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**JOHN CLARKE & Co.**

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

No subscription will be received for a shorter period than six months, nor discontinued until all arrears are paid.

### SELECTED POETRY.

#### Spring.

BY WILLIAM RAY.

Look through creation, and behold  
The wonders of Almighty power;  
Eternal wisdom's works unfold  
In every leaf—in every flower;  
There is a God, all good, all wise,  
The very meanest insect cries.  
Seasons, revolving in their spheres,  
A thousand rural beauties bring;  
But loveliest of the group appears,  
Thy green-dress'd beauty, charming spring,  
The music of whose morning voice,  
Bids all the sons of earth rejoice.  
Winter is death—Thence nature mourns  
To see her offspring Lifeless lie;  
Summer and autumn weep, by turns,  
To see their children droop and die:  
But Spring revives their hopes again,  
And breathes new life through every vein.

How emblematic of that day,  
The glorious resurrection morn,  
When, deck'd in brighter robes than May,  
In robes that angel hosts adorn,  
The soul, redeem'd, shall burst its tomb,  
And in immortal glory bloom.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

#### DR. BERKLEY.

This excellent Prolate was blest with a reason of wonderful seriousness and solidity of mind, and of a most heavenly disposition, who died in his childhood. Master Berkley once asked his father, what was the meaning of the words Cherubim and Seraphim which occur in the Holy Scriptures, and the Service of the Church. The answer returned was—Cherubim is a Hebrew word signifying Knowledge; Seraphim is another word of the same language, signifying Flame; from whence it is inferred, that Cherubim are orders of celestial beings excelling in knowledge; the Seraphim celestial likewise, excelling in Divine Affection. The child replied, "I hope that when I die I shall be one of the Seraphim, for I had rather love God than know all things."

#### An Animated Picture.

Woman is a very nice and very complicated machine. Her springs are infinitely delicate, and differ from those of man pretty nearly as the work of a repeating watch does from that of a town-clock. Look at her; how delicately formed! Examine her senses; how exquisite and nice! Observe her understanding; how subtle and acute! But look into her heart, there is the watch-work, composed of parts so minute in themselves, and so wonderfully combined, that they must be seen by a microscopic eye, to be clearly apprehended.

The perception of a woman is as quick as lightning. Her penetration is intuition; I had almost said instinct. By a glance of her eye she shall draw a deep and just conclusion. Ask her how she formed it: she cannot answer the question. The philosopher deduces inferences; and his inferences shall be right: but he gets to the head of the staircase, if I may say so, by slow degrees, and mounting step by step. She arrives at the top of the staircase as well as he: but whether she leaped or flew there, is more than she knows herself.

Such are the vicissitudes of human life, that a person, we believe, allied to a most opulent family in Berkshire, and to a late member for Wallingford, educated at Westminster school, of no common attainments, and, in the opinion of the late Dr Horsley, as well as Dr. Vincent, once of great public promise, a member of the University of Oxford, and a barrister at law; is now a pauper upon the parish of Camberwell, and was lately begging his bread in Wales!

### EFFECTS OF SLAVERY.

With a mingled feelings of horror and astonishment, we announce the circumstance of a slave having, in a moment of desperation, destroyed himself, by cutting his own throat. This man was sent up from Dorchester county, in this state, by his master, for sale; and sold to a trader. Horror seized on the mind of the black; and the

force of his mental suffering, when anticipating his future hardships; overpowering his reason, he resisted the attempt of a constable to force him from the packet; and, on Light street wharf, with the fatal knife released his agonized soul from the ignoble body which held it in durance vile.  
*Balt. M. Chron.*

### Miscouri.

A gentleman residing at Chariton, Missouri, writes to his friend in Virginia, under date of Feb. 25th: "A very great change has taken place in this country—business is now worth nothing; money cannot be had; lands will not sell at all; it is a fine time for those who have money to secure good lands; the best can be had at one dollar and twenty-five cents per acre; we have produce in abundance; corn at 75 cents per barrel, pork 2 dollars per cwt. &c."

### CURIOUS MEDICAL FACT,

Mr. Balfour, of Edinburgh, has published a wonderful instance of the power of nature. George Peddie, a house carpenter, having struck off the fore finger of his left hand, by a single stroke of a hatchet, when working at his vocation, in the Advocats Library, appealed to him to have the wound dressed. The finger was cut off in the cleanest manner, not straight across, but an acute angle.—The Doctor inquired after the remainder of the finger; Peddie told him he had never inquired after it, but he supposed it would be found about the place where the accident happened. It was brought to him; it was quite cold, of the colour of tallow, upwards of twenty minutes having elapsed since the accident happened. The Doctor cleansed the two surfaces with cold water, joined them carefully, and tied up the man's arm in a sling.—Peddie, two days after the finger was replaced, being ridiculed by his acquaintances for his credulity in believing that the finger would adhere, applied to another medical gentleman, and insisted to have it taken off; but fortunately for the benefit of the medical science, and of the man himself, nature had been too busy to even his early interference to defeat her purpose. On examining the finger, adhesion had taken place. In a short time, the man recovered feeling in the finger, and the free use of it, in every respect.

The finger, in fact, (Doctor Balfour says) is the handsomest the man has, and has gathered both heat and sensation.—The mutilated piece was an inch and a half long at the thumb side, and an inch on the other.

*London paper.*

**Novel Propositions.**—In the Legislature of Ohio on the 18th ultimo, the following was submitted by a Mr. Kern, as an amendment to the law for the punishment of crimes:

"That each convict shall be liberated when he shall have committed to memory one chapter of the New Testament for each month for which he may stand sentenced to hard labour; in provision to the contrary notwithstanding."

*From the Port Folio.*

### Spanish Proverbs.

He is my friend who grinds at my mill.  
He is the best scholar who hath learned to live well.  
Enjoy the little you have, while the fool is hunting for more.  
Saying and doing do not 'dinet together.  
Visit your aunt, but not every day in the year.  
There is no evil thing in Spain, but that which can speak.  
The laws go on the king's errands.  
Leave your son a good reputation, and an employment.  
Good courage breaks ill luck to pieces.

