflict between Naples, and the Austrians marching in the strength of the misnamed Holy Alliance, towards the territory of the former, viewed with a deep interest, mixed with anxiety, for the success of those who are maintaining the right to manage their affairs as they please, in opposition to the despots who impudently arrogate to themselves a right to interfere with the internal concerns of an independent nation. It is perfectly apparent, that the progress of liberal sentiments in regard to the science of government, has been rapidly gaining ground on the continent of Europe, within the last few years.

Those who supposed that the restoration of legitimate kings a short time since, to several of the powers, would have the effect of turning aside the free spirit of enquiry which had gone forth, have found themselves mistaken. On the contrary, an additional impetus appears to have been imparted to it by that memorable event. Remotely, this spirit was probably induced by the American revolution, and the subsequent success of our free government. After the contest was over here, France became the theatre of ardent but irregular efforts to obtain a free constitutional government. South America caught the fervor, has long contended, and will no doubt continue to insist upon the right of self-government until it be recognized. From them the flame appears to have communicated to the greater part of continental Europe, where it is steadily undermining the prop by which arbitrary emperors and kings have been too long shored up; the most notable of which is ignorance. The emperor of Austria seems fully aware of this, when he declares that he does not want learned men, and advises his subjects to stick to that which is old. The successful issue of our late conflict with a powerful kingdom, has no doubt had the effect of accelerating the events which are taking place. Our war brought this nation into particular notice; hundreds of thousands, who before knew comparatively little of us, when we became a prominent actor on the belligerent stage, sought a more intimate acquaintance with our history, form of government, and political condition. The more minute these inquiries were, or continue to be, the greater the effect on the minds of the reflecting, in favor of an amelioration in the condition of those who are destitute of a representative form of government. The powers that be, have long had trouble with their colleges, especially in Germany, many of whom have not hesitated to entertain and avow political sentiments highly alarming to those who do not want learned men. There can hardly be a source from which such sentiments will flow more extensively and diffusely than the seats of learning, when once generally entertained by the young, adventurous and fearless inmates of them. The proceedings of the representatives of the new-modelled governments, are marked with a prudence, and many of the members of the legislative assemblies have evinced an intelligence and discretion, which could hardly have been expected, and strengthens the hope that they will be enabled to repel the myriads of armed mercenaries which are intended to overwhelm them.

AN OBSERVER.

At the late session of the Philadelphia Presbytery which includes in its limits all the congregations in the four lower counties of New-Jersey, Theophilus Parvin, and Benjamin Ogden of Fairfield in this county were duly licensed to preach the Gospel, having as it is understood sustained a very satisfactory examination.

J. W. Green of Virginia, has declined to accept the appointment of Commissioner under the Spanish treaty.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Latest from England.

Since our last paper went to press, several arrivals from Europe have taken place, bringing important intelligence respecting the preparations of the two belligerents—the holy alliance and the Neapolitans, for the approaching contest.—The Isabella, Leeds, arrived at Baltimore from Liverpool on the 24th ult. and the Electra, Robinson, from London, at Philadelphia, with papers to March 10th. (eight days later) than the Isabella, have furnished us with a mass of interesting particulars, the whole of which it is impossible for us to find room to insert—the most important items, however, we shall select for our readers.

A Neapolitan corps, it is said, entered Rome on the 10th Feb. and were well received by the inhabitants. The two emperors are to continue their journey to Florence. Extraordinary levies of young men are raised in the Austro-Italian states to complete the Italian regiments in the Austrian service, but the attempt has not met with success. (a good omen.)—The advance of the Austrian army was at Foligno.—That of the Neapolitans at Rieta, both within the Papal territories, and not more than 35 miles apart. A levy en masse has been ordered throughout Calabria, and 11,000 Neapolitan troops in Sicily have been recalled. The commanders of the different armies on both sides were at their post—proclamations were issued on both sides.—The Prince Regent attends the army. The Austrians had made an unexpected halt, owing, it is supposed, to the formidable opposition they expected to meet with, and which had not been anticipated. The king of Naples, it is supposed, will accompany his daughter in law, the Princess de Salerni, to Vienna, and remain there until the war shall be ended. The King of Prussia has resolved to join the two Emperors at Lybach. The English circular respecting the sentiments of the three allied powers at Troppau, excited great surprise at Vienna. The parliament of Naples has authorized a forced loan of 3,000,000 of ducats. A proclamation to the Latin language, which it is thought has been drawn up at Naples, has been distributed amongst the Hungarian regiments, which form part of the Austrian army in Italy.—The Austrian army, commanded by Gen. Frimont, consists of 50,000 men, with an army of reserve in Upper Italy of an equal number.

