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NOTICE.

Department of State, Washington, May 23, 1821.

Since the notice given from this Department of the demand made by the British Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs, that, in the event of a decision by his Imperial Majesty the emperor of Russia favorable to the construction insisted upon on the part of the United States of the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, the question upon which has been submitted, by the assent of both parties, to his determination, the British government may be apprized of the extent of the indemnities claimed for the sufferers by the carrying away, after the exchange of ratifications of the Treaty of Peace, of slaves by British officers, from within the jurisdiction of the United States, evacuated by virtue of the said Treaty of Peace, numerous letters have been received at this Department from persons laying claim to such indemnities, and containing inquiries, what is the nature of the evidence which will be required, and some of them to what cases the claim of indemnity is considered applicable. For the information of all such persons, they are referred to the first article of the Treaty of Ghent, and the fifth article of the Convention between the United States and Great Britain on 20th October, 1818—both of which are hereby republished as follows:

First Article of the Treaty of Ghent.

"There shall be a firm and universal peace between his Britannic Majesty and the United States, and between their respective countries, territories, cities, towns, and people of every degree, without exception of places or persons. All hostilities, both by sea and land, shall cease as soon as this Treaty shall have been ratified by both parties, as hereinafter mentioned. All territory, places, and possessions whatsoever, taken by either party from the other, during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this Treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay and without causing any destruction, or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in the said forts or places, and which shall remain thereupon the exchange of the ratifications of this Treaty, or any slaves or other private property. And all archives, records, deeds, and papers, either of a public nature or belonging to private persons, which, in the course of the war, may have fallen into the hands of the officers of either party, shall be, as far as may be practicable, forthwith restored and delivered to the proper authorities and persons to whom they respectively belong.

Such of the Islands in the bay of Passamaquoddy, as are claimed by both parties, shall remain in the possession of the party in whose occupation they may be at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, until the decision respecting the title to the said islands shall have been made in conformity with the fourth article of this treaty. No disposition made by this treaty, as to such possession, of the islands and territories claimed by both parties, shall, in any manner whatever, be construed to affect the right of either."

Fifth Article of the Convention of 20th October, 1818.

"Whereas it was agreed, by the first article of the treaty of Ghent, that all territory, places, and possessions, whatsoever, taken by either party from the other during the war, or which may be taken after the signing of this treaty, excepting only the islands hereinafter mentioned, shall be restored without delay, and without causing any destruction or carrying away any of the artillery or other public property originally captured in said forts or places, which shall remain therein upon the exchange of the ratifications of this treaty, or any slaves or other private property; And, whereas, under the aforesaid article, the United States claim for their citizens, and as their private property, the restitution of, or full compensation for, all slaves who at the date of the exchange of the ratifications of the said treaty, were in any territory, places, or possessions, whatsoever, directed by the said treaty to be restored to the United States, but then still occupied by the British forces,

whether such slaves were, at the date aforesaid, on shore, or on board any British vessel lying in waters within the territory or jurisdiction of the United States; And whereas differences have arisen whether, by the true intent and meaning of the aforesaid article of the treaty of Ghent, the United States are entitled to the restoration of, or full compensation for, all or any slaves as above described, the high contracting parties hereby agree to refer the said differences to some friendly sovereign or state, to be named for that purpose, and the high contracting parties further engage to consider the decision of such friendly sovereign or state, to be final and conclusive on all the matters referred.

From these stipulations it will be perceived that the material facts to be ascertained, and, as far as may be practicable, proved by the sufferers, will be,

- 1. The loss of their slaves, whether by absconding or by capture within the United States, with the name, age, sex, and value, of each individual lost. 2. The fact of their being with the British forces at the time of the exchange of the ratifications of the treaty.

The nature of the evidence should be the best of which the case will admit, with regard to the loss; the oath of the sufferers, taken before any competent magistrate, and the testimony of one or more witnesses, if such there be, to corroborate the facts stated by him. The testimony of disinterested persons will be most essential upon the point of the value of the slaves.

The fact of the slaves being with the British at the time of the peace being less susceptible of proof by the sufferers, all that can be required will be the best testimony that he can produce of it—as far as may be practicable it should be such testimony as would be admissible in civil causes before courts of law or equity; and where evidence only of a weaker character is accessible, such facts as may show why a stronger testimony cannot be exhibited should be set forth and assessed.

Only to think well, and not do well, amounts to but little more than to dream well.

Endeavor to derive instruction or improvement of the mind from every thing within or without you.

SELECTED POETRY.

FROM THE WOODBURY HERALD AND FARMER.

Admonition to Drunkards.

"WINE is