He who marries a widow, will often have a dead man's head thrown into his dish.

Make no absolute promises, for nobody will help you to perform them.

He who hath an ill cause, let him sell it cheap.

A wise man never says, I did not think of that.

That which is bought cheap is the dearest.

'Tis more trouble to do ill than to do well.

A covetous man makes a half-penny of a farthing; and a liberal man makes six-pence of it.

Look upon a picture and a battle at a good distance.

If folly were pain, we should hear a great outcry in every house.

Experience and wisdom are the two best fortune tellers.

Ne who will revenge every affront, means not to live long.

The clown was angry, and he paid dearly for it.

Since you know every thing, and I know nothing, pray tell me what I dreamed of this morning.

If you are vexed and angry, you will have two troubles instead of one.

There is no more faithful and pleasant friend than a good book.

He who loves to employ himself well, can never want something to do.

Fortune knocks once, at least, at every man's door.

No sensual pleasure lasted so much as for a whole hour.

Let us be friends, and put out the devil's eye.

'Tis true, there are many very good wives—but they are all under ground!

He who would client the devil, must rise early.

Make a silver bridge for a flying enemy.

He is fool enough who will bray against another ass.

The man is fire—the woman tow—and the devil comes to blow the coals.

*Boston, April 10.*

### Encouraging to Manufacturers.

We understand the last annual dividend of the Waltham manufactory was 20 per cent. on the nominal capital and 30 per cent. on the amount actually paid in. And yet cottons of the same quality are cheaper to the consumer than they used to be when imported from abroad. What a commentary on the doctrine of bounties and premiums to manufacturers, at the expense of the consumer! What will the enemies of domestic industry and national independence say to this? Facts are stubborn things.

*Amer. Statesman.*

### Why the Negro bears heat, better than the White man?

This is a phenomenon which has given rise to considerable discussion. The fact is undoubted—and what has made it more surprising, is the fact, that black surfaces exposed to the sun's rays reflect more heat than white surfaces: as is evinced by Dr. Franklin's famous experiment of different coloured cloths being spread on the snow. The black would sink into the snow, while the white would scarcely dissolve any of it.

Sir Everard Home has presented a paper to the Royal Society of London, giving certain experiments upon the matter. Expose the back of your hand to the sun's rays—if the hand be covered with thin white linen, it becomes irritated and inflamed—freckles first appear, and these are followed by a vesicular separation of the cuticle.—Cover the hand however, with black crapes and though the temperature of the skin exceeds that produced upon the bare skin, yet there is no scorching or blistering of the hand. It thus appears, says Sir Everard, that the deleterious effect of the sun's rays are prevented by an artificial blackening of the surface of the skin—the perspiration becomes more copious as is especially remarked in the negro—and in short, that the conversion of the radiant matter of the sun into sensible heat which conversion is effected by the black surface, tends to prevent the scorching effects, and to promote the cuticular secretion. It is, in fact, because a greater perspiration evaporates, it carries with it, as in all other cases of evaporation, the caloric or heat, that the black man is so much better able to stand heat. This is also the principal cause of the strong effluvia which distinguishes the race.

*From the National Intelligencer.*

**Phenomenon in Tides.**—In Mobile and Pensacola bays, there is but one ebb and one flood in 24 hours.

**Query.**—Is the Gulf stream, the cause of this extraordinary exception to the usual course of tides—and if so, why are not both tides in 24 hours prevented by that course of the coast of Florida?

### Questions to which answers are requested.

1. Why is love like an Irish potatoe?
2. What word is that which by taking away a letter makes you sick?
3. Why is a spectator like a bee-hive?
4. In what month do ladies talk the least scandal?
5. Why are darned stockings like heroes of the last century?
6. Why is a fixed star like pen, ink, and paper?
7. Why is a handsome woman like bread?
8. Why are two laughing girls like the two wings of a chicken?

**Yankee Bet.**—A bet was made on the late election of a cake of Gingerbread of the following dimensions, viz:

ten feet long, two feet two inches wide, and two inches thick, containing forty three feet four inches, board measure. The losers being pretty well satisfied of the election of Gen. Gibbs, the cake was baked by William Bartow, of this town, and was exhibited at the junction of Pwntuxet and High streets, opposite the store of James Snow, jr. on Saturday evening, the 21st inst. its appearance was elegant, being handsomely figured, and dressed with box: it was then cut into pieces, and whei about to be eaten, it was agreed by all the yankee host which attended, that there was no party now, as to eating the gingerbread, and each one, with a slice under his arm, exclaimed, "beiter gingerbread was never eaten."

*Providence Pat.*

**A large hen's nest.**—A grocer at Baltimore states, that he lately unloaded a wagon containing 16 barrels of eggs, amounting to 14,281 eggs! Another wagon lately arrived at Augusta, Georgia, loaded with 59,840 eggs.

A gentleman, who was examined as a witness by the late Lord Ashburton, (then Counsellor Dunning) being repeatedly asked by the counsellor, if he did not lodge in the verge of the court, at length replied, he did. "And pray, sir, for what reason did you take up your residence at that place?" "To avoid the rascally impertinence of Dunning."

### Extraordinary Preservation.

PARIS, (Ky) April 5.

Extract of a letter from a lady in Franklin, Missouri, of unquestionable veracity, to another in this neighborhood, dated 23d Feb. 1821.

