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LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT

To alter the terms of the District Court in Alabama.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first session of the District Court for the district of Alabama, shall be holden at Mobile, on the third Monday of February, eighteen hundred and twenty-one; and, thereafter, the stated sessions of said court, instead of the times heretofore appointed, shall be holden, annually, as follows: At Mobile, on the first Mondays of January and June; and at Cahawba, on the first Mondays of April and November; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That all process which may have issued, or may hereafter issue, returnable to the next succeeding terms, as heretofore established, shall be held returnable, and be returned, to those terms to which they are severally changed by this act.

Sec. 3. And be it further enacted, That there shall be but one Clerk for the District, who shall keep only one set of Records, any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

Nov. 27, 1820.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To provide for paying to the State of Illinois three per cent. of the net proceeds arising from the sale of public lands within the same.

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 shall, from time to time, and whenever the quarterly accounts of public moneys of the several land offices shall be settled, pay three per cent. of the net proceeds of the lands of the United States, lying within the state of Illinois, which, since the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, have been, or hereafter may be, sold by the United States, after deducting all expenses incidental to the same, to such person or persons as may be authorized by the Legislature of the said state to receive the same; which sums, thus paid, shall be applied to the encouragement of learning within said state, in conformity to the provisions on this subject, contained in the act, entitled "An act to enable the people of the Illinois Territory to form a constitution and state government, and for the admission of such state into the union on an equal footing with the original states," approved April eighteenth, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, and to no other purpose; and an annual account of the application of the same shall be transmitted to the Secretary of the Treasury, by such officer of the State as the Legislature thereof shall direct; and in default of such return being made, the Secretary of the Treasury is hereby required to withhold the payment of any sums that may then be due, or which may thereafter become due, until a return shall be made, as herein required.

December 29, 1820.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

Authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States to sell and convey a certain Tract of Land in Northumberland County, in the State of Virginia.

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 of the United States be, and he is hereby, authorized and empowered to sell and dispose of, at public or private sale, all the estate, right, title, interest, claim, and demand, of the United States of America, of, in, and to, all that certain tract or piece of land, situate in Northumberland County, in the state of Virginia; formerly owned by Presly Thornton, of the said county and State, and late of Sharp Delany, containing about two thousand five hundred acres, be the same more or less; the same being the premises which William Lewis and Thomas Robinson, by deed of indenture, executed on the second day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and nine, granted and conveyed to the United States; the moneys arising from the said sale to be appropriated towards the payment of a debt due from the late Sharp Delany to the United States; and the residue thereof, if any there be, to be paid over to the legal representatives of the said Sharp Delany.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To regulate the Location of Land Warrants, and the issuing of Patents, in certain cases.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the holders, by assignment, of warrants issued under the acts of Congress, of the fifth of March, eighteen hundred & sixteen, the third of March, eighteen hundred and seventeen, to Canadian volunteers may be, and hereby are, authorized to locate the said warrants, and to receive patents therefor in their own names, as had been the practice before the twenty-sixth of December, eighteen hundred and nineteen: Provided, however, that in no case shall land be so located, until, after having been exposed to public sale, shall remain unsold.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To continue in force, for a further time the act, entitled "An act for establishing Trading Houses with the Indian Tribes."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act, entitled "An act for establishing trading houses with the Indian Tribes," passed on the second day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eleven, and which was, by subsequent acts, continued in force until the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, shall be, and the same is hereby, further continued in force until the third day of June, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-two, and no longer.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States."

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the first section of the act, entitled "An act for the gradual increase of the Navy of the United States," approved April twenty-ninth, eighteen hundred and sixteen, shall be, and the same is hereby, repealed.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, instead of the appropriation therein contained, there shall be, and is hereby, appropriated, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars per annum, for six years, from the year eighteen hundred twenty-one inclusive, to be applied to carry into effect the purposes of the said act.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To establish a Port of Entry in the District of Sandusky, in the State of Ohio, and for other purposes.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That, from and after the first day of May next, the town of Portland, in the District of Sandusky, in the state of Ohio, shall be the port of entry for that District; and that from and after that time the present port of entry established at Danbury shall cease to be the port of entry for said District.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION

Providing for Jails in certain cases, for the safe custody of Persons committed under the authority of the United States.

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That where any state or states, having complied with the recommendation of Congress, in the Resolution of the twenty-third day of September, one thousand seven hundred and eighty-nine, shall have withdrawn, or shall hereafter withdraw, either in whole or in part, the use of their jails for prisoners committed under the authority of the United States, the marshal in such state or states, under the direction of the Judge of the District, shall be, and hereby is, authorized and required to hire a convenient place to serve as a temporary jail, and to make the necessary provision for the safe-keeping of prisoners committed under the authority of the

United States, until permanent provision shall be made by law for that purpose; and the said marshal shall be allowed his reasonable expenses, incurred for the above purposes, to be paid out of the Treasury of the United States.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To authorize the clerk of the district Court of the United States for the district of Louisiana, to appoint a deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Clerk of the district Court of the United States for the District of Louisiana, shall be authorized to appoint a Deputy to aid him in the discharge of the duties of his office; and that the said Clerk shall be, in all respects, liable for the acts of his said Deputy.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To amend the act, entitled "An act for regulating Process in the Courts of the United States."

