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At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance.

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BY AUTHORITY.

BY THE PRESIDENT OF THE UNITED STATES.

A PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS, a Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, was concluded and signed between their Plenipotentiaries, in this city, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1819, which Treaty, word for word, is as follows:

TREATY

Of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty.

The United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, desiring to consolidate, on a permanent basis, the friendship and good correspondence which happily prevails between the two parties, have determined to settle and terminate all their differences and pretensions, by Treaty, which shall designate with precision, the limits of their respective bordering territories in North America.

With this intention, the President of the United States has furnished with their full powers John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States; and his Catholic Majesty has appointed the most excellent Lord Don Luis de Onis, Gonzalez, Lopez y Yara, Lord of the town of Rayaces, perpetual Regidor of the Corporation of the city of Salamanca, Knight Grand-Cross of the Royal American Order of Isabella the Catholic, decorated with the Lys of La Vendee, Knight Grand pensioner of the Royal and distinguished Spanish Order of Charles the third, member of the Supreme Assembly of the said Royal Order, of the Council of his Catholic Majesty — his Secretary, with Exercise of Decrees, and his Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary near the United States of America.

And the said Plenipotentiaries, after having exchanged their powers, have agreed upon and concluded the following articles:

Art. 1. There shall be a firm and inviolable peace and sincere friendship between the United States and their citizens, and his Catholic Majesty, his successors and subjects, without exception of persons or places.

Art. 2. His Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, in full property and sovereignty, all the territories which belong to him situated to the eastward of the Mississippi, known by the name of East and West Florida, the adjacent islands dependent on the said provinces, all public lots and squares, vacant lands, public edifices, fortifications, barracks, & other buildings, which are not private property, archives and documents, which relate directly to the property and sovereignty of said provinces are included in this article. The said archives and documents shall be left in possession of the commissioners or officers of the United States; duly authorized to receive them.

Art. 3. The boundary line between the two countries, west of the Mississippi, shall begin on the Gulf of Mexico, at the mouth of the river Sabine, to the sea, continuing north, along the western bank of that river, to the 32d degree of latitude; thence, by a line due north, to the degree of latitude where it strikes the Rio Roxo of Natchitoches, or Red River; then following the course of the Rio Roxo westward, to the degree of longitude 100 west from London, and 23 from Washington; then, crossing the said Red River, and running thence, by a line due north, to the river Arkansas; thence following the course of the southern bank of the Arkansas, to its source, in latitude 42 north; and thence by that parallel of latitude, to the South Sea. The whole being as laid down in MeLish's map of the United States, published at Philadelphia, improved to the 1st of January, 1818. But, if the source of the Arkansas River shall be found to fall north or south of latitude 42, then the line shall run from the said source due south or north, as the case may be, till it meets the said parallel of latitude 42, and thence, along the said parallel, to the South Sea: And the islands in the Sabine, and the said Red and Arkansas Rivers, throughout the course thus described, to belong to the United States; but the use of the

waters and the navigation of the Sabine to the sea, and the said Rivers Roxo and Arkansas, throughout the extent of the said boundary, on their respective banks, shall be common to the respective inhabitants of both nations.

The two high contracting parties agree to cede and renounce all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories described by the said line; that is to say: "The United States hereby cede to his Catholic Majesty, and renounce forever, all their rights, claims, and pretensions, to the territories lying west and south of the above described line; and, in like manner, his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States all his rights, claims and pretensions to any territories east and north of the said line, and for himself, his heirs, and successors, renounces all claim to the said territories forever.

Art. 4. To fix this line with more precision, and to place the land-marks which shall designate exactly the limits of both nations, each of the contracting parties shall appoint a commissioner and a surveyor, who shall meet before the termination of one year, from the date of the ratification of this treaty at Natchitoches, on the Red River, and proceed to run and mark the said line, from the mouth of the Sabine to the Red River, and from the Red River to the River Arkansas, and to ascertain the latitude of the source of the said River Arkansas, in conformity to what is above agreed upon and stipulated, and the line of latitude 42 deg. to the South Sea, they shall make out plans, and keep journals of their proceedings, and the result agreed upon by them shall be considered as part of the Treaty, and shall have the same force as it were inserted therein. The two governments will amicably agree respecting the necessary articles to be furnished to those persons, and also as to their respective escorts, should such be deemed necessary.

Art. 5. The inhabitants of the ceded territories shall be secured in the free exercise of their religion without any restriction, and all those who may desire to remove to the Spanish dominions shall be permitted to sell or export their effects at any time whatever, without being subject, in either case, to duties.

Art. 6. The inhabitants of the territories which his Catholic Majesty cedes to the United States, by this treaty, shall be incorporated in the union of the United States, as soon as may be consistent with the principles of the federal constitution, and admitted to the enjoyment of all the privileges, rights, and immunities, of the citizens of the United States.

Art. 7. The officers and troops of his Catholic Majesty, in the territories hereby ceded by him to the United States, shall be withdrawn, and possession of the places occupied by them shall be given within six months after the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or sooner, if possible, by the officers of his Catholic Majesty, to the commissioners or officers of the United States, duly appointed to receive them; and the United States shall furnish the transports an escort necessary to convey the Spanish officers and troops, and their baggage, to the Havana.