"Mr Benjamin F. Rogers, a native of Fayette county, Kentucky, and half brother to Dr. James Moss, late of Maysville, Kentucky, and his friend Mr. Carr, also from Fayette county, were on their return from Council Bluffs, as the cold weather commenced, Rogers was sick and weak; their progress was slow, and a fall of snow exhausted their horses, and they had to abandon them. I was told the snow was three feet deep. Their next attempt was to proceed by water, and they went down the river until Mr. Rogers' weak state of health, and the accumulating ice, determined them to land and decide on Mr. R's remaining until Mr. Carr would proceed to the settlement, and procure help to take him in. The settlement, or inhabited part of the country, was one hundred and fifty miles distant, and they feared, as the weather was so cold, they might both perish, as Mr. Rogers was too weak to proceed.—The snow was raked off by his faithful friend, leaves gathered for a bed, wood to last to his return, a fire kindled, powder left him to kindle his fire in case it would go out, a Buffalo robe and a horse blanket left him, and all the provisions they had, a quart of corn. The friend took his leave, with a promise to return as soon as a man and horse could be procured. The first night he (Carr) stopped, he attempted to kindle a fire, but his powder was wet and he did not succeed; he had to beat about a tree to keep himself from freezing. In this manner he reached the settlement, and as soon as he could, with necessary help, returned to his friend. In the mean time a fall of snow happened.—This added to the difficulty of finding the place where he had left his friend. He thought it was near Cow Island, and spent many days exploring that ground, fearing Rogers had moved his ground. Not succeeding in his search, as he left him on the bank of the Missouri, he was determined to proceed higher up, and on the 21st day after he left him, he found him 40 or 50 miles from his first search, but where he had actually left him. He observed a rise of snow, (the snow was all over the ground) and many tracks of a wolf leading to it, and with a palpitating heart he went up to it, saw a piece of Buffalo robe sticking out, and stooping down, discovered the shining eyes of his friend! He was alive! but his feet much frozen. His fire had given out, and in attempting to make more, his powder blew up. He was afraid his friend had frozen, and in despairing of life, he rolled himself up in his Buffalo robe and lay down. He was eight days without any kind of food, and was so exhausted, that when the wolf stared him in the face, he was not able to make any exertion or noise, to drive him away. They got him safe into Hempstead. It was feared he would lose his feet, but Dr. B—y told me he would not even lose a toe! Is not this a wonderful tale? but nevertheless it is strictly true: I went to see him at the Doctor's in this place. I did not hear all the particulars from himself, as he was in much pain when I saw him, but I had it from the best

authority. He acknowledges the hand of God in his wonderful preservation. It is a miracle! The last time I saw the Doctor he told me he would, he well; that he would lose part of the flesh of his great toes, but expected it would be replaced—let no one, in the most trying circumstances, despair of the mercy of God."

A certain countryman having lost an ass, came to a cryer to give notice of it at the door of the church, which he did for three Sundays; but no news being heard of it, the countryman urged him to continue his proclamation, with the reward of a fat pig to the finder. The cryer being clever, and tired of the fellow's importunities, one day as the people were coming out of church, thus addressed them: "if there be any here, who will come forth, and solemnly declare he never was in love, he shall have a fat pig." A bumpkin, who was leaning on his staff; hearing the conditions, bawled out, "I can take my oath I never was in love." Whereupon the cryer, leading him to the countryman, said, here, I have found you an ass, the reward is mine!

At the London sessions, one of the gentlemen summoned to serve on the petty jury being called, he claimed to be excused on the ground that he had only "been married the day before, and was by no means in a fit condition to deliberate upon a jury." The court seemed to be a little started at this novel objection, but after a moment's consideration, it ordered it to be a good one, and the bridegroom was permitted to return to his new wife.

**Original Anecdote.**—A butcher in this city, who has formerly led a seafaring life, and in the habit of being awakened suddenly, and proceeding to business, attended a Meeting a few evenings since and "fell asleep." In the course of the sermon the preacher, related the parable of the prodigal son with considerable eloquence, concluding, (raising his voice) "and they killed the fatted calf!" The dining butcher being aroused, exclaimed (rubbing his eyes)—"Who's got a fat calf?"  
*N. H. Reg.*

The following curious advertisement appeared in a Concord N. H. paper: "Whereas, I Daniel Clay, through misrepresentation, was induced to post my wife Rhoda, in the papers—now being leave to inform the public, that I have again taken her to wife, after settling our domestic broils in an amicable manner: so that every thing, as usual, goes on like clock work." (Divorce'd, like scissors rent in twain; Each mourned the rivet out; Now what and riveted again. They'll make the old shears cut.)

### Remarkable prevention to Poaching.

A gentleman of Hampshire says an English paper, who was in the habit of being robbed almost every night by poachers, &c. adopted a novel and effectual mode of putting an end to this depredation; he went to London, purchased a man's leg at an hospital, and on his return had it hung up near the next place of public meeting, with a label attached to it, stating it had been caught on his grounds, and requested the right owner would send for it. This had such an effect that he has not since been robbed.

A smart shock of an earthquake was felt at Bangor, (Me.) on the 10th inst. during a storm of snow, wind and rain. The shock was attended with a noise as loud as the heaviest thunder, and agitated the houses so much that the crockery and glass were thrown from the shelves. It went off as it came on, with a heavy rumbling. At Belfast, Camden, Castine and Bucksport, in Maine, a similar shock was felt, accompanied by the same symptoms, and also during a severe storm of snow, rain and hail.

*New York, April 29.*

**Extract of a letter, dated Savannah, April 15.**  
"I made a demand this day on the Planters Bank for \$20,000, and was answered very nobly by the cashier, that they would pay me only in cents; I accordingly had the bills noted for protest. A law of this state allows 25 per cent. interest per annum, which will compensate for impositions of this kind."

In Orange county, N. Y. a female was tried for having two husbands. She was acquitted on account of the Justice who married her the second time not being able to identify her person.

At St. Ritts, every slave who may be freed is required to pay 1100 into the colonial treasury for his certificate of manumission, which is indispensably necessary. The governor has recom-

...to the legislature to repeal the law which thus fines a man for becoming free.

**Slave Trade.**—We learn from our correspondent at Cape de Verdes, that several Spanish slave schooners, with about 100 slaves each, have recently been captured by H. B. M. brig *The Lieut. Logan*, and taken to Sierra Leone. *Boston Patriot.*

A debate has occurred in the British parliament on the distresses arising from *plenty!* It would seem from the eul of Liverpool's remarks, that many great men have been strangely mistaken on one point;—and that he who makes "two blades of grass grow where only one grew before," confers no blessing on mankind, but injures them.