Be it enacted &c. That in all suits and actions in any District Court of the United States, in which it shall appear that the Judge of such Court is any ways concerned in interest, or has been of counsel for either party, or is so related to, or connected with, either party, as to render it improper for him, in his opinion, to sit on the trial of such suit or action, it shall be the duty of such Judge, on application of either party, to cause the fact to be entered on the records of the Court; and, also, an order that an authenticated copy thereof, with all the proceedings in such suit or action, shall be forthwith certified to the next circuit Court of the district; and if there be no circuit Court in such district, to the next circuit Court in the state; and if there be no circuit Court in such date, to the most convenient circuit Court in an adjacent state; which circuit Court shall, upon such record being filed with the Clerk thereof, take cognizance thereof, in the like manner as if such suit or action had been originally commenced in that Court, and shall proceed to hear and determine the same accordingly; and the jurisdiction of such circuit Court shall extend to all such cases so removed, as were cognizable in the district Court from which the same was removed.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT

To revive and continue in force "An act fixing the compensations of the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen.

Be it enacted &c. That the act, entitled "An act fixing the compensation of the Secretary of the Senate and clerk of the Clerk of the House of Representatives, of the Clerks employed in their offices, and of the Librarian," approved the eighteenth day of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighteen, be, and the same is hereby, revived and continued in force from the first day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-four.

March 3, 1821.—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

SELECTED POETRY.

Slander.

(From Cotton's Visions in Verse.)

My lovely girl, I write for you; And pray believe my Visions true; They'll form your mind to every grace; They'll add new beauties to your face. And when old age impairs your prime, You'll triumph o'er the spoils of time. Childhood and Youth engage my pen, 'Tis labor lost to tal\$ to Men. Youth may, perhaps, reform when wrong, Age will not listen to my song. He who at fifty is a fool, Is fur too stubborn grown for school. What is that vice which still prevails, When almost every passion fails, Which with our very dawn begun, Nor ends, but with our setting sun; Which, like a noxious weed can spoil The fairest flow'rs, and chogk the soil! 'Tis Slander—and, with shame I own, The vice of human-kind alone.

'Tis softer breast, and honest heart, From the defamatory art; Thy soul asserts her native skies, Nor asks Detraction's wings to rise; In foreign spoils let others shine, Intrinsic excellence is thine. The bird, in peacock's plumes who shone, Could plead no merit of her own; The silly theft betray'd her pride, And spoke her poverty beside. Th' insidious stand'ring thief is worse Than the poor rogue who steals pour purse. Say, he purloins your glittering store; Who takes your gold, takes 'trash'—no more, Perhaps he pilfers—to be fed— Ah! guiltless wretch, who steals for bread! But the dark villain, who shall aim To blast, my Fair, thy spotless name, He'd steal a precious gem away, Steal what both Indies can't repay! Here the strong pleas of want are vain, Or the more impious pleas of gain, No sinking family to save! No gold to glut th' insatiate knave! Improve the hint of Shakspeare's tongue, 'Twas thus immortal Shakspeare sung, Aid trust the Bard's unerring rule, For Nature was that Poet's school. As I was nodding in my chair, I saw a rueful wild appear: No verdure met my aching sight, But Hemlock, and cold Anconite; Two very pois'ous plants, tis true, But not so bad as rice to you.

The dreary prospect spread around! Deep snow had whiten'd all the ground! A black a barren mountain nigh, Expos'd to every friendless sky! Here foul-mouth'd Slander lay reclin'd, Her snaky tresses hiss'd behind: "A bloated Toad-stool rais'd her head, 'The plumes of Ravens were her bed? She fed upon the Viper's brood, And slak'd her impious thirst with blood. The rising sun and western ray Were witness to her distant sway. The tyrant claim'd a mightier host Than the proud Persian e'er could boast. No conquest grac'd Darius' son; By his own numbers half undone! Success attended Slander's pow'r, She reap'd fresh Laurels every hour. Her troops a deeper scalet wore Than ever armies knew before. No plea diverts th' fury's rage, The fury spares no sex nor age. Ev'n Merit, with destructive charms, Provokes the vengeance of her arms. Whene'er the tyrant sounds to war, Her cank'rd trunk is heard afar. Pride, with a heart unknown to yield, Commands in chief, and guides the field. He stalks with vast gigantic stride, And scatters fear and ruin wide. So the impetuous torrents sweep At once whole nations to the deep. Revenge, that base Hesperian, known A chief support of Slander's throne, Amidst the bloody crowd is seen, And treach'ry brooding in his mien: The monster often chang'd his gait, But march'd resolv'd and fix'd as fate. Thus the fell kite, whom hunger stings, Now slowly mores his outstretch'd wings; Now swift as lightning bears away, And darts upon his trembling prey. Envy commands a secret band, With sword and poison in her hand. Aound her haggard eye-balls roll; A thousand fiends possess her soul. The artful, unsuspected sprite With fatal aim attacks by night. Her troops advance with d'ent tread, And stab the hero in his bed; Or shoot the wing'd, malignant lie, And female honors pine and die. So prowling wolves, when darkness reigns, Intent on murder, scour the plains; Approach the folds where lambs repose, Who's guileless breasts suspect no foes; The savage gluts his fierce desires, And bleating innocence expires. Slander smil'd horribly, to view How wide her daily conquests grew; Around the crowded levees wait, Like oriental slaves of state: Of either sex whole armies press'd, But chiefly of the fair and best. Is it a breach of friendship's law To say what female friends I saw? Slander assumes the idol's part And claims the tribute of the heart. The best, in some unguarded hour, gave bow'd the knee; and own'd her pow'r. Then let the poet not reveal What candor wishes to conceal. If I beheld some faulty Fair, Much worse delinquents crowded there; Prelate? in sacred lawn I saw, Gave physic, and loquacious law; Courtiers, like summer flies, abound; And hungry poets swarm around. But now my partial story ends, And makes my females full amende. If Albion's isle such dreams fulfils, 'Tis Albion's isle which cures these ills;