Art. 8. All the grants of land made before the 24th of January, 1818, by his Catholic Majesty, or by his lawful authorities in the said territories, ceded by his Majesty to the United States, shall be ratified and confirmed to the persons in possession of the lands to the same extent that the same grants would be valid, if the territories had remained under the dominion of his Catholic Majesty. But the owners in possession of such lands who, by reason of the recent circumstances of the Spanish nation, and the revolutions in Europe, have been prevented from fulfilling all the conditions of their grants, shall complete them within the terms limited by the same respectively, from the date of this treaty; in default of which, the said grants shall be null and void. All grants made since the said 24th of January, 1818, when the first proposal, on the part of his Catholic Majesty, for the cession of the Floridas, was made, are hereby declared, and agreed to be, null and void.

Art. 9. The two high contracting parties, animated with the most earnest desire of conciliation, and with the object of putting an end to all the differences which have existed between them, and of confirming the good understanding which they wish to be forever maintained between them, reciprocally renounce all claims for damages or injuries which they, themselves, as well as their respective citizens and subjects, may have suffered until the time of signing this treaty.

The renunciation of the United States will extend to all injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To all claims on account of prizes made by French privateers, and condemned by French consuls, within the territory and jurisdiction of Spain.

3. To all claims of indemnities on account of the suspension of the right of deposit at New Orleans in 1802.

4. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the government of Spain; arising from the unlawful seizures at sea, and in the ports and territories of Spain, or their Spanish colonies.

5. To all claims of citizens of the United States upon the Spanish government, statements of which, soliciting the interposition of the government of the United States, have been presented to the Department of State; or to the Minister of the United States in Spain, since the date of the convention of 1802; and until the signature of this treaty.

The renunciation of his Catholic Majesty extends,

1. To all injuries mentioned in the convention of the 11th of August, 1802.

2. To the sums which his Catholic Majesty advanced for the return of capt. Biko from the Provincias Internas.

3. To all injuries caused by the expedition of Miranda, that was fitted out and equipped at N. York.

4. To all claims of Spanish subjects upon the government of the U. States, arising from unlawful seizures at sea, or within the ports and territorial jurisdiction of the U. States.

Finally, to all claims of subjects of his Catholic Majesty upon the government of the U. States, in which the interposition of his Catholic Majesty's government has been solicited before the date of this treaty, and since the date of the convention of 1802, or which may have been made to the Department of Foreign Affairs of his Majesty, or to his Minister in the United States.

And the high contracting parties, respectively, renounce all claim to indemnities for any of the recent events or transactions of their respective commanders and officers in the Floridas.

The U. States, will cause satisfaction to be made for the injuries, if any, which, by process of law, shall be established to have been suffered by the Spanish officers, and individual Spanish inhabitants, by the late operations of the American army in Florida.

Art. 10. The convention entered into between the two governments, on the 11th of August, 1802, the ratifications of which were exchanged the 21st December, 1818, is annulled.

Art. 11. The U. States, esonerating Spain from all demands in future, on account of the claims of their citizens to which the renunciations herein contained, extends, and considering them entirely cancelled, undertake to make satisfaction for the same, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars. To ascertain the full amount and validity of these claims, a commission, to consist of three commissioners, citizens of the U. States, shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, which commission shall meet at the city of Washington, and within the space of three years from the time of their first meeting shall receive, examine, and decide upon the amount and validity of all the claims included within the descriptions above mentioned. The said commissioners shall take an oath or affirmation, to be entered on the record of their proceedings, for the faithful and diligent discharge of their duties; and, in case of the death, sickness, or necessary absence of any such commissioner, his place may be supplied by the appointment as aforesaid, or by the President of the U. States, during the recess of the Senate, of another commissioner in his stead. The said commissioners shall be authorized to hear and examine on oath, every question relative to the said claims, and to receive all suitable authentic testimony concerning the same. And the Spanish government shall furnish all such documents and elucidations as may be in their possession, for the adjustment of the said claims, according to the principles of justice, the laws of nations, and the stipulations of the treaty between the two parties of 27th October, 1795, the said documents to be specified when demanded at the instance of the said commissioners.

The payment of such claims as may be admitted and adjusted by the said commissioners, or the major part of them, to an amount not exceeding five millions of dollars, shall be made by the United States, either immediately at their treasury, or by the creation of stock bearing an interest of six per cent. per annum, payable from the proceeds of sales of public lands within the territories hereby ceded to the U. States, or in such other manner as the

Congress of the U. States may prescribe by law.

The records of the proceeding of said commissioners, together with the vouchers and documents produced before them, relative to the claims to be adjusted and decided upon by them, shall, after the close of their transactions, be deposited in the Department of State of the U. States; and copies of them or any part of them, shall be furnished to the Spanish government, if required, at the demand of the Spanish Minister in the U. States.

Art. 12. The treaty of limits and navigation of 1795, remains confirmed in all, and each one of its articles, excepting the 2d, 3d, 4th, 21st, and the 2d clause of the 22d article, which having been altered by this treaty, or having received their entire execution, are no longer valid.

With respect to the 15th article of the same treaty of friendship, limits, and navigation of 1795, in which it is stipulated that the flag shall cover the property, the two high contracting parties agree that this shall be understood with respect to those powers who recognize the principle; but if either of the two contracting parties shall be at war with a third party, and the other neutral, the flag of the neutral shall cover the property of enemies, whose government acknowledge the principle, and not of others.

Art. 13. Both contracting parties wishing to favor their mutual commerce by affording in the ports ever necessary assistance to their merchant vessels, have agreed, that the sailors who shall desert from their vessels in the ports of the other, shall be arrested and delivered up, at the instance of the consul, who shall prove, nevertheless, that the deserter belonged to the vessels that claim them, exhibiting the documents that is customary in their nation; that is to say, the American consul in a Spanish port, shall exhibit the document known by the name of Articles, and the Spanish consul in American ports, the roll of the vessel; and if the name of the deserter or deserters, who are claimed, shall appear in one or the other, they shall be arrested, held to custody, and delivered to the vessel to which they shall belong.