NAPLES, Feb. 16.

The following is the copy of the manifesto, which his holiness the pope has caused to be published in the town of Rieta:

"The Austrian troops advance: they come as Friends; and their march has no other end than to pass into the kingdom of Naples to re-establish there that peace which, re-conquered after the effusion of so much blood, has again been disturbed in that kingdom by recent events. We exhort all the people of Italy, and the Neapolitans themselves, to receive and to treat them with perfect hospitality."

In the sitting of the parliament of the 14th, the deputy Morici, after expressing himself in indignant terms against the outrage offered his country, concluded as follows:—"I feel my frame animated by all the ardor of youth, and I beg you to grant me leave of absence, that I may fly to the army. I do not go there to assume any command, but merely to serve in the ranks as a volunteer. I will entreat the general who may command, to let me tire the first shot against the enemy. I here swear never to return to my home, but to drag my gray hairs in the dust of the field of battle, if the country is not saved."

The deputy Concillis—"And I—I also fly to the frontier to fight the foes of the constitution."

Colonel Pepe—"I shall also fly thither; an impetuous civisme impels me to seek the camps of my country. We shall again see each other in this in this place, my dear colleagues, if we are not killed."

LONDON, Feb. 28.

We received this morning a private letter from Marseilles, dated Feb. 19.

It mentions the arrival of a vessel at that port in 6 days from Naples, with intelligence that the people of that capital were so exasperated against the king for his conduct at Laybach, they set fire to a line of battle ship in the bay, merely because it bore the name of Ferdinand. It was understood at Naples, that the Austrians were advancing in two columns of 40,000 each, one by Rome, and the other by Ancona. Great agitation prevailed at Naples.

We have received Paris papers of Sunday last. It is stated in an article from Augsburg, dated the 19th of this month, that the Austrian army is in full march for Naples, and that the Neapolitans, on their side, show no unwillingness to meet their opponents in the field. They have advanced their troops to the frontiers, and have shown a disposition to anticipate the Austrians, and seize upon Rome. It is indeed very probable that the Neapolitans have pushed forward a corps into the states of the church.

A report prevailed at Augsburg that the government of Naples has rejected the ultimatum of the allies. If this be true, as it is certainly probable, we shall soon hear of the commencement of hostilities.

His royal highness, the Elector of Hesse Cassel, died on the 27th Feb. of an apoplectic fit—he was in the 78th year of his age. The Neapolitan government addressed a note to the resident minister at that court from England, requesting him to explain the intentions of Great Britain in the event of a war between Naples and certain powers. The answer, which was prompt, was that the English government was no party in the hostile designs of the Congress at Lybach, but that they would maintain a strict neutrality.—The Neapolitan parliament, it is said, have made a public declaration of war.—After the news of the march of the Austrian troops had reached Sicily, all the troops at Palermo embarked for Naples. The inhabitants of Messina, on hearing the above report, placed ribands in their hats, with the motto "Liberty or Death!"—The Neapolitans are greatly exasperated at the conduct of their king.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT.