Fertile of every worth and grace, Which warm the heart, and flush the face. Fancy disclos'd a smiling train Of British nymphs, that tripp'd the plain: Good-nature first, a sylvan queen, Attir'd in robes in cheerful green: A fair and smiling virgin she! With every charm, that shines in thee. Prudence assum'd the chief command, And bore a mirror in her hand; Grey was the matron's head by age, Her mind by long experience sage; Of every distant, ill afraid, And anxious for the simp'ring Maid. The Graces danc'd before the Fair; And white-rob'd Innocence was there. The trees with golden fruits were crown'd, And rising flow'rs adorn'd the ground; The sun display'd each brighter ray, And shone in all the pride of day. When Slander sicken'd at the sight, And skulk'd away to shun the light.

ON SOCIETY—AN EXTRACT.

When neighbors dwell together in peace, visit in friendship, converse for useful improvement, or harmless amusement, take part in each others' prosperity and adversity, concur in the government of their families, are candid to excuse and careful to conceal each others' trivial or accidental failings; studious to reform real and dangerous faults; when all abide in their calling, and quietly perform their own business, and meddle not with the temporal concerns of others, a blessing will attend their labors, and success will smile on their designs. Their intercourse will be easy, pleasant, and virtuous; and a foundation will be laid for the happiness of succeeding generations. But if each is bound up within himself, and looks with unfeeling indifference on all around him, or beholds his inferior with contempt, and his superior with envy; if every meeting is filled with impertinent and angry controversy, and every visit employed in tattling and backbiting; if neighbor defames neighbor and each watches for advantage against the other—if an acquaintance receives you with feigned smiles of pleasure and friendly greetings, but debases your character when your back is turned,—if every brother will endeavor to supplant, and every neighbor will walk in slanders, one had better flee to the solitary mountains, and dwell alone in the earth.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

I enclose you "a treatise, on drunkenness" printed in large type, soliciting the favor of you to give it an insertion. This vice is slaying many thousands in our country; its approaches are so insidious, that me frequently behold persons undermined, before they have dreamed of being attacked. A good man may be seen admonishing his friend for drinking too freely, yet at the same time, he hesitates not to join him in one glass of grog; for the dread of drunkenness, like the dread of death, is entertained for a neighbour, but not for one's self, until prostration, begood recovery, exhibits "the man in Ruins."

Let every man therefore in the community, not even excepting the priest of the most high God, pause, and ponder over every sentence of this treatise. Should it be perused by any who dare to venture on brandy and water before dinner, especially if he what is called stiff grog, let him reflect whether he unwittingly does not manifest a love too ardent for the beverage itself. Let him think—RESOLVE—and act as every good citizen, and sincere christian ought to act,—let him quit at once!

A TREATISE ON DRUNKENNESS.

Drunkenness expels Reason, drowns the Memory, defaces Beauty, diminishes Strength, inflames the Blood, causes internal, external, and incurable Wounds—is a Witch to the Senses, a Devil to the Soul; a Thief to the Purse, the Beggar's companion; a Wife's Woe, and Children's Sorrow—the Picture of a Beast and Self Murderer, who drinks to other's Good Health and Robs himself of his own.

P. S. IF each editor in the United States would give, (and he is respectfully requested to give) one conspicuous insertion in his paper to the above treatise, who knows but he might be the instrument, under providence of arresting at least one valuable citizen in the course of danger, and of ruining to this way admonition may be delightfully felt, and happily improved in

the bosoms of many, whom we could not charge with intemperance as an overt act. "Keep thy heart with all diligence," said the wise man, "for out of it are the issues of life."

A SUBSCRIBER.

New York, 31st. October 1817.

The Editor of the American Farmer, recommends the following composition for healing wounds in trees—take of dry pounded chalk, three measures, and of common vegetable tar one measure; mix and boil them till it becomes like bee's wax. Lay this compound hot (with a hot trowel) about the thickness of a half crown over the wounded place, after carefully paring away the rough edge.

The Queen.—A clergyman of a country parish in England having undertaken to reform the Liturgy, to suit his own views, on performing the service on Sunday, when he came to that part of it in which the royal family is mentioned, prayed—"That it may please thee to bless and preserve her most gracious majesty queen Caroline." The clerk instead of the expected response, immediately added, "Good Lord deliver us."—*Lon. paper.*

Was found dead, the 18th ult. near Stamper's Lane, this side of Gloucester Point, a colored girl, unknown, about eighteen years of age; had on a red ground calico frock, and a green one under, linsey petticoat, linen chemise, an old green bonnet, a spotted cotton shawl, woolen stockings, old morocco shoes.