Art. 14. The United States hereby certify that they have not received any compensation from France, for the injuries they suffered from her privateers, consuls, and tribunals, on the coasts and in the ports of Spain, for the satisfaction of which provision is made by this treaty; and they will present an authentic statement of the prizes made, and of their true value; that Spain may avail herself of the same, in such manner as she may deem just and proper.

Art. 15. The United States, to give to his Catholic Majesty a proof of their desire to cement the relations of amity subsisting between the two nations, and to favor the commerce of the subjects of his Catholic Majesty, agree that Spanish vessels, coming laden only with productions of Spanish growth or manufactures, directly from the ports of Spain, or of her colonies, shall be admitted, for the term of twelve years, to the ports of Pensacola and St. Augustine, in the Floridas, without paying other or higher duties on their cargoes, or of tonnage, than will be paid by the vessels of the United States. During the said term, no other nation shall enjoy the same privileges within the ceded territories. The twelve years shall commence three months after the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty.

Art. 16. The present Treaty shall be ratified in due form, by the contracting parties, and the ratifications shall be exchanged in six months from this time, or sooner, if possible.

In witness whereof, we, the underwritten Plenipotentiaries of the United States of America and of his Catholic Majesty, have signed, by virtue of our powers, the present Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, and have thereunto affixed our seals, respectively.

Done at Washington this twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen.

[Seal] JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

[Seal] LUIS DE ONIS.

And whereas his said Catholic Majesty did, on the twenty-fourth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty, ratify and confirm the said Treaty, which ratification is in the words and of the tenor following:

[TRANSLATION.]

"Ferdinand the Seventh, by the Grace of God, and by the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, king of the Spains,

Whereas, on the twenty-second day of February, of the year one thousand eight hundred and nineteen last past,

a treaty was concluded and signed in the City of Washington, between Don Luis de Onis, my Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary, and John Quincy Adams, Esquire, Secretary of State of the United States of America, competently authorized by both parties, consisting of sixteen articles, which had for their object the arrangement of differences and of limits between both governments and their respective territories; which are of the following form and literal tenor:

[Here follows the above Treaty, word for word:]

"Therefore, having seen and examined the sixteen articles aforesaid, and having first obtained the consent and authority of the General Cortes of the nation with respect to the cession mentioned and stipulated in the 2d and 3d articles, I approve and ratify all and every one of the articles referred to, and the clauses which are contained in them; and in virtue of these presents, I approve and ratify them; promising, on the faith and word of a King, to execute and observe them, and to cause them to be executed and observed entirely as if I myself had signed them; and that the circumstance of having exceeded the term of six months, fixed for the exchange of the ratifications in the 16th article, may afford no obstacle in any manner, it is my deliberate will that the present ratification be as valid and firm, and produce the same effects, as if it had been done within the determined period; Desirous at the same time of avoiding any doubt or ambiguity concerning the meaning of the 8th article of the said treaty, in respect to the date which is pointed out in it as the period for the confirmation of the grants of lands in the Floridas, made by me, or by the competent authorities in my royal name, which point of date was fixed to the positive understanding of the three grants of land made in favor of the Duke of Alagon, the Count of Punonrostro, and Don Pedro de Vargas, being annulled by its tenor, I think proper to declare that the said three grants have remained and do, remain entirely annulled and invalid; and that neither the three individuals mentioned, nor those who may have title or interest through them, can avail themselves of the said grants at any time; or in any manner; under which explicit declaration the said 8th article is to be understood as ratified. In the faith of all which I have commanded to despatch these presents. Signed by my hand, sealed with my secret seal, and countersigned by the underwritten my Secretary of Despatch of State.

Given at Madrid, the twenty-fourth of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty;

[Sign.] FERNANDO.

[Countersigned,]

EVARISTO PEREZ DE CASTRO."

And whereas the Senate of the United States did, on the nineteenth day of the present month, advise and consent to the ratification, on the part of these United States, of the said treaty, in the following words:

"IN SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES, February 19th, 1821.

"Resolved, Two-thirds of the Senators present concurring therein, That the Senate, having examined the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, made and concluded on the twenty-second day of February, one thousand eight hundred and nineteen, and seen and considered the ratification thereof made by his said Catholic Majesty, on the twenty-fourth day of October, one thousand eight hundred and twenty, do consent to, and advise the President of the United States to ratify the same."

And whereas, in pursuance of the said advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, I have ratified and confirmed the said treaty, in the words following, viz:

"Now, therefore, I, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States of America, having seen and considered the treaty above recited, together with the ratification of his Catholic Majesty thereof, do, in pursuance of the aforesaid advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, by these presents, accept, ratify, and confirm, the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof, as the same are herein before set forth.

In faith whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States of America to be hereto affixed.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the independence of the said states the forty-fifth.

By the President:

(Signed) JAMES MONROE. (Signed) JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Secretary of State."

And whereas, the said ratifications, on the part of the United States, and of his Catholic Majesty, have been this day duly exchanged, at Washington, by John Quincy Adams, Secretary of State of the United States, and by General Don Francisco Dionisio Vives, Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary of his Catholic Majesty: Now, therefore, to the end that the said treaty may be observed and performed with good faith, on the part of the United States, I have caused the premises to be made public; and I do hereby enjoin and require all persons bearing office, civil or military, within the United States, and all others, citizens or inhabitants thereof, or being within the same, faithfully to observe and fulfil the said treaty, and every clause and article thereof.