### THE WAIC.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, MAY 28, 1821.

We have inserted in this week's paper the Preface to a volume of Poems by BERNARD BARTON, a member of the Society of Friends in England. This little work has been more highly spoken of by the Reviewers, and indeed by the literary world at large, than any that has recently made its appearance among us. The work has been issued within a few days from the press of *Littell & Henry*, of Philadelphia, and we understand is meeting with a rapidity of sale which its great merits entitle it to receive. This volume is a rare treat for the lovers of choice sentimental poetry, such as they have not, and probably may not meet with for a long time to come.

The following article we received previously to the arrival of the late disastrous news from Italy. We had not room for it at that time. The latter part, though expressed agreeably to the sentiments then prevailing, and authorized by intelligence which we had reason to hope was authentic, is an instance of human miscalculation, and an example of the impossibility there is of drawing any certain conclusion from the fairest appearances in the affairs of nations. In this age of revolutions, when nations change their political condition with a facility that only fills the mind with surprise and astonishment, without giving time to draw deductions from appearances, or calculate on events which may result from operations, it is impossible for the most sagacious statesman to foresee the dangers which approach, and perhaps fallacious to flatter himself with a permanence of the blessings he possesses. Italy is again enslaved. Spain, at present successfully experimenting on, and happily enjoying her change, may soon, through the infamous conduct of despotic tyranny, be reduced to the same condition. England, which might have been the political saviour of that liberty of which they boast, by preserving the sacred fire from being extinguished where anciently it had blazed with all the grandeur and all the purity which incorruptible virtue and honor could make it, and where recently an attempt was made to relume it by efforts which were enkindled by the dying sparks contained in the urn that enclosed the last relics of their ancient glory.—We say England will, in succeeding generations, have cause to feel the universal reproaches of mankind for withholding her aid, when that aid, even in a small degree, would doubtless, from indications which were unequivocal, have given success to the friends of freedom, and raised all the continent of Europe in a few weeks to assert their rights & establish them. The late news leads us into the belief that a visit from the holy alliance is awaiting Spain. England will then have an opportunity of proving her consistency, provided that country is invaded, by sending her aid, unless they believe that the defence of liberty in Spain is of less importance than was the old despotic government supported by the Inquisition in the year 1808, when Bonaparte invaded that country.

For the Washington Whig.

### RESOLUTORY REFLECTIONS.

"Liberty is not to be established by physical, but by moral force," said Navarino, a member of the Spanish Cortes, in an orderly and sensible debate on the 9th of March last, in relation to a riot which had just taken place at a

town by the name of Alcoi, in which the machinery and other property of certain woolen manufacturers were destroyed by the mob. This is a noble sentiment, the correctness of which is not to be questioned, and it is truly encouraging to find such view entertained, and publicly pronounced in that newly organized legislative body.—Several members spoke on that occasion, and if their observations are correctly reported, they were characterized by good sense and moderation, evincing that there is much prudence and knowledge of mankind, as well as talent in the Spanish Cortes.

"Liberty is not to be established by physical, but by moral force." The idea may justly be carried farther—when rational thinking beings are to be operated on, no effect of any consequence can be permanently secured, by physical, without the aid of moral power. You may, it is true, constrain men, or a community, by dint of sheer force, to consent to, or reluctantly acquiesce in measures or things contrary to their propensity and judgment for a short time, but the moment the application of the strong coercion (for it must be strong) is intermitted, the purpose is frustrated.

Rulers whatever be their name, kings, emperors, presidents, governors, or legislators, ought to know, and knowing, forever hear in mind, that the consent of the ruled is all-important to secure respect either to themselves or their edicts. This is a kind of doctrine I know which arbitrary despots have long despised, and practically disregarded. The only thing, however, which has enabled them to do it with impunity, has been the ignorance, and consequent little sensibility of their subjects—but this state of things is fast going by—we have seen something of it, and soon shall much more, of the arts of kings, and emperors, and governors, to gain the consent of the people to proceedings proposed to be adopted. We may reasonably hope that the political principles of our own comparatively happy country will be current throughout Europe at least, before many years elapse. The old absurd idea, that a nation was made for a king over which he might rightfully exercise absolute sway, must be exploded. Rulers must consider themselves trustees for the people, bound to administer for their benefit, and not at liberty to sport with their lives and property, to gratify private resentment, family pride, or in making war for the avowed purpose, and that only of checking the progress of liberal principles. It is too late to effect this latter purpose now—Even admitting that Austria, fighting in the name of the Holy Alliance, (the Emperor Alexander, so much lauded in this country being a member of it) should gain over Naples what they would call a victory, by compelling them to give up their constitution and go back into a servile state—What then? Is the progress of feelings which generated that constitution to be checked by it? Not at all—my word for it, the spread of a spirit of emancipation from that grinding thralldom which binds down the greater part of continental Europe; would be accelerated. There is already too much "light gone forth" too strong a sense of what mankind in a political capacity are justly entitled to, to permit such unholy crusades to be successful.

There is an ungeniousness in the public acts of the existing government of Naples which I much admire.—They freely admit that a probable scene of trials and severe suffering is before them, that disproportionate numbers are in motion against them, thus discovering a disposition to make known to the nation and to the army an undisguised state of the case, relying as they properly, may on the justice of their cause, they call upon all to help, and if the accounts are to be relied on it would seem that there is an almost unanimous disposition to do so.

AN OBSERVER.