It appears from the statement of a small boy, she was in the meadow the day before.—*American Star.*

THE WING.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MAY 14, 1821.

For the Washington Wing.

Messrs. Editors—

In the perusal of your paper No. 18, I see a column which opens with what you are pleased to call "The most pleasing reflections." All such high-toned harangues, is eminently calculated to meet the applause of an unsuspecting community, who have not given themselves the trouble to search after, and develop your deep designs; but popularity is the pursuit, and this will be witnessed at some future day, when tears of sorrow will express the feelings of the heart, when the tongue is silent through fear. Pleading, therefore, as such institutions, and shouts of praise from blinded votaries may be, to exalt the principles of assuming benevolence, and impose a delusion on some men whose innocence never suspected the practice of such a fraud; and pleasing as the contemplated object by anticipation may be, to the taste and design of some, you are not to draw conclusions from the splendid production of your pen, the pomp and show of annual conventions, the echo of praise in prospects sounding from the press, which are tinged in picturesque, to dazzle the eyes of sensibility, and allure by false colors; that all men who are silent, do acquiesce in, and subscribe to your plaudits, either in your public declamation against ignorance and prejudice, your solemn appeal to the benevolent feelings of the human heart; and from all the weapons you possess which you would willingly make the world believe, you only use to pass or beat down the barriers which stand opposed to your ambitious views, are secreted in disguise, but with all your sagacity and art, you can never part off the divine censure against a breach of the law of God. Your vague expressions in saying "no period of life is too late to commence a work of reformation," is fraught with ideas in which are couched an impeachment of divine wisdom which had not provided ample means for the improvement and education of youth, that six-sevenths of human life is not sufficient for the accomplishment of the work man has to perform. With thirty-eight years men have become so economical and profoundly wise, that they can barter a commandment for a spelling-book and school-room: All the manifest tokens of God's mercy exhibited to the world, does not furnish one instance wherein He can be reconciled to the man who breaks his law. You pledge yourself to answer objections to Sunday schools and thus give encouragement to your fellow-citizens to continue their former practices on Sunday. Under all the enjoyed privileges we may at the present boast, for the education of children, without appropriating the Sabbath to speculation and popularity; should you be successful to answer, and by such means blind the minds of men to offer their children and servants on the smoking altar, raised in opposition to the law and testimony of God; how will you be able to answer in the awful hour of solemn scrutiny, when God will sit in judgment on the world.

In my next communication, after I shall see your answer, I shall furnish you with Scripture testimony, for which time and place I have reserved the same.

PHILO-SABBATICUS.

TO PHILO-SABBATICUS.

Certainty of knowledge not only excludes mistakes, but fortifies veracity. What we collect by conjecture, and by conjecture only can one man judge of another's motives or sentiments, is easily modified by fancy or desire; as objects imperfectly discerned take forms from the hope or the fear of the beholder.—*Dr. Johnson.*

It is a duty we owe to ourselves, and still more to the public, to open our columns to a free discussion on every controverted subject in which they may be interested, as far as our limits will admit, or as often as we are opposed by arguments, however specious, against the doctrines we advance. We profess to be in pursuit of truth, and to support what we believe will lead to it. A blind devotion to any tenet in behalf of which no reasoning can be produced, we consider as a sure indication of a want of understanding, or of sincerity. The man who censures opinions by a personal attack on their author, is an object of pity. If he has capacity to reason, he publicly authorizes us to believe the reverse; for we cannot easily reconcile it to our belief that he would hold his arguments in reserve, and endeavor to combat his opponent only by the aid of invective.—If such a man is in possession of reason and argument, it is lost to the world, and perhaps a secret to himself.

The remarks of Philo-Sabbaticus, to which these are intended as a reply, were made in consequence of observations which we published two weeks ago on the Cumberland Sunday School Union meeting at Fairfield.—As men generally endeavor to tread firmer in the dark, than when in the light, so Philo-Sabbaticus began with a confidence that made us almost anticipate difficulty in unravelling his syllogisms to expose their sophistry; but in a moment we were undeceived, and a little disappointed, for after groping awhile in the mental obscurity that enshrouds him, he took his station a distance from the right path—persuaded himself he was in it—shot his artillery at us as fast he could, and after paying us a few unintended compliments, retreated for more ammunition, and left us to tell how little we were hurt by his random attacks, and how strong our ramparts were.

It would be impossible for the face of stoicism itself to preserve its gravity on observing the subterfuges to which some men can resort in defence of a bad cause against an acknowledged good one. Our invaluable and eloquent correspondent, Philo-Sabbaticus, after passing full trot over what he conceives to be our true motives for supporting Sunday schools, though never suspecting himself all the time to have made a wrong guess, and after hinting mysteriously of the "deep designs" we have upon the public, avers that "popularity is the pursuit," and prophesies with great seriousness, that "tears of sorrow," and a "silent tongue through fear," will at some "future day" make our faces indicate the symptoms of our penitence, for advocating that diabolical practice, as he almost calls it,—the instruction of poor children in the Sacred Scriptures on the Lord's day. His "sensibility" appears first to have been aroused, and his provocation excited, by our simply expressing our pleasure at knowing that the youthful part of society advanced in knowledge, and increased in virtue and religion! We do not, however, feel any inclination at present to repent of having made the above expression; nor would we do so even though all the youth of our country had advanced so far in knowledge, in virtue, and in religion, as to surpass our very learned correspondent himself.—If the support and defence of Sabbath schools will add any thing to our "popularity," we do not blush to avow a desire to be popular as far as that can make us; nor shall we envy the feelings or sentiments of the man who would endeavor to tarnish the fame which we may acquire in this cause.