We saw the press to state, that the last sailing ship Martina, Sketchley, arrived at New York on the 2d inst. from Liverpool, which place she left on the 23th March.—We have not room in our paper for much of the details of news per this arrival. We will however give as much as we can find room for.—The Austrian and Neapolitan armies have approached each other near the Spolotta. A battle, it is said, had taken place, in which the latter were victorious—having killed from 2 to 5000 men, and taken as many prisoners. Gen. Pepe was killed.—All Piedmont has risen in favor of the Neapolitans. The king of Sardinia has abdicated in favor of his nephew, Prince Carignan. The latter has adopted a constitution similar to that of Naples, and has sworn to it—is at the head of 30 or 40,000 men, and in pursuit of the Austrians. English volunteers, to the number of 2000, have joined the Neapolitans. Sir Robert Wilson has offered his services. It is not doubted that Genoa is constitutional at this moment, and that Italy will be so in less than ten days. The Pope is preparing to make his escape to France. He is packing his treasures and holy relics, to be off. His holiness' army are ready to join the Neapolitans. The Tuscans have risen en masse against the Austrians. It is supposed the Austrian army in Italy will be annihilated before a month. The Emperor Alexander is hastily called home by the Senate from motives of the greatest urgency. It is thought the Poles are looking forward to independence. London papers say that insurrectionary movements have taken place in Hanover and Prussia. The Austrian troops are terrified, dispirited, and disaffected; all through the Austrian dominions a revolutionary spirit is visible. France has become alarmed,—in short all Europe is in a flame!

From Niles' Weekly Register.
Cost of the Poor.—The expenses of the establishments for the support of paupers, in Great Britain, amounted, in the year 1820, to the enormous sum of 44,000,000 dollars.

FRANCE.

There is a report that the French troops evince the most anxious desire to take a part with the people of Naples against Austria and the holy allies. These expressions of their will are viewed with great alarm, and have occasioned much excitement in the chamber of deputies, in which also the late debates were very "stormy."

Though it may seem very extraordinary, yet it appears to be true, that the Spanish minister at Paris has demanded an explanation of the French government of the part which it means to take in the affairs of Naples—saying also, that if that explanation is not given, a Spanish army will advance to the Pyrenees! A private letter says, if a few regiments should cross the frontiers with the tri-colored flag, the south of France would instantly join it. There is a report that France is to supply the liberticides, with 100 millions of francs as her part in the crusade against freedom.

A belief gains ground that the late pretended attempts to blow up certain members of the ministry to cause an excitement in their favor. The police of Paris is horrible. No man, even in the most secret recesses of his family, is sure that there is not an informer at his elbow, in the person of some favorite attendant or apparent friend!

TWO SICILIES.

The prince regent has left Naples to join the army, and published a proclamation, stating that war was declared. It is intimated as the intention of the Neapolitans, to advance on the papal states and occupy Rome, before the Austrians could reach that city. The preposterous terms offered by the congress at Laybach had roused the people almost to madness. "Every man is ready to die for his country."

TURKEY.

Ali, pacha of Janina, not only holds out, but from the risings of the people in his favor, it seems probable that he will annihilate the Turkish army besieging him. The whole neighboring country is in rebellion against the porte.

CHINA.

The Chinese succession has not been publicly declared to the Chinese, but the senior son alive, that is, in the Chinese manner of describing him, "No. 2" (the eldest, or No. 1, having died) is declared and known at the factory. The late emperor was in his 65th year.

MEXICO.

The official return of the gold and silver coined at the royal mint in Mexico, in 1820, is published in the Havana papers, from which the amount appears to be \$10,407,154.

CUBA.

In consequence of the opposition to the new tariff, its operation has been postponed 90 days.

GREAT BRITAIN.

The queen has agreed to accept the proffered annuity of 50,000*l.* though her name may not be inserted in the liturgy. The affairs of Naples excite much feeling in England—in the house of Lords, the marquis of Lansdowne proposed that the British government should pledge itself to defend that country against its cruel enemies—but there was a great majority against such a proceeding.

PORTUGAL.

We have a sketch of the new constitution of Portugal, inserted above. It is very liberal. It is to secure every citizen in his liberty, personal safety, and right of property—liberty is to do all that the laws do not prohibit.

NAPLES.