### Extract from Chalmer's Discourses.

"And if ye do good to them which do good to you, what thank have ye? for sinners do a like even the same."—*Luke vi. 33.*  
"But when a man becomes a believer, there are two great events which take place at this great turning point in his history. One of them takes place in Heaven—even the expunging of his name from the book of condemnation. Another of them takes place on earth—even the application of such a sanctifying influence to his person, that all old things are done away with him, and all things become new with him. He is made the workmanship of God in Christ Jesus our Lord. He is not merely forgiven the sin of every one evil work of which he had aforetime been guilty, but he is created anew unto the corresponding good work. And, therefore, if a Christian, will his honesty be purified from that taint of selfishness by which the general honesty of this world is so deeply and extensively pervaded. He will not do this good thing, that any good thing may be done unto him again. He will do it on a simple regard to its own native and independent rectitude. He will do it because it is honorable, and be-

cause God wills him so to adorn the doctrine of his Saviour. All his fair dealing, and all his friendship, will be fair dealing and friendship without interest. The principle that is in him, will stand in no need of aid from any such auxiliary—but strong in its own unborrowed resources, will it impress a legible stamp of dignity and uprightness on the whole variety of his transactions in the world. All men find it their advantage, by the integrity of their dealings, to prolong the existence of some gainful fellowship into which they may have entered. But with him the same unsullied integrity which kept this fellowship together, and sustained the progress of it, will abide with him through its last transactions, and dignify its full and final termination. Most men find, that, without the reverberation of any mischiefs on their own heads, they could reduce beneath the point of absolute justice, the charges of taxation. But he has a conscience both towards God and towards man, which will not let him; and there is a rigid truth in all his returns, a pointed and precise accuracy in all his payments. When hemmed in with circumstances of difficulty, and evidently tottering to his fall, the demand of nature is, that he should apply his every artifice to secure a provision for his family. But a Christian mind is incapable of artifice; and the voice of conscience within him will ever be louder than the voice of necessity; and he will be open as day with his creditors, nor put forth his hand to that which is rightfully theirs, any more than he would put forth his hand to the perpetration of a sacrilege; and though released altogether from that tie of interest which binds a man to equity with his fellows, yet the tie of principle will remain with him in all its strength. Nor will it ever be found that he, for the sake of subsistence, will enter into fraud, seeing that, as one of the children of light, he would riot, to gain the whole world, lose his own soul."

From the Baltimore Patriot, May 18.

### CONSTELLATION FRIGATE.

By the Canada, from Buenos Ayres, arrived here yesterday; a letter is received from Capt. Ridgely, of the Constellation, dated at St. Jago de Chili, Feb. 15, which states the arrival of that ship at Valparaiso on the 4th, in 44 days from Rio Janeiro, all well.

The Macedonian frigate, Captain Downs, had not sailed for the United States at the date of the above letter.

On Friday, the officers and crew of the Artigas privateer "Valiente Guacurú," sent to this port from Martinique in the French corvette *Egerie*, on a charge of piracy, were brought up before the Circuit Court of the United States, by writ of *habeas corpus*. After an examination of the witnesses, and hearing counsel, the court discharged all the officers and seamen, except the captain, on the ground of a want of evidence to justify the charge of piracy against them. The captain was remanded to prison for trial at the next term in October, and three of the men retained as witnesses. Charles J. Ingersoll, Esq. district attorney, was the prosecuting counsel in the case; and J. Swift, John M. Scott, and M. DeLury, Esqs. counsel for the accused.—*Franklin Gazette.*

An inquest was held on the evening of the 18th inst. by John K. Cowperthwaite, Esq. on the body of William Pedegrove, who dropped down, and expired instantly, in the neighborhood of Camden, on the afternoon of said day. The jury returned a verdict of death by hypochondriac affection, or some other disease to them unknown.

We understand that the deceased had, for some time previous, exhibited symptoms of mental derangement, and that he was a native of the county of Monmouth, in this state.—*American Star.*

### Counterfeit Notes.

We lately mentioned the alteration of one dollar Camden notes to five dollars. We have heard of other alterations of a similar character. We have now before us a One Dollar Note of the Farmers' Bank of New Jersey, of Mount Holly, which has been altered to a Ten Dollar Note. In the margin of the note, in no less than five places, the one has been altered to a Ten, and once in the body of the note. In all those cases, the alteration has been made by scratching out, as with the point of a sharp pen-knife, the letters and figures, and with a pen making the alteration necessary. This is evident upon the face of the note, but still more clearly seen, if the note be held up between the eye and the light. At the end of the word "dollar," an s has been added with a pen. The note before us was last evening offered by woman at a store in Second street. An examination of the note taking place, the woman who offered it went off and has not since called.—*Democratic Press.*

On Thursday evening, the 17th inst. the Coroner of Philadelphia, was called upon to hold an inquest on the body of Mr. Isaac Brazington, of the North-

ern Liberties; after examining a number of witnesses, the jury made out the verdict that the above Isaac Brazington came to his death in consequence of blows inflicted by certain persons. He has left a widow and several children to lament his loss.

Isaac Brazington was a native of New Jersey.

We understand that the Governor and Council, at their late sitting as a Court of Pardons, further respited John Gooby, condemned to be executed, till the first Tuesday in November next.

*True Amer.*

A young man by the name of Peter Miller, was killed instantly, on the 11th inst. by a flash of lightning, while at work in a garden near Philadelphia; the violence of the shock threw his body several yards.

The U. S. sloop of war *Hornet*, Captain Read, from New York, arrived off Havana after a long passage.

The general government has paid 15,000 dollars to the Mayor of Baltimore, in part pay of the claims of that city for expenditures in the late war.

The legislature of Connecticut met at Hartford on the 2d inst.

The legislature of Rhode Island convened at Newport on the 2d inst.

The legislature of the state of New York has passed an act, vesting in the court of chancery a jurisdiction over the estates of habitual drunkards, similar to that it exercises over those lunatics, provided the requisite costs of petitions, &c. shall not exceed twenty dollars.

**Melancholy.**—Robert Stanton, formerly a master of a vessel of New-Brunswick, was accidentally killed by falling into the hold of a vessel near the lower dock, on Friday, the 11th inst. The body was interred the day following, on which occasion the Rev. Mr. Pitman, delivered in the Methodist church, a discourse suitable to the occasion.

An extraordinary magnet, which holds 56 lb. weight in suspension, is deposited in the New-England Museum for a few days.—*Bost. D. Adv.*

The mass of native silver, found seven miles northwest of Alexandria, District of Columbia, by Mr. Charles Shields, weighing 69 ounces when found, is deposited in the Philadelphia Museum for inspection, until 12 o'clock on Thursday, by Mr. John Adam, the purchaser.

**To prevent the smoking of a Lamp.**

Soak the wick in strong vinegar, and dry it well before you use it; it will then burn both sweet and pleasant, and give much satisfaction for the trifling trouble in preparing it.