It must be obvious to every person of the least discernment, who has read our remarks, that Philo-Sabbaticus commenced his attack with a misstatement. We were not "pleased" to call our remarks "pleasing reflections."—We left that to our readers, if they would. Our reflections were indeed pleasing on the subject, and will doubt-

less continue to be so; but in any case we are incapable of such gross egotism. If any part of his essay manifested better taste, or tokens of greater discrimination, we would think this error of his judgment—not we believe of his will—more worthy of notice.

The hostility of Philo-Sabbaticus to Sabbath schools, puts us in mind of the Emperor of Austria's recent answer to the professors of science at Lybach, particularly that part where he says, "the tenure of his throne is the ignorance of his people!" Indeed the war of the Emperor and his dear prototype here against new establishments seems to have equal claims to the approbation and applause of the friends of liberty, learning and religion.

It may be a misfortune, but in our opinion it is an unequivocal token of real merit, to receive the undiscerning malice of assuming importance, enshrouded, as it always is, in the garb of self-sufficient ignorance, particularly when the slandered make themselves conspicuous by their opposition to vice and folly. Philo-Sabbaticus, who pretends to be an advocate for the Lord's day, and the 4th commandment, commenced his essay by a palpable violation of an express command of our Lord Jesus Christ—"Judge not," &c. He has not only sat in judgment on our motives, but has also had the audacity to impute to them the worst of designs. He thought the first suggestions of his imagination good, and he took no pains to correct or make them better. To inform our readers of the ridiculousness and absurdity of such imputations to our motives, we conceive to be altogether needless.

In his farrago, which is no doubt the cream of his caput mortuum, we have been accused of many things which, were we sure any one individual would believe them, would excite something more than it now does—a mere smile. Let our readers may not take pains to examine, and to save them some trouble, we will furnish them with a few delectable morsels from it for their notice, and by way of example, to shew the arguments he has used to silence us from saying any thing favorably of Sunday schools. Mind his logic:—we are accused of "popularity;" "fraud;" "ambition;" "intriguing;" "cunning;" "assuming benevolence;" "bartering a commandment for a spelling-book," and adds a sly innuendo that we might be even the priests of Moloch, by offering Sunday school children as victims on the "smoking altar"—and all this without shewing us one instance in which we erred, or offering a solitary proof in support of his own opinions. Throughout, he seems to have taken for his motto the words of Virgil:

Fictere si nequeo superos, Acheronta movebo.

which is as much as to say (leaving him to think on its meaning) that if his object cannot be gained by proper means, worse will be adopted to effect it.

For one sentence expressed by Philo-Sabbaticus, we return our thanks. This was the compliment he passed on our remarks by calling them a "splendid production." We are sorry for the credit of our paper, and the honor of not having a more respectable opponent, that we are unable, without doing violence to our judgments, to reciprocate the compliment. We look upon this essay as every way worthy of the cause it advocates. As we do not, however, consider our remarks deserving any extraordinary praise, we shall therefore in future reserve our thanks for better purposes.

Much of the happiness of social beings depends on their giving and receiving the conveniences and comforts of life. The most decisive casuist in nature is self-interest. One stroke from the magic wand of this important principle, could at once dissolve and dissipate as many doubts, and reasons, and sophisms, as would make Atlas groan with their load. Self-interest is in many things distinct from selfishness.—The former, when disconnected from the latter, may influence us to virtuous and noble actions. The strictly selfish are incapable of doing any thing through the influences of the will that is honorable and good. From self-interest we may desire to see our fellow-creatures happy and enlightened, and con-

tribute to promote this object all in our power, because it makes us happy to see them so—and happiness is the essence of all we are seeking after in this life. Selfishness and inhumanity are inseparable; and "that religion which does not inculcate humanity," says an excellent writer, "never came from Heaven." Humanity influences us to love, and love to perform works of benevolence, and acts of mercy. We cannot accomplish these purposes effectually without considering ourselves in a kind of alliance with all the members of the society in which we live. "Society," says the eloquent Burke, "is a partnership in all science; a partnership in all art; a partnership in every art and in all perfection." To be charitable, humane and benevolent only among our own particular branch of society, is a mark of a narrow mind, and is both selfish and illiberal; and to attribute motives to any person which are egregiously erroneous, and those errors originating in envy excited by liberal feelings, or provoked by a disregard for the petty selfishness of sectarian prejudices, betrays a want of understanding, or of education, or both, that will not fail to lead its possessor, if not into ridicule and contempt, at least into merited disrespect.