It appears that the Neapolitan army was marching upon Rome, to anticipate the Austrians, and it is said they will meet a welcome reception from the people. The invading army, under Frimont, is 50,000 strong, and advancing. On the commencement of hostilities, the Neapolitan government is to be transferred to Conza, at the entrance of the Calabria Citeriore. An extraordinary levy, or conscription, is making in the Italian states belonging to Austria. An explanation of the intentions of the British government has been demanded of their minister at Naples and he has said that his sovereign was not a party to the hostile designs of the congress at Laybach. Insurance of the flags of Naples and Austria had risen to 8 per cent. at Genoa. A private letter states that the conduct of the king at Laybach had so disgusted the people of Naples, that they set fire to a 74 gun ship merely because it bore the name of "Ferdinand!" A Vienna article of Feb. 15, says that the Austrian army would arrive at Rome on the 18th of the month. We have a long account of the proceedings in the Neapolitan parliament.

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They manifest a most determined spirit to support the constitution and defend their country, in which the prince heartily joins.

Domestic Summary.

The sloop *Industry*, Beckworth, from New London, bound to New York was lately capsized in a squall, and capt. Beckworth, one of the crew named Manwaring, and Mr. Miller, of Lync. Ct. a passenger, were drowned, three of the crew were saved.

Perjury.—John Marony, of Goshen N. Y. was lately tried for false swearing against a prisoner in a case of life and death convicted, and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the state prison. This is as it should be.

New York Asylum.—We mention in our paper of the 12th inst. the bequest of \$5000 to this institution. By the recent death of an infant \$50,000 more have been reverted to it. *Fredonian.*

The last number of the *Camden American Star* informs us, that the execution of John Gooby, under sentence of death at Woodbury, has been delayed.—From other sources we have been informed that this respite extends until the meeting of the Council of the State, which, as we believe, to take place in June next.

The *Union* of April 30, states that Congress sat 240 hours, each member receiving at the rate of three dollars and fifty cents an hour.

A Proclamation has been issued by two Magistrates in New Hanover county N. C. against an outlaw slave who had absconded from his masters service, and was stealing in the neighborhood of that place. This proclamation by virtue of a state law authorizes the Sheriff or any person to take or kill him as they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment for any crime or offence.—His master also advertises 50 dollars reward for himself or his head!!

In Massachusetts the annual election has taken place. The federal governor and lieutenant governor are re-elected.

A man, whose name is Walker, lately murdered his wife at Baltimore, by forcing a broom-stick, sharpened at one end, into her mouth and through her neck.

The stables attached to the Tavern kept by Mr. B. Graves, in north Sixth street, and where the late show cattle were exhibited, were early yesterday morning destroyed by fire, one horse and several hogs were burnt—it is believed to be the work of some vile incendiary. *Philad. Gaz.*

The Meeting House in Weathersfield, Vt. was destroyed by fire on the 25th March, by some incendiary. A warm dispute existed among the different religious denominations in that town about the right of occupancy; and meeting was to have taken place that night, to decide the conflicting claims; but the hand of the incendiary saved them further contention by destroying the object of it.

The Salem Messenger of the 18th mentions the loss of two horses and a dog with the hydrophobia, by John Westbrook of Penns Neck. Several dogs had gone mad in the neighbourhood.

A jury in Richmond (Vir.) not being able to agree on a verdict in a criminal case, have been together nearly 4 weeks, and are likely to remain in duress until the Court adjourns.

Extract from Chalmer's Discourses.

Let, therefore, every pretender to Christianity vindicate this assertion by his own personal history in the world. Let him not lay his Godliness aside, when he is done with the morning devotion of his family; but carry it abroad with him, and make it his companion and guide through the whole business of the day; always bearing in his heart the sentiment, that thou, God, best me; and remembering that there is not one hour that can flow, or one occasion that can cast up, where his law is not present with some imperious exaction or other. It is false, that the principle of Christian sanctification possesses no influence over the familiarities of civil and ordinary life. It is altogether false, that Godliness is a virtue of such a lofty and monastic order, as to hold its dominion only over the solemnities of worship, or over the