In testimony whereof, I have caused the seal of the United States to be affixed to these presents, and signed the same with my hand.

Done at the City of Washington, the twenty-second day of February, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and of the sovereignty and independence of the United States the forty-fifth.

By the President:
JAMES MONROE.
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

THE WHIG.
BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, MAY 21, 1821.

American Star.—A paper bearing this title, has been established in Camden, N. J.—Its appearance is very respectable, and it bids fair, from the spirit of its editor, to be useful and entertaining. We heartily wish Mr. Ellis, the editor, good speed, and hope to see his columns displayed with advertisements.—This paper makes the 16th published in this state.

The French frigate *La Egriere*, capt. Dumouret, arrived at Philadelphia on the 5th inst. 14 days from Martinique. She was dispatched by the governor of that island with 38 American seamen, accused of piracy, and sent home for trial. They were landed and marched to prison under military guard on the 9th instant.

The U. S. frigate *Constitution*, sailed from Boston on the morning of the 13th inst. bound to the Mediterranean. Capt. Elton, who goes out to take command of the *Spark*, and Mr. Schee, Consul to Genoa, were passengers.

Genl. Jackson and suite left New Orleans on the 17th ult. for Pensacola, by the way of Bayou St. John.

The United States corvette *John Adams*, was at Havana 90th ult. with col. Forbes on board, to sail in a few days for Pensacola.

A gentleman at St. Eustatia, to his correspondent in New Haven, under date of 16th April, states, that the Artigan sloop of war *Lady Artigas*, commodore Northrup, in company with the Artigan brig *Esperanza*, capt. Pelot, had recently captured a Spanish sloop of war, with specie, valued at 150,000 dollars.

An extract of a letter dated Norfolk, May 12, says—"Yesterday a duel was fought between lieut. Perry and midshipman Saunders, in which the former was dangerously wounded in the throat. They exchanged 2 shots."

Another Mail Robbery.—The Richmond inquirer, of the 1st inst. states, that the mail between Charlottesville and Lynchburg, had been robbed by the post rider, a youth named Levi Farmer, not yet 16 years of age. It appears that Farmer has carried on this depredation for a long time. Numerous letters containing money, checks, &c. have been stolen or destroyed.—The road between Charlottesville and Lynchburg was literally strewn with fragments of letters wantonly destroyed. He has been committed for trial. Com. Ad.

Distressing Accident.—On Saturday last, says the Baltimore Patriot of May 15, the heads of a family, living near the Monument on the battle ground, near North Point, being absent, the children handling a loaded gun, accidentally discharged, and killed one of them.

Inquest.—On the 3d instant, an inquest was called to view the body of a man found dead a short distance below Gloucester Point, on the Jersey shore. The deceased was dressed in the habiliments of a sailor, and was caught in the net with which some fishermen were engaged. His pockets contained only a jack-knife, a comb, and a sail-maker's needle. The verdict of the jury was "accidental death by drowning in the river Delaware." From appearances, the bod. had been in the water a considerable time.

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.—

My neighbor Dorothy Dump, came running into my shop yesterday morning with the *Whig* in her hand, and holding it out to me,—“see there,” says she, pointing to my name.—I took the *Whig*, and read the “Card,” purporting to be signed by me—it miffed me a little, notwithstanding I have the character of possessing a mild temper.—Messrs. Printers, I did not send the “Card” to you—you have been imposed on, and grossly libelled. My neighbor is very friendly—we talked a good deal on the subject, turned it over and over again, and finally concluded that it was best for me to write to you, and acquaint you of the imposition—it would perhaps serve to inake you a little more careful about admitting “Cards” into your paper, and deter the writer and others from doing the like again—and that I should embrace the opportunity of, and acquaint the public with my real character and business. This seemed to me good advice, and I expressed my gratitude by many thanks. But before she left me, she urged against the propriety of writing to you, and observed, unless you do, the writer may next attack me. Attack me—these words forcibly arrested my attention. Whilst giving me the advice above mentioned, she had expressed great solicitude for me, and my character. These last words gave me the true source of the advice—it originated in self. I was a little disappointed, and answered her rather quickly, there was not much danger of that—meaning there was some danger of it; she took the hint, and left me in a pet.—Alas! Messrs. Printers, I have found from the small commerce I have had with the world, that the great mass of seeming favors may be traced to the operation of the same selfish principle. As I did not like to appear before the public without advisement, I consulted half a dozen more of my friends and acquaintances, who unanimously advised me to the same proceeding.

Whilst in consultation on this business, many conjectures were made about the author—we were all of opinion it could not be a lady—a gentleman would not make such an attack upon a lady—it must be an old bachelor, or a man—but who the author really was we could not agree. When alone, my suspicions continued to wander through the town; the strongest finally rested upon my next-door neighbor, a retailer of dry goods, &c. I hate several reasons for this. Some time ago he misbehaved, and I told of it. We are rival traders.—The *Card* is in the true retail style.—Messrs. Printers, I wish you would write me word who the author is—and then if I could only handle a pen as fast as I can use my tongue, I would soon silence the busy fellow, be he who he may. Ne must be a very extraordinary creature if he has not some weak place, and must keep it well secured if I do not discover it.