To be sensible of a thing is a sure way to attain a knowledge of it; but too much "sensibility" may have a tendency to excite the feelings into a state of alarm on every trivial occasion; it may arouse the passions, produce pre-ature conceptions, lead to zeal without knowledge, and guide to all the irritability of dogmatism, and all the blindness of a Pharisaical devotedness to a misguided judgment. Well might the poet, reflecting on this subject, exclaim:

"For virtue's self may too much zeal be had,
The worst of madmen is a saint in mad."

An early induction into the principles of the Christian religion, by teaching the Holy Scriptures on any day in which they can best be taught, has a most salutary effect in preserving the mind from those perverted ideas which lead us to oppose works of mercy on the Lord's day. When the principles of truth are not early instilled into the minds of children, and they are permitted to grow up among the rankling weeds of fanaticism, superstition, prejudice and wickedness, if the voice of conscience and the word of truth call them to the service of their Creator, and that call is obeyed, the tyrant habits which had so long led them at control, will be slow to relinquish their former ascendancy; and if the person who has thus to combat with his old propensities, is not blest with much grace to aid him in the conflict, he stands a thousand chances to be dragged headlong from his exalted station, and again secured beneath the galling chains of some master passion perhaps never more to rise. The initiation of youth, then, in the knowledge of the Sacred Scriptures, is laying a foundation of materials which will support a splendid fabric, and offers a sure guarantee that time will give permanence and age perfection to the mansion.

One more mistake of Philo-Sabbaticus we shall notice. He says we "pledged" ourselves to answer objections to Sunday schools, &c.—We beg him again to look it over, when cooled down, and he will perceive that we only regretted we had not room to answer them; and concluded by hoping that we might in future have a spare column for that purpose.

We shall now offer a few simple and harmless questions to Philo-Sabbaticus on the subject, leaving him to answer them as he may feel inclined.—Is the education of children in the Holy Scriptures a breach of any law of God? Is teaching poor children a work of benevolence and mercy? Is teaching the Scriptures on the Sabbath day in private families, by parents or others, a sinful employment? Are those who have no means of instruction in the Scriptures, or no time and opportunity to qualify themselves for reading them during the week, to be neglected on the Sabbath? Is not teaching the Scriptures, and preparing youth to read them, a divine work, and the fittest employment for the Sabbath day? Is it not

a palpable violation of Christ's commands, "search the Scriptures," to oppose that work on any day? Is it not doing evil without the possibility of good arising from it to discountenance teaching the Scriptures on the Sabbath, or any other day? Are children allowed to assemble under any pretence whatever for instruction in the Scriptures, in any place, or in any number? If any number are allowed, who limited that number? Is there any sentence in all the Bible which goes to forbid Sunday school teachers, or any other person, receiving payment for instructing children on the Lord's day, any more than clergymen? Do Sunday school teachers receive compensation? Ought teaching the Scriptures and preparing children for reading them on Sabbath days be looked upon by man, and is it equally sinful in the sight of Heaven, with preparing children on that day for the ordinary avocations in life? Should we not pronounce that man very stupid, who could not discriminate between and discern the difference?—"Master," said John, "we saw one casting out devils in thy name—and we forbade him, because he followed not us. But Jesus said forbid him not," &c. "A cup of cold water given to a disciple in the name of a disciple, shall in no wise lose its reward."—See Mark ix. 38, and Matth. x. 42.

We have made our remarks longer than we intended on account of the novel attack of Philo-Sabbaticus, and the personalities of his remarks. Had they not been against ourselves, they should not have appeared, and their manner is the only apology we have to offer for our good humored reply. His peculiar mode of defending the Sabbath, and the effects likely to result from it, bring to our minds the story of a Jew related in FABIAN'S *Chronicles*;—a pious Israelite fell into a pit on the Sabbath (Saturday) and refused to be helped out lest he should break that holy day. The Earl of Gloucester, near whose place he fell into the pit, on hearing of the circumstances and his scruples, refused to permit any person to lift him out until his Sabbath was revered in like manner,—and on Monday he was DEAD!

FIRE.—About three o'clock yesterday morning a fire broke out in the old South street Theatre, between Fourth and Fifth streets. It consumed that building, an adjoining brick house, four frame houses, and part of Diamond's distillery. The exertions of the fire companies and citizens, with the calmness of the weather, prevented the extension of the ravages of the destructive element to any of the neighboring buildings. We understand, with regret, that several individuals have suffered very much by this event.

Frank. Gaz.

The schooner Alligator, lieutenant commandant Stockton, has sailed from Boston for the coast of Africa, on a cruise against the dealers in human flesh.

We learn that the Franklin 74, is one of the vessels which will compose the squadron destined to the Pacific Ocean for the protection of commerce. It is added, that Commodore Stewart will command the squadron.

The Constitution frigate, Commodore Jones, is completely fitted for sea and will sail in a few days to the Mediterranean, to relieve Commodore Bainbridge, in the Columbus 74.

Population of Delaware.—By the fourth census of the state of Delaware, it appears that the population amounts to 72,749—being an increase of only 75 souls for the last 10 years.

The census of Ohio is published in the Cincinnati papers. The state contains 581,434 souls—in 1810, it had 320,760—gain in 10 years, 260,674.

The population of Missouri, ascertained by a census of August 1, 1821, is 66,607. Classes or color not given.