solitudes of prayer and spiritual contemplation. If it be substantially a grace within us at all, it will give a direction and a color to the whole of our path in society. There is not one conceivable transaction amongst all the manifold varieties of human employment, which it is not fitted to animate by its spirit. There is nothing that meets us too homely to be beyond the reach of obtaining, from its influence, the stamp of something celestial. It offers to take the whole man under its ascendancy, and to subordinate all its movements; nor does it hold the place which rightly belongs to it, till it be vested with a presiding authority over the entire system of human affairs.—And therefore it is, that the preacher is not bringing down Christianity—he is only sending it abroad over the field of its legitimate operation, when he goes with it to your counting houses, and there rebukes every selfish inclination that would carry you ever so little within the limits of fraudulency; when he enters into your chambers of agency, and there decks the characters of falsehood, which lurks under all the plausibility of your multiplied and excessive charges; when he repairs to the crowded market-place, and pronounces of every bargain, over which truth in all the strictness of quakerism, has not presided, that it is tainted with moral evil; when he looks into your shop, and, in listening to the contest of argument between him who magnifies his article, and him who pretends to undervalue it, he calls it the contest of avarice, broken loose from the restraints of integrity. He is not by all this, vulgarizing religion, or giving it the hue and character of earthliness.—He is only asserting the might and the universality of its sole preeminence over man. And therefore it is, that if possible to solemnize his hearers to the practice of simplicity and Godly sincerity in their dealings, he would try to make the odiousness of sin stand visibly out on every shade and modification of honesty; and to assure them that if there be a place in our world, where the subtle evasion, and the dexterous imposition, and the sly but gainful concealment, and the report which misleads an enquirer, and the gloss which tempts the unwary purchaser—are not only currently practised in the walks of merchandise, but when not carried forward to the glare and literality of falsehood, are beheld with general connivance; if there be a place where the sense of morality has thus fallen, and all the nicer delicacies of conscience are overborne in the keen and ambitious rivalry of men hastening to be rich, and wholly given over to the idolatrous service of the God of this world—then, that is the place, the smoke of whose iniquity rises before Him who sitteth on the throne, in a tide of deepest and most revolting abomination.”

MARRIED.

On the 18th ult. by John Campbell, Esq. Mr. Uriah Brewster, to Mrs. Kitty Parsons, all of Cumberland county. On Thursday, the 26th ult. by the Rev. Dr. Eli. Mr. Thomas K. Jaggard, to Miss Matilda A. Clement, both of Gloucester county, N. J. At Orange, Mr. Elisha Mockridge, to Miss Lavina Norton, both of Newark. At same place, Mr. Samuel Camp, to Miss Abbey Condit, all of Orange. In Trenton, by the Rev. Mr. Boswell, Mr. Reuben Hart, to Miss Sarah Chapman.

DIED.

At Newark, in the 29th year of her age, Mrs. Sarah Murphy, wife of Mr. Wm. Murphy. In Trenton, Mr. Ellett Howell, merchant, in the 66th year of his age. In Elizabeth-Town, on Wednesday last, Mr. Matthias Ogden, aged 36.

NOTICE.

WILL be sold at Public Vendue on the premises, on Monday the 4th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day

A Farm,

Situate in the vicinity of Roadstown, joining lands of William Gilman, and others, and contains sixty-one and a quarter Acres of Uplands, fifteen acres of which is excellent Timbered Land; there are on the premises a House and Barn, a well of good water, and an Orchard containing about 70 Trees, the fruit of superior quality.—Also, about fourteen Acres of MARSH attached to said property; the whole will be sold together, or in lots as may best suit purchasers. Any person wishing to purchase may see it by applying to Thomas Ware who lives on the premises. Attendance will be given and conditions made known on the day of sale by HANNAH Y. TYLER. May 7, 1821.—4t

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

Cumberland Pleas.

AN ATTACHMENT.

Jacob Millar vs. Zachariah Nichols. PURSUANT to an order of the Court in the above cause, the subscribers, Auditors therein, will sell at public vendue,

ON SATURDAY,

The ninth day of June next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of the said Nichols, attached.