Although my name is *Clackit*, I make no more clack than my neighbors. I positively deny having any thing to do with making *Lies*. I may sometimes circulate a lie, and very innocently, too—I generally tell what I hear, and seldom add any thing to it. I may possibly sometimes miss a word or two, but where's the injury, if the sense is retained? If the affair is not related precisely as I told it—if my looks and actions are misunderstood—it is not my fault. Secrets are very often committed to my safe-keeping. A short time ago, a momentous one was entrusted to me, and I asked my neighbor Mrs. Wiggle, to help me keep it. She promised to do so, but it soon escaped her; she was not so careful as me—although she kept it a short time, it increased rapidly—neither did it stop after it left her—it fell from time to time into prolific mouths, and in a short while bore very little resemblance to its original self. It soon made a great noise in our town; it came to the ears of the persons about whom it was related; they commenced an investigation, traced the report from mouth to mouth, until it returned to me; I gave the name of the person who entrusted it with me—she had the audacity to deny having told me any such thing. I could not prove it, and had to suffer alone. It all turned out to be a lie, to be sure, but I was innocent, according to the principle of Watson, (not Watson, Bishop of Llandaff, in one of your late papers) as I did not tell the lie “knowingly.” It was perhaps from this circumstance that I have been traduced as a liar in the “*Card*.” Nature has given me a curious disposition. I have a great desire to know every thing about my neighbors. I make it a point, therefore, to enquire concerning them, when I meet my acquaintances at tea-parties, and the like places, whom I always find as equally ready to communicate all they know—but I am sometimes very much vexed and troubled to find they know no more than I do—that they cannot explain the meaning of certain things, I am extremely anxious to ascertain—in this predicament, what more rational cause to pursue, than to fill up the uncertainties by guessing—I guess amongst others—some mischievous person present, at some other meeting of his associates, tells what she heard us say,

without relating the reason and manner—the guessing is changed into fact. Many a woman in our town has thus given rise to a *white*, and sometimes to a *black* story, which has created some disturbance, and it is now wished to charge the whole upon me. I do aver, there are half a dozen women in our town, who have a great deal more concern in these matters than I have. The part I sometimes innocently take therein, I have related above.

When I hear a thing, I tell it to another—atid who is there that does not do the same? I always endeavor to relate the matter as I heard it, and who can do more? If I sometimes make a mistake, should I not be forgiven? Every body is liable to make mistakes. Don't you think, Messrs. Printers, that the author of the *Card* should be ashamed of his conduct? He sends a “*Card*” full of *Lies*, and publishes it to the world for truth—complaining of me for telling a lie or two in my own town.

The object of this communication principally is, to inform the public that “*A Card*” is a forgery, and thus to rescue my character from the reproach justly attached to that of a liar. But since I am writing, and as I do not wish to appear before the public again, I beg leave to embrace this opportunity to inform the public, that I continue to offer for sale, Dry Goods of every description, Crockery Ware, &c. &c. and all the articles of trade adapted to the use and comfort of the inhabitants of a country town—a the same stand formerly occupied by my dear deceased husband, George Clackit. He was engaged in the same business for a number of years after our intermarriage. I assisted him in the store, and thus acquired a competent knowledge of the trade, to enable me to continue it since his death.

Soon after Mr. Clackit's death, the neighbor above mentioned came and set himself down alongside of me, and opened a shop, but poor soul, he has not as yet done much by fair rivalry, and has therefore attempted to injure me by “*A Card*—for I will have it be the author. This is the first time I have advertised for customers; and to entice them to come and deal with) me, I will relate my manner of dealing, the same manner pursued by my dear George in his life-time, and followed by me ever since his death; and a good one it is, too, when I consider the amount of dollar, we have realized.

If I take a counterfeit bank note. I pass it off again—if I cannot do so without being asked whether it is good or not? I never tell a lie about it. I buy a hoghead of Rye Whiskey, and by the aid of Alinson's magic patent, soon convert it into Patent Brandy. A person enquires for Brandy—I draw the patent Brandy. I have sold immense quantities of this kind of Brandy to tavern-keepers cheap—they sell the most of it to persons who love to get drunk—it answers the purpose of the best of Brandy—its made, sold, and diluted, and not a lie told concerning it by any of us dealers therein.

I am deceived, and buy damaged goods;—the defect to be sure, is not discoverable without particular examination, and will even escape the most vigilant—what can I do, then, if I do not sell them?

If any one comes in, who does not appear to be acquainted with the regular price of goods, I ask a little more for my goods than I would ask one who possesses knowledge—if it is given, so much the better—if objected to, I fall a little, and a little, until I find a price to suit—always taking care, in the first instance, to ask a price, giving sufficient space to fall. This I call feeling the pulse of the purchaser—a very innocent experiment—but no one can justly say there is any lying in it.

Whenever I purchase a new stock of goods, my store is usually crowded for several days with customers; if they complain of the price, I uniformly tell them; I repeat it again and again for several days, that they are entirely mistaken, the goods are cheap, as low, even lower than the Philadelphia prices, and that I purchased them at auction, and was very fortunate in getting them low, or I could not afford to sell at that price. On some occasions I call in the aid of a friend in Philadelphia who happened to be at auction, and knowing my business, and supposing the article would suit me, was kind enough to purchase it for me extremely low. If they still hesitate, I tell them about the scarcity of the article, that it is advancing in price, and they had better purchase now—that the goods are of a better quality, a great deal, than my next neighbor Trisum's, who asks a greater price. If they don't live in town, I tell them, they cannot find such goods at such prices at any other store in town. If they are still obstinate, and won't buy at my price, I let them take the goods at their own—for I make it an invariable rule not to suffer the person to leave the store without selling. Is not all this fair trade? Others do the same.