The Norfolk Beacon says, that town is now infested with robbers, incendiaries, and pick-pockets, and that they are committing many and serious depredations.

Dropsy cured.—Joseph Odie, of Odetown, Canada, has stated to the Editor of the Montreal Herald, that after suffering many years with the dropsy, and being tapped 14 times, he had at length been perfectly cured by medical electricity.

An odd Feature.—A sheriff Bardull, of Ohio, advertising in the Wooster Spectator, a thief who broke jail, says, "His lips are thick, his mouth large, and when he laughs his mouth is much the shape of a capital U."

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FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Revolution in Piedmont.

March of the Piedmontese army in favor of the Neapolitans.

It is with feelings of no common satisfaction that we announce the above most important events, which took place on the 10th inst.

Paris, March 15, 5 P. M.—The annexed bulletin has just been made public. To the accounts it contains, the following facts have transpired, which were announced by an express arrived this day from Milan, viz:—That all is ready there to receive the Constitutional Sardinian troops, and that in fact the Austrian authority is already overthrown there; that many officers of the Imperial army are under arrest for having refused to march and having manifested revolutionary dispositions.

The return of De Cazes to the ministry is much spoken of.

Bulletin, March 15, 1821.

It has been impossible for the government longer to conceal the events at Turin, of which it received information by a telegraphic despatch.

It was on the 10th that the garrison of Alexandria, 10,000 strong, proclaimed the Spanish constitution. At this news the king of Sardinia wished to march the troops that were at Turin; but they refused, crying—"The constitution of the Cortes for ever!"

The cry of the Piedmontese troops is not only that of "Viva la Constitution," but also that of "Death to the Austrians."

It is not doubted that Genoa is constitutional at this moment, and that all Italy will be so in less than ten days. The news of these events has produced the greatest sensation at Paris.

It is impossible at once to foresee all the important consequences which must arise from the events we now communicate. A noble lord, long a resident in Italy, has in a letter to his friends in England stated it as his fixed opinion, that not an Austrian of all Frimont's army will escape the sword or imprisonment; and this letter was written before the revolt of the Piedmontese.

THE Subscriber, having taken the White Store formerly occupied by his Father, situate opposite Stratton & Bock's—and having just received from Philadelphia a handsome selection of Spring and other Goods, consisting of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, Oil and Paints,

and a variety of other articles, which were purchased at the lowest Auction and Cash prices, offers them for sale on such terms as he flatters himself will enable him to receive the patronage of his former friends and the public generally. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment.

Hugh R. Mersailles. May 14, 1821.—if

30,000 Three Feet CEDAR SHINGLES, Just received and for sale by Mark M. Sheppard & Co. Greenwich, 5th mo. 14th 1821.—6t.

about 15 miles to the right of Terai, which is in the Papal territory, 40 miles north of Rome. It appeared that the Austrian general did not intend to make any movement on the offensive till his second line was completed; but it was doubted whether the Neapolitans would allow him the necessary time.

We should, however imagine, that now the Austrians will be thinking of something else than crossing the Neapolitan frontier.

A courier, who passed through both armies on the 6th, asserts that no hostilities had taken place, but that the advanced posts were expected to meet on the morrow. The important fact is mentioned as positive, that the emperor of Russia is recalled home by reasons of great moment.

Sierra Leone.—The philanthropic settlement at Sierra Leone, in Africa, contains 13 places, viz. Freetown, Leopold, Charlotte, Bathurst, Gloucester, Regent, Kessey, Kent, Waterloo, Hastings, Wellington, York, and Leicester—Population 12,521, of which only 120 are whites.

NEW STORE. THE Subscriber, having taken the White Store formerly occupied by his Father, situate opposite Stratton & Bock's—and having just received from Philadelphia a handsome selection of Spring and other Goods, consisting of Dry-Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, Oil and Paints,

and a variety of other articles, which were purchased at the lowest Auction and Cash prices, offers them for sale on such terms as he flatters himself will enable him to receive the patronage of his former friends and the public generally. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment.

Hugh R. Mersailles. May 14, 1821.—if

30,000 Three Feet CEDAR SHINGLES, Just received and for sale by Mark M. Sheppard & Co. Greenwich, 5th mo. 14th 1821.—6t.

Six Cents Reward. BANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. JEREMIAH RORAY, an apprentice to the Weaving business. He is in his 20th year, not tall, but tolerably thick set.

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.

Daniel P. Stratton. April 30, 1821.—if

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixth day of June 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 House and Lot of Land, Situate in the village and township of Greenwich, adjoining lands of Richard Wood, Thomas R. Sheppard, and others, said to contain half an Acre more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Thomas D. Carle, taken in execution at the suit of Enos Ewing, Esq. assignee of Charles Davis, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, by virtue of two writs of fieri facias.

A Tract of Land and Cripple, Situate in the township of Deerfield, joining lands of Edward Lummis, John Johnson, and others, said to contain one hundred and twenty-seven Acres more or less. The second in the township aforesaid, joining the said Lummis and Johnson, and said to contain twenty Acres more or less. The third

A Tract of Salt Marsh, In Sayre's Neck in the township of Fairfield, below the Howel place, said to contain twenty-five Acres, more or less. 4th the defendants right to thirty Acres of Land, more or less, joining lands of John Stephens, Robert M'Gee, David Wallen and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, and Bononi Dare, assignee of Ebenezer Elmer, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, by virtue of two writs of fieri facias.