The enterprising citizens of Philadelphia are about erecting a spacious exchange, the expense of which, it is believed, will exceed 75,000 dollars.

In Connecticut, a few days since, an ewe sheep was found dead, from which were taken 3 lambs alive!

### Spain.

Capt. Hall, from Cadiz, arrived at Boston, informs that a plot was discovered at Madrid about the 1st of April, which was to have been put in execution on the 24th July. The King's brother was at the head of it, and the object was to produce a counter-revolution. It was disclosed to the government by a Friar and the principal persons concerned were immediately arrested. The King's brother was in close confinement, and it was said would shortly be brought to trial. Ten or twelve persons, said to be connected with the plot, were arrested at Cadiz.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Baltimore, May 19.

### Two days Later from Europe.

An arrival at Norfolk, has enabled our faithful and attentive correspondent Mr. W. G. Lyford, to transmit us a very interesting summary of European news. The disastrous conclusion of the revolution in Naples, appears to be fully confirmed—but other causes of interruption to the tranquillity of Europe still exist, which will continue to give interest to the expected news from that quarter of the globe.

By the brig *Edward*, capt. Smith from Leith, I have received Edinburgh papers to the 9th, containing London dates to the 6th April, two days later than those by the *Amity* and *Hector*, at New York. The following is a summary of their contents:

The Paris papers of the 3d April, contain the sequel of the accounts relative to the submission of the capital, and some of the principal fortresses of the kingdom of Naples, to the Austrians, without a demonstration of resistance. On the 23d March, a column of the Austrian army entered the capital, and defiled before the king's palace, presence of the regent, the duke of Calabria, and his brother, the prince of Salerno. On the same day, the prince regent published, in the form of a proclamation, a letter from the king dated at Florence on the 19th. In this letter his majesty attributes the evils that have befallen the people, to the blind obstinacy of the revolutionists. A royal ordinance was promulgated in the

king's name, on the 24th, appointing a provisional government. The prince, Duke of Calabria, who has hitherto exercised the functions of royalty, is not named among the persons who are to administer it, so that it is to be presumed his authority and influence have fallen with the revolution.

Telegraphic advices were also received at Paris on the 30th April, stating, that on the evening of the 24th inst. the Lazzaroni assembled tumultuously in the streets, and would have executed summary vengeance upon all the Caronari who could be found, had not their designs been frustrated by the Austrians; on the following day tranquillity was entirely restored.

No distinct information had been received by the progress of affairs throughout the north and northwest of Piedmont, or as to the operations of Gen. Latour about Novara. It was said that a declaration of the three Potentates of Austria, Russia and Prussia, against the Piedmontese insurrection, similar to that against Naples, would be shortly published.

Some serious disturbances have taken place at Genoa—and although it is said tranquillity had been again restored, yet the same account adds, that the storm threatens evils, and things have occurred which have exasperated the people to such a pitch that we have passed three very bad days indeed. On the 23d March the people laid hold of the government by force, and dragged him into the city, but they saved his life, and put him into prison, in order they said to be judged by a council of war. On the 22d, common and grasshopper were tired on the people, a thing never seen before in any revolution in Genoa—but the wounded and killed were confined altogether among the soldiery and themselves, and good order was established again in a few days.

A considerable sensation was caused in London on the morning of the 6th ult. by a story put into circulation of an insurrection in the Ionian Islands, connected with alarming projects on the part of Russia. It appeared, after strict inquiry, that the report originated on a letter received in town announcing the rising of the Greeks at Odessa. This insurrection is of the most formidable kind.

Explanations have taken place between the British and Russian governments, relative to the passing of the Dardanelles, by a Russian fleet, (the British government, as well as the Ottoman Porte, protesting against it)—but nothing is said to have occurred to interrupt the harmony and good understanding of the two governments.

**Gen. Pepe, the famous insurgent** (as the Paris papers call him, embarked on the 21st March, on board a vessel prepared for his flight; carrying with him 200,000 Neapolitan ducats. "It is thus that those revolutionary chiefs—those magnanimous patriots, when they have thrown down vengeance on their accomplices, fly and carry with them the spoils of the country they have betrayed."

The Lyons Journal of the 29th, says, "accounts arrived here, announce that the Prince Regent has returned to Turin, at the head of the troops commanded by Gen. Latour, and that the insurgents have thrown themselves into the citadels of Turin and Alessandria. It is added, that the wishes of the nation are to recall Victor Emanuel to his capital."

The House of Lords had not taken up the Catholic bill on 6th April.

The Manchester cotton trade, in spring patterns, was never known to be greater, and the iron trade is so improving in Staffordshire, Shropshire and S. Wales, that it has already advanced 20s. a ton and a prospect of further advancement.

Dr. James Gregory, professor of the practice of medicine, in the university of Edinburgh, died at Edinburgh, 2d April, aged 68.

Mrs. Liston, the fascinating singer, died very suddenly at Bath, on 4th April.

### Still Later.

The ships *Mahaffan*, *Tar*, and *Porter*, *Lee*, both arrived at New York on the 19th, from Liverpool. The former sailed on the 17th, and the latter on the evening of the 19th April, which date the editors of the *Mercury* Advertiser are indebted to Captain Lee, for papers, with Lloyd's Lists of the 17th inclusive.

BRUSSELS, April 19. A thick veil still conceals the cause which have facilitated the entrance of the Austrians into Naples. This event appears to have been foreseen several days before it happened. It was first stated to have taken place on the 20th, then on the 23d, and finally it was discovered that it was not until the 24th that Gen. Frimont's army took possession of the capital. The commanders of Gaeta and Pescara resisted every opposition and repelled all attacks, until, after the convocations concluded with other generals, they were summoned to surrender on pain of being treated as rebels. Indeed, the dullest cannot help remarking, that the troops which were under the command of chiefs devoted to the constitutional and national cause, such as gen. W.