I could relate the changes which the *Gin*, *Spirits*, *Sugar*, &c. undergo, after they come into my hands, by means of which the quality and quantity thereof is much increased—but I apprehend

I have said sufficient to entitle me to a “share of the public patronage,” and besides, there are some over-conscientiously scrupulous people, who sometimes complain a little of my manner. Mark, Messrs. Printers; they were never engaged in business themselves.

These hard times compel us traders to keep a bright look-out, and we are sometimes pushed to our very wit's end to find ways and means to dispose of our goods and make a profit. I always possessed what is called in our technical language, a “happy knack” of selling goods; and have turned it much to my advantage. The writer of the *Card* has dated his letter at *Wormwood Hall*—there is no wormwood about my house, and if you will visit me, I assure you, you shall find every thing agreeable.

I have one thing to desire—if you receive any more letters purporting to come from me, compare the signature with this, and ascertain whether it is genuine before you publish it. One thing more—if you possess any gallantry, let me know who sent you that letter, and I will make him repent—heartily repent of his conduct.

DINAH CLACKIT.
April 17, 1821.

For the Washington Whig.
NAPLES.

Oh! for that minstrel's soul of fire
That breath'd, and Sparta's arm was strong;
Oh! for some master of the lyre
Again to wake that kindling song.

IRISH PAPEL.

The shrill trumpet of war o'er the plains is resounding,
The trumpet that bids Naples prepare for the fight;
The legions of death are swiftly advancing,
And Freedom is hid with the mantle of night.

But ere long the cool streams of classic renown,
With their bright verdant meads and landscapes around,
Engorged with gore in blood shall be
O'ercast,
And ages to come will mark O scord's dark
Mm mind.

'Tis then the escutcheons of slav'ry's horde,
With the loud blast shall rattle and vanish
In air;
While legions of freemen will ne'er sheath
The sword,
'Till the red fire of vengeance has shielded
The fair.

Then boldly advance, ye veterans, with might,
And drive your oppressors aghast from
Your shore—
May the great God of armies assist you in
fight,
And nerve you with vigor your rights to
restore.

FILIUS LIBERTATIS.
FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the New York Mercantile Advertiser,
May 11.

Important from Europe.
The April packet ship *Admiral*, capt. Maxwell, and the ship *Hector*, capt. Gallender, both arrived yesterday afternoon from Liverpool, which port they left in company on the 6th of April—and the editors of the *Mercantile Advertiser* have received papers to that date, with London papers to the evening of the 4th, and Lloyd's Lists to the 3d of last month, all inclusive.

The papers announce the important fact, that the Neapolitans have failed in their attempt to establish a free government; they have signed a convention with the Austrians, and the war in Italy is ended.

It appears, that after the affair at Reitti, the Austrians advanced to Aquila. Subsequently, a bulletin was issued, dated at Castel di Sangro, and signed by gen. Win. Pepe, of which the following is an extract.

“The corps commanded by general Pepe was chiefly composed of legionaries and provisional militia, who were hastily assembled on the first announcement of the movements of the Austrian troops, and who never believed the war in which we were engaged was serious.”

“With this corps gen. Pepe had to guard the valley of Rovello, Tagliacozzo, Antrouco, Leonessa, and the Tronto. The enemy appeared in force in the neighborhood of Civita Ducale. Among the courses of which gen. Pepe had it in his power to follow, the most prudent was a debouche from his position and to attempt an extensive reconnaissance. On the morning of the 7th, he attacked the enemy near Rieti, and at the same time directed an attack to be made near Leonessa by three battalions. The national troops, and particularly those of the line, drove back the enemy with the greatest bravery. A demi battalion of the Capitana distinguished itself in the first line, as did a demi battalion of the 3d light infantry.”

“In vain did the enemy deploy all his cavalry in the plain of Rieti, our sharpshooters handled the hussars severely, and killed a great number of them, including some superior officers. “After a warm fire had continued for

seven hours, the enemy brought up reinforcements. His numbers soon became very superior to ours. The general ordered a retreat, which was effected with a loss of some troops received.

But the enemy advanced; the fire of his artillery threw into disorder the second line of our militia, who, perceiving that the troops composing the first line were retreating, believed the corps defeated which they had so bravely sustained for seven hours under the hottest fire. Many of the battalions of militia dispersed.

“The enemy, surprised at the courage our troops had opposed to them, did not venture to advance on any point; but having learned from spies the disorder which had taken place, he seized the propitious moment, and tried with large masses to force the passage of Antrouco. This defile was defended with great valor by the brave General Russo, whose troops fought well; but our troops were overcome by numbers, and the defile was carried. General Pepe then moved his headquarters to Sulmona, and on the 11th to Castel di Sangro, where he intended to recombine his corps; and to present to the enemy that resistance which he ought to expect from Neapolitan soldiers, when recovered from a first surprise. This corps will be recognised, and will be rendered worthy of the esteem of the enemy and the nation.”

This intelligence is contained in a Neapolitan journal of the 14th ult., which adds, that General Pepe was expected in the capital, and that he was to be replaced by Gen. Filangeri; Marshal Verdinosi, whose column had sustained no loss, was also stated to be in the province of Chietto, embarrassing the enemy by manœuvring on his flanks. At Capua a council of war was held by the Prince Regent, and on the breaking up of the council, lieutenant general Fardella was despatched to Florence, on a mission to the King.

A private letter from Naples, of the same date, declares, that even the defiles of Antrouco, where a few men would have sufficed to arrest the progress of a whole corps of the enemy, were abandoned precipitately, and that the fugitives committed such excesses, that the gates of Sulmona were closed against them. The army of Carosca, which found itself in danger of being cut off, received orders to abandon the entrenched camp of Magnado and the line of the Garigliano, and to retire to Capua, by that of the Volturno. As soon as the news of the complete defeat of General Pepe was received, the Prince Regent communicated it to the Parliament, who adopted a resolution of sending an address to the King.