The following described Lands, situate in the township of Fairfield: a small Farm, adjoining lands of Jonathan Bennet, and others, said to contain fifty Acres more or less. A Lot of Bushland adjoining lands of Josiah Bennet and others, said to contain nine Acres more or less; also, a Lot of salt Marsh, situate in Sayre's Neck; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John F. Bennet, and taken in execution at the suit of George and James Earls, and Peter Sleasman, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 7, 1821.—ts

A GRIST MILL, FOR SALE.

Will be sold at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 6th of June next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

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 Cohanzey creek, Cumberland county, West New-Jersey.—Likewise,

A Saw Mill, In a good stand for business. The payments will be made easy, and sufficient time given for those who wish to purchase. Josiah Sayres. May 7, 1821.—St

FRESH GOODS.

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Cutlery, Queensware, &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

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,

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

The Lands of Edward More, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Wednesday the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 8.—ts

Cumberland Pleas.

On 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, ADAM HANNAN, JAMES HOOD, Auditors. Deerfield, April 28th, 1821. May 7—4t

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 Bennet 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

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

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 Seelye; 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, N. Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the eighth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all that

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

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

At the same time and place, All that Farm and Tract of Land, situate in the township of Fairfield adjoining lands of Henry Westcott, Sheppard Westcott, Michael Swing and others, said to contain 117 Acres more or less, being the same tract of Land which Neri Ogden purchased of Jacob Wheaton in 1816.—Seized as the property of Neri Ogden and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Jonathan Hildrith, complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. March 3.—April 9, 1821.—ts

The Lands of John Webb, Jeremiah Buck and Neri Ogden, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Wednesday the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton; sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 8.—ts

Six Cents Reward. BANAWAY from the subscriber on Wednesday evening, the 25th inst. my apprentice EPHRAIM S. JONES, aged about 20 years, had on when he went away, a blue Roundabout, grey Pantaloon 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 penalty of the law. Lott Fithian. Bridgeton, April 30, 1821.—3t

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, is the lower township in the county aforesaid, four tracts of land, viz:—One tract of cleared Land, containing twenty-eight acres, adjoining lands of Cresce Townsend, Esq. and Elizabeth Crowell and others;—one ditto of Wood-land, containing thirteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Edmonds and others;—one tract of four acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Eldridge, James B. Hughes and others, and one Tract of Land containing upwards of one hundred Acres of cleared land, besides banked Meadow; being part of the real estate of Aaron Eldridge, Esq. dec. and sold to pay debts and expenses. Attendance given and conditions of sale made known by
HANNAH ELDRIDGE,
Administratrix to Aaron Eldridge, dec.
April 2, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of 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 22d 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.
Map 30

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

A Farm,

Situate in the vicinity of Roadstown, containing lands of William Gilman, and other lands, 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.
Dee. field, April 23—3t*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 16th inst. my apprentice Boy named SILAS GOLDER, 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.—5t

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

Lot of Land Premises,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, adjoining lands of Daniel C. Pearson, and others, containing one Acre and forty-four hundredths of an acre, more or less.—Seized as the property of Robert Alderman and others defendants; and taken in execution at the suit of Noses Bateman, complainant; and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 10.—April 14, 1821.—ts

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which the rain will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water. Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Youths and childrens proportionably cheap.
P. C. WILLMARTH
March 26, 1821.—5m.

Cumberland Orphan's Court.

FEBRUARY TERM, 1821.
LUCIUS Q. C. ELMER, Esq. Administrator of John Newkirk, deceased and Martha Thompson, Executrix of John Thompson, deceased; having severally exhibited to this Court duly attested accounts, by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real Estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estates of said decedents, do appear before the judges of the Orphan's Court at Bridgeton, on Monday, the 4th day of JUNE next at two o'clock P. M. and shew cause if any they have why the whole of the real Estates of said decedents, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the just debts and expenses which remain unpaid. Hy the Court.
T. ELMER, Clk.
Bridgeton, March 19, 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 the 7th inst.

Jarvis Brewster.

April 30, 1821.—3t

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Sale on Monday, 23rd 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. &c. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by
ISAIAH DUNLAP, Administrator.
April 30, 1821.—3t

Campbell's Magazine.

SINCE the publication of our Magazine 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.—4t

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 Part Elizabeth; the one full equal undivided 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
WM R FITHIAN Sheriff.
April 16 1821.—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. to me directed, 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, 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 exception at the suit of James Giles, 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 1 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 1st 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.

DE. 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, 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 Scoury, Surfeit, Red Bloches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A close of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the inst mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured to 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 still be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humours, 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 Clout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

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

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachie 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 Slate 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 & 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 or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres more or less.

4. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining the town of New-Jersey Survey, containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres.

5. 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 1500 acres, excepting about 634 acres.

6. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. S. W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 906 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less.

7. 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 1355 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.

8. 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. The undivided third-part of a tract of

Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Ruck, W. Putter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.

9. 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.

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

Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Ruck, W. Putter 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. Ruck, W. Putter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.

13. The undivided-third part of a tract of land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Ruck, W. Putter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less.

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