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...ape, Bergani, the commander of Gaeta, and Rosso, the commander of Pescara, have displayed equal courage and fidelity; while generals Filangeri, Casasco and Ambrosio, who negotiated with the Austrians, complain of the treachery of their soldiers, who, they state, even fired on them after they had signed the conventions. We shall, by and by, learn who have been the real traitors.

LONDON, April 17.

The Catholic Relief Bill was discussed last night in the House of Lords, and adjourned to this evening. The earl of Liverpool, earl Grey, lord G-enville, and the lord Chancellor, are yet to deliver their sentiments. It is understood the second reading of the bill will be negatived by a majority of from 20 to 30.

The coronation is said to be fixed for the 19th of June. The new crown, which is much larger, loftier, and more magnificent than the old one, was deposited in the jewel house of the tower on Tuesday. The young gentleman who is to represent the Champion of England on that occasion, is now taking lessons of horsemanship for the purpose at Astley's.

The bill for his majesty's coronation robes exceeds, it is said, 20,000*l.* of which 11,000 falls to the Furrier's share. For the black spots on the robe of the robes no less than 26,000 Astracan Jamb's feet have been required.

Died, in Ireland, the marquis of Londonderry. Lord Castlereagh succeeds to the marquisate. His titles being all Irish, it is, by an article of the Union, at the option of the noble secretary of state, either to retain a seat in the House of Commons, or by vacating, to qualify himself for becoming a representative peer of Ireland. His lordship, it is said, will prefer the former course, and having resigned his seat for the county of Down, will be returned for the borough of Plympton.

The foreign papers state that Mr. Hellfarth, a printer at Erlurt, has invented a press to print eight sheets at time. This machine, which may be made of any size, supplies 7000 copies of each sheet in 12 hours, making 56,000 sheets printed on both sides. The machine is put in motion by one horse, and three men are sufficient to supply it with sheets and take them away. Each sheet perfects itself.

From the Trenton Federalist, May 21.

#### COMMUNICATION.

On Tuesday, the 8th inst. the Medical Society of New Jersey held its annual meeting at Ruyuan's Tavern, city of New Brunswick. At 12 o'clock, the President, Dr. James Lee, of Newark, delivered an address on Natural History, in the course of which he showed the importance of a knowledge of Botany as connected with the science of medicine. This address contained much valuable matter, and is a proof of the Doctor's learning and ability as a writer. The President also favored the society with an accurate and neatly executed drawing of that deleterious plant, the *Cicuta Maculata*. This drawing was from the pencil of the Doctor's son, who has displayed both talent and proficiency in the ornamental art of painting. Dr. Wm G. Reynolds, of Monmouth county, read an elaborate and highly interesting memoir on organic diseases of the heart.

At this meeting the following counties were represented, viz—Morris, Essex, Somerset, Middlesex, Monmouth, Gloucester, Cumberland and Salem. Hunterdon has made a second attempt to form a District Society in that important county. From the spirit manifested on the occasion, it is confidently expected, that a district society in that county will be represented at the next meeting. Burlington alone has remained supine! The District Societies will find, by examining the 28th section of the rules and regulations of this society, that "No appointment of Censors in any of the District Societies can be made, unless the society for whom such appointment is made, be represented at the anniversary meetings of the Medical Society of New Jersey."

The officers for the following year, are Wm. G. Reynolds, (Monmouth) President; Augustus R. Taylor, 1st Vice-President; Wm. B. Ewing, 2d do.; Mm. M'Kissack, sen. 3d do.; Wm. Van Deusen, Corresponding Secretary; John Vanclève, Recording Secretary; E. F. R. Smith, Treasurer; Lewis Condit, Chas. Smith, Peter I. Stryker, Standing Committee.

#### MARRIED.

On Saturday evening (19th inst.) Dr. John P. Beekman, of Kinderhook, N. Y. to Eliza G. daughter of Dr. Abraham Clark, of Newark.

On Wednesday evening, 16th inst. Mr. Ezra B. Morehouse, of Livingston, to Miss Hannah Littell, daughter of Mr. Enos Littell, formerly of Newark.

On the same evening, Mr. Aaron Morehouse, to Miss Esther B. Littell, daughter of Mr. Enos Littell as above.

#### DIED.

On the 4th inst. at his residence near New Egypt, Mr. Henry Reed, a Revolutionary soldier; he was universally

esteemed, as being an honest and industrious man.

At Mount Holly, on the 12th inst. Mr. Samuel Austin, aged 32 years.

### PREFACE

TO THE POEMS OF  
**BERNARD BARTON,**  
A Member of the Society of Friends.  
SECOND EDITION.

#### PREFACE.

THE Author of the following pieces feels the natural satisfaction of an author in having so speedily occasion to introduce them afresh to the public; and he is inclined to avail himself of this occasion to offer, very shortly, a remark or two, chiefly suggested by the various critical notices of which his first edition has been the object.

For the kind manner in which he has been treated by all the literary journals that have honored his unpretending volume by making it the subject of their observations, he is thankful. This he may surely say without incurring the imputation of servility; but to do justice to his own feelings, and to convey a proper idea of the satisfaction which he experiences, he must be permitted to say something more.

The writer is well aware that the power of absolute talent displayed in this volume, cannot bear comparison with those examples of high poetical genius, which are afforded in the works of several of the popular poets of the present day. He had never imposed upon himself by believing, that he could enter into competition with these in point of ability; but he did think, nevertheless, that it was possible his humble productions might be usefully and not unfrequently permitted to take their chance for public favour.

They have found this in a degree beyond his anticipation; and their success, without altering his original estimation of his own talent as a poet, has given him pride as an author beyond what he could have experienced in the assurance of owing that success to genius of the first order. The indulgence with which these pieces have been received proves to him, that the most poignant temptations, and brilliant seductions, addressed to the public taste and moral sentiment, have not yet extinguished, in the public breast, a genuine attachment to the sober and simple exercise of the gentler faculties of the muse; and that, even under the disadvantage of inferior power, readers willingly welcome those lays that appeal only to the pure, and quiet, and conscientious feelings of the heart.