Fourth Bulletin of the Austrian army.

Head-quarters at Tenoa, March 20.
“The grand army, after passing the Liri, at Ceprano, advanced rapidly on St. Germano. Gen. Carosca had fallen back with his army into the entrenched position of Mignano, on the road to Capua. The same spirit which caused the dispersion of gen. Pepe's army in Abruzzi manifested itself in a still more violent way in the camp of Miguana. The troops, unwilling to fight for the Insurgent cause, declared against their chiefs, who could only escape from the danger that threatened them by allowing the soldiers to disperse, and return to their homes, after laying down their arms.

“The Neapolitan army no longer exists. The royal guard alone, faithful to the sentiments which its name was calculated to produce, preserved order and discipline.

“The forts of St. Germano on the Monte Cassino surrendered yesterday. The soldiers were compelled to surrender, with cries of *Live the King*.”

“Capua, one of the strongest bulwarks of the kingdom, opens its gates to-morrow.

To-morrow our advanced guard will be at Versa.

“The war is ended. Our entrance into the capital will be that of an allied army.

“What has been done at Naples was neither the wish of the people nor the army. This facts prove.”

Convention between the Austrians and Neapolitans.

“The undersigned furnished with full powers for that purpose, have agreed upon the following articles:
“1. There shall be a suspension of hostilities on all the points of the kingdom. Hostilities shall also cease by sea,

with as little delay as possible. Orders to this effect shall be immediately despatched by the two armies.
“3. The Austrian army shall occupy Capua. To-morrow, the 21st, its posts shall occupy, but not pass the town of Aversa.

“4. The occupation of the town of Naples and its forts shall be the object of a particular convention.
“5. The Austrian army shall respect persons and property, whatever may be the particular circumstances of each individual.

“6. All royal property and property of the state existing in the provinces occupied by the Austrian army, of which it may occupy; all arsenals, magazines, parks, duck yards, manufactories of arms, &c. belong of right to

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the king, and shall be respected as such. In all the places and forts occupied by the Austrian army, there shall be independent of the Austrian commander, a governor in the name of the king. All the material of war, as far as respects the administrative part, shall be under the royal administrative directors.

8. The present convention shall be ratified by the prince regent and by the baron Frimont, the general commanding the Austrian army.

Signed at the Grand Priory of Naples, before Capua, March 20, 1821.

Baron AMBROSIO,
Count FRYNELMONT."

SARDINIA.—A private letter from Paris, dated March 21, says: "A courier, who has arrived this day from Italy, states, that the affairs of Piedmont are not in that situation which has been reported; that the provisional junta have declared the prince of Carignano, and all other members of the royal family incapable of reigning. It is added, that they are making great preparations for marching on Milan, where they have been invited. The public are in the greatest anxiety, to hear the news of this intended movement."

The other accounts from that country, which have arrived by express are as follows.

Turin, March 23.—Tranquility and order prevail in this Capital. If disorders and misfortunes have occurred in the provinces as well as at Genoa, to the inconceivable conduct of the prince regent alone they must be attributed. The streets of Turin are filled with soldiers. Numerous contingents are arriving from all the provinces of the kingdom; Count San Rosa, minister of war and marine, has addressed an order of the day to them. The Russian minister has taken his departure. It is to be hoped that the great powers will not consent to any attempt of Austria, to occupy Piedmont as well as Naples, as that would be to give up to her the whole of Italy.

Paris, April 1.
A telegraphic despatch announces that the Austrians had entered Naples on the 25th.

Catholic Bills.—The Catholic bills were passed on the 2d of April, by a majority of 19.

Fires.

On Wednesday morning, about one o'clock, the livery stables of David Bacon, in New Market street, running from Vine to Callowhill street, between Second and Front, were discovered to be on fire, by the watchman, as he was taking his round—fortunately, too, in time to prevent any material damage.

There appears to be little doubt of its being the work of an incendiary. A person has been taken up under strong suspicions of being concerned in this nefarious attempt.

About eight o'clock yesterday morning, another fire was discovered in a building at the corner of Coates and Third streets, occupied as a refinery of camphor, &c. It is understood that the latter fire originated either in accident or carelessness.—*Phil. Gaz.*

The Roger Williams Cotton Factory, in Warwick, R. I. owned principally by gentlemen in Providence, was on Friday morning, the 11th inst. entirely consumed by fire, with all its valuable machinery, except the water wheel. The loss is estimated at rising to \$85,000.

Parricide.—Cornelius McDaniel, of Marlborough, Ulster county, and Jane Post, his sister, have been committed to prison, charged with the foul and unnatural crime of murdering their own father by breaking his neck. The wretched victim of their barbarity had been buried, but in consequence of circumstances transpiring, which led to a suspicion of his being murdered, the body was taken up, and, after surgical examination, and calling several witnesses, the coroner's jury found a verdict against the son and daughter, who were stated to have crinated each other.—*N. Y. Nat. Adv.*

Much damage often occurs by the fire worm, and other small worms, destroying the kernel or sprout of corn soon after it is planted; the following is a remedy: At the time of planting, drop in each hill a piece of cob. The worms will work in this, and not touch the corn.

Dreadful Effects of Fright.—A short time since a young woman of Exeter, England, named Whicker, who was in the habit of going out to day work at her needle, was passing through a field, which the servant of the house she had left, had represented to her as haunted; and the fears of the credulous girl being thus awakened, a black boy having wrapped himself in a sheet, concealing all but his face and hands, met her in the path. The shock was too strong for her reason—she became faint; and in about a fortnight was conveyed to the asylum near Exeter, deprived of all those noble powers of intellect which dignify human nature above the brute creation; and though the dreary void of her mind is

occasionally irradiated by intervals, she soon relapses into insanity, from which it is feared she will never perfectly recover!—*London paper.*

MARRIED.

At Orange, on Tuesday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Hillyer, Mr. Henry Force, of Bridgetown; E. J. to Miss Mary B. Leforge, of the former place. At Elizabeth-Town, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. Dr. McDowell, the Rev. David McGee, Pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church in that town, to Miss Ann F. Wilson, daughter of the late James Wilson, Esq. of the same place.

At Trenton, on the 10th inst. by the Rev. Abiel Carter, Mr. William H. Welling, to Miss Rachel E. Potter, both of that place.

DIED.

At Trenton, on the 11th inst. after an illness of five weeks, in the 34th year of her age, Mrs. Jane Vanhart, wife of Mr. Wm. Vanhart.

At Lyon's Farms, on the 14th inst. Mr. Joseph Lyon, sen. in the 81st year of his age.

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 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 Moses Bateman, complainant; and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 10.—April 14, 1821.—1s
The lands of Robert Alderman, and others defendants, is adjourned to the 12th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 15, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

By Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the snow time and place.
The following described Lands, the first

A FARM,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The remainder of the lands of Daniel Paulin and Richard Sheppard, which consists of three VALUABLE FARMS, is further adjourned to Wednesday, the 6th day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 15, 1821.

At the same time and place,
A FARM,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
March 20.—1s

The lands of John Bennett, is further adjourned to the 6th of June next, between the hours of 12 and 6 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 15, 1821.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

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

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11.
1, 2, 6, 7, 8, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
12 to 16, 4 and 5

At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
15 and 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 E.
31 and 32, 14

At the seat of government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 W.
5 to 10, 20
6 to 9, 21
8 to 14, 22.

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township six, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.
15 to 10, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E.
15 and 16, 3
15 to 22, 1 & 2 W.

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.
22, 4 and 5
15 to 21, 6 and 7.

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 W.

At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, & 13 W.
15, 16, and 17, 14.

At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west.
15 to 21, 15, 16, and 17.

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President!
JOSHIAH MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office
May 21.—1A

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 year. The first numbers will probably be issued in May.

Littell & Henry,
74 South Second Street, Philadelphia.
May 8.—ts

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, having taken the White Store formerly occupied by his Father, situate opposite Stratton & Buck'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. Merseilles.
May 14, 1821.—1f

30,000 Three Feet CEDAR SHINGLES,
Just received and for sale by

Mark M. Sheppard & Co.
Greenwich, 5th mo. 14th 1821.—6t.

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.—1f

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 Moore's 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.

The remainder of the lands of Job Huff, with the VALUABLE TANYARD and Improvements, which was to have been sold this day is adjourned to Tuesday the 5th day of June next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 16, 1821

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 Rowen, 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 Cohansey 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.

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

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.—1f

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 1618, all new and in good order, and stands on Cohansey 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.—3s

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 C.

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins 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 Sayres' 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 McGee, David Wallen and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dave, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, and Benoni Dare, assignees 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 Sayres' 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.—1s

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 24, April 1821.—1f

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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Farm, Storehouse and Wharf, and Tavern Stand,

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

SALT MARSH,

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

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

Feb. 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.

May 30

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.—Sr*

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, Auditors.
JAMES HOOD,
Deerfield, April 28th, 1821.

May 7—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 Pantaloons and a new Fur Hat. Whoever takes up said boy and bring him back, shall receive the above reward; but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy under the peril of the law.

Lott Fithian.

Bridgeton, April 30, 1821.—3t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. **JEREMIAH MORAY**, an apprentice to the Weaving business. He is in his 26th year, not tall, but tolerably thick set. Whoever will take up the said apprentice and return him to me, shall be entitled to the above reward, but no charges.

Daniel Roray.

Cedarville, May 14, 1821.—3t

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which 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. WILLIAMS & BROTHER.** March 26, 1821.—3m.

NOTICE.

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

Jarvis Brewster.

April 30, 1821.—3t

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot,

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

ISAIAH DUNLAP, Administrator.
April 30, 1821.—3t

Sheriffs Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of John Kimsey, in Port Elizabeth; the one full equal moiety of the two described

Lots of Land,

Situate in the township of Mauris River, the first in Port Elizabeth, adjoining lands of Jacob 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.—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, 2
April 30, 1821.—3t

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 Roadtown, 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

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

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

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.

AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, lead ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal Weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfei, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Hilous 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 cholick, 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, scurbitic 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 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 cleanse and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

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

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

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

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

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

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

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism; and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without 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 if 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 Ape, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

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 fur a dividend of his estate.

Jacob Shull,
Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Bridgeton, April 17—23—Assignees.

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 execution 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 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 1st 1821.—ts

In Chancery of New Jersey

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

In pursuance of a writ of execution, issued out of the Court of Chancery of New-Jersey, in

the above case, to me directed,

And pursuant to Adjournment,

Will be exposed to sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON WEDNESDAY,

June 6, 1821,

At the hour of 2 o'clock in the afternoon.

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

The following Tracts of Land, to wit:

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

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

3. A tract of land, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, adjoining lands now or late of Neri Ogden, containing 26 acres, more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

12. The undivided-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, 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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.