1. Consisting of the Homestead Farm, in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Dan Bowen, Frederick Fox and John Hannan; containing 150 acres, having thereon a comfortable frame Dwelling House, with a cellar underneath, a large Barn and Apple Orchard.
 2. A Lot of Woodland, adjoining land of Isaac Nichols; containing three acres and a half.
 3. A lot of Bushland, adjoining land of Joseph Millar and others; containing five acres.
 4. A lot of Bushland, adjoining land of Adam Hannan and Isaac Nichols; containing twenty-seven acres.
 5. The one-half of a lot of Bushland and old Field, adjoining land of Henry Shoemaker and others; containing 17 acres.
 6. The one-half of a lot of Bushland and old field, adjoining land of John Hannan and Isaac Nichols; containing 29 1-2 acres.
 7. The one-half of a lot of Bushland, adjoining land of John Hannan; containing three acres and a half.
 8. The one-half of a lot of Meadow, adjoining land of Frederick Fox and others; containing 7 acres 27 perches.
 9. The one-half of a lot of Land, adjoining land of Elizabeth Vanmeter, containing 8 1-2 acres.
 10. The one-half of a lot of Salt Marsh, in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of _____ containing _____ acres.
 11. The one-half nine-fourteenth of a lot of Bushland and old Field, adjoining land of John Hannan; containing 17 acres.
- Sales to commence on the Homestead Farm.
- JOHN MAYHEW, } Auditors.
ADAM HANNAN, }
JAMES HOOD, }
Deerfield, April 28th, 1821.
May 7—4t

FOR SALE,

A GRIST MILL,

36 feet by 40, with 2 run of Burrs, and two Bolting Cloths one No. 6, and the other No. 7, of the first quality, and a stream of water that never fails; built for a merchant mill. People come from 20 to 30 miles in the summer season; will grind as fast as any mill in the county. Was built in 1818, all new and in good order, and stands on Cobanzey creek, Cumberland county, West New Jersey. 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.

May 7, 1821.—5

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.—4t

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.—4t

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 Pantalons and a new Fur Hat.—Whoever takes up said boy and brings 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

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the thirteenth day of March next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton,

The following described Lands situate in the township of 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 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 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; 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

The lands of Benson Kimmy, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday, the 29th inst. 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. May 1st 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

Ttracts 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 Moore 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, 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 Hotel 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. Seize 1 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 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 Phillip 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 Dawdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

The following described Lands, the first

A FARM,

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

The Lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard, are adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th day of March next, at the Hotel of Jarvis Brewster, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Feb. 21

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 Blevins, 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

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

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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 Chesse Townsend, Esq. and Elizabeth Crowell and others;—one ditto of Woodland, containing thirteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Edmonds and others;—one tract of four acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Eldridge, James K. Hughes and others, and one Tract of Land containing upwards of one hundred Acres of cleared land, besides bank, Meadow, being part of the real estate of Aaron Eldridge, esq. dec. and sold to pay debts and expenses. Attendance given and conditions of sale made known by

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Farm, Storehouse and Wharf, and Tavern Stand.

Situate in the township of Downe, and village of Dividing Creeks. Also, two hundred acres more or less, of

SALT MARSH,

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

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

Feb. 26

The sale of the above described property and lands of Nathaniel Lore is further adjourned to Tuesday the 29th 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

Sheriff's Sale.

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 Downe 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

W.M.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

W.M.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 Eldridge, complainant, and to be sold by

W.M.R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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 Hull, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Assignees. Bridgeton, April 17—23—6.

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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 and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLIAMS. March 26, 1821.—3m.

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, 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.—3t

Cumberland Orphan's Court. FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.

LEWIS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. Administrator of John Newkirk, deceased and Maria 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 show 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, P. ELMER, Clk. Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—6t

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 the decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, to 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

A House and Lot, situate 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. &c. 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.—6t

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 Mauris River, the first in Port Elizabeth, adjoining lands of Jacob Anschutz, 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, complainants, and to be sold by W.M. R. FITHIAN Sheriff. April 16, 1821.—ts

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the care 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 medicines, 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 unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulur Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

Between The President, Directors and Company of the State Bank at Camden, Complainants, and Jeremiah Buck, Sarah Buck, James Gile, 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 land 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 the whole, about 1 to 2 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 David V. 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.
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 Seeds, 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 RUNNELS, aged 17 years, had on when he went away, a lead coloured Roundabout and Trowsers of the same; took a snuff 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.—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 next, 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 from his or her action therefor against said Administrator or said Executor.

By the Court, P. ELMER, Clk. Bridgeton, March 12, 1821.—2ts

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