He does not scruple to confess, that his delight in this conviction is increased by what is personal to himself in the testimony just mentioned; but he can most sincerely declare, that the pleasure of finding his compositions generally praised for the absence of all deleterious moral quality, and their tendency to strengthen impressions favourable to virtue and to religion, has far outweighed other considerations in his mind.

The author's religious persuasion having been very commonly alluded to by his critics, he can scarcely avoid referring to this point. That he has not been thought, either to discredit the principles, or dishonour the intellect, of those with whom it is his glory to agree on the most important of all human concerns, cannot but be highly gratifying to him. On the other hand, the liberality with which individuals of different views and habits have connected what is of laudable purpose and salutary tendency in this volume with the tenets and practice of the society of Friends, ought to be, and no doubt will be, duly appreciated by that body of Christians. That the writer should have been instrumental in procuring this public and affectionate testimony to the honour of a cause which he identifies with truth itself, is a circumstance on which his mind will ever delight to dwell. May he not appeal to it in favour of an art which has been not only his amusement, but his consolation;—in the pursuit of which his thoughts have busied themselves with the loftiest and purest objects of contemplation;—an art the not just exercise of which is to be found in the best of all books, conveying the most heart-touching strains of inspired piety?

And know ye foes to song! (well meaning men,  
Though quite forgotten half your Bible's  
Important truths, in spite of verse, may  
please.)  
Yours,

The name of the author from whom these lines are quoted, adds force to his argument. But one is unwilling to think that much argument can now be necessary to vindicate poetry from suspicion or jealousy, as the necessary ally of levity or licentiousness. The example of the author of the following poems is an instance to which it will doubtless be considered pardonable here to refer, that the poet who brings to his task a sensibility to what is worthy and of good report, and a conscientious determination to address himself to no feelings; but those that are in harmony with our duty to God and our neighbour, brings to it qualifications so suitable to the art itself, that they may serve to sustain him in an attempt, to which his powers of mind, without such aid, would probably have been found inadequate.

The poetical parts of the Bible.  
May 28, 1821.—f

#### Stray Ox.

CAME to the house of the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a Brindled Ox, with large horns, has a square crop off the right ear, and another crop half slope off the under-side of the same; is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, and in poor condition. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber.

GEORGE HARRIS.

Jones' Island, Fairfield Township.  
May 28—3t

#### Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 8th inst. JEREMIAH KIRBY, an apprentice to the Weaving business. He is in his 19th 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, &c.

David Gray.

Cedarville, May 13, 1821.—3t

### 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 Sayre and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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

#### A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of John S. Wood and others, said to contain forty-five acres more or less; the undivided half part of two other farms situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayre 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 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 Bennett, and taken in execution at the suit of George Grime, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 20.—ts  
The lands of John Bennett, 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.

### 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,

#### Tracts of Land and Marsh,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

#### 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

### 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.—f

### 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 Cohansy 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.—3t

### 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 Benoni 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

### 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

### 30,000 Three Feet CEDAR SHINGLES,

Just received and for sale by  
**Mark M. Sheppard & Co.**  
Greenwich, 5th mo. 14<sup>th</sup> 1821.—6t.

### 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, 15

At the seat of government, in the territory of A. Kansas, 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, 5  
15, 6  
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 5 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:  
JOSHIA MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office,  
May 21—11A

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

**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 house of John Kimmy, in Port Elizabeth, the following described lands situate in the township of Morris River, the first

**A House and Lot of Land,** in Port Elizabeth, joins lands of Henry Reeves and others, said to contain one fourth of an Acre, more or less: 2d

**A Lot of Meadow Land,** said to contain six Acres, more or less; 3d a TANYARD with the improvements, in Port Elizabeth, said to contain one hundred and thirty two square perches, more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. 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 Souders, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

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

**Six Cents Reward.**

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Monday, the 9th inst. my apprentice boy, named JOHN JOSLIN, about 19 years old, light hair, thick set. Whoever brings back said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. ADAM HENNON.  
Deerfield, April 23—3t\*

**Cumberland Pleas.**

On Attachment.

Jacob Miller 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 Miller 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

**Six Cents Reward.**

RANAWAY 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 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 peril of the law.

Lott Fithian.  
Bridgeton, April 30, 1821.—3t

**More Fresh Goods.**

THE Subscriber is now offering for sale at his store in Bridgeton, a complete assortment of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hard Ware, &c. &c. Which having been lately purchased at auction will be disposed of for CASH much lower than the customary prices.  
Daniel P. Stratton.  
April 30, 1821.—4t

**HAT STORE.**

No. 44 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. WILLIAMS.  
March 26, 1821.—5m.

**NOTICE.**

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

Jarvis Brewster.  
April 30, 1821.—3t

**NOTICE.**

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

**A House and Lot,** situated in the village of Millville, containing an eighth of an acre, be the same more or less; joining lands of John and Dan el Ireland. Late the property of Fithian Stratton, jr. &c. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by ISAAH DUNLAP, Administrator.  
April 30, 1821.—3t\*

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the fifteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all the following described

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

**Six Cents Reward.**

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

**Public Notice.**

BY Virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 30th of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Hannah Eldridge, in the lower township in the county aforesaid, four tracts of Land, viz.—One tract of cleared Land, containing twenty-eight acres, adjoining lands of Cresse Townsend, Esq. and Elizabeth Crowell and others;—one ditto of Woodland, containing thirteen acres, more or less, adjoining lands of Aaron Edmonds and others;—one tract of four acres, adjoining lands of Jacob Eldridge, James 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 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

**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 Con-umptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**

**VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,**

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric 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 Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbatic 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 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 Melangers 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 catarrized 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 Hying 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 Stomachic Bitters.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

**NOTICE.**

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

Jacob Shull, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Assignees.  
Bridgeton, April 17—2S—6t

**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. Craze 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 Greenwich Road lands, now or late of Henry Westcott, Michael Swing and others, containing 117 acres more or less.

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

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

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

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

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

8. The undivided third-part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, 1 moiety of C. Sheppard S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of Dand M. Richmond and their wives. The 1st of said tracts containing 1338 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds.

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

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

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

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

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

**PRINTING**  
Neatly executed at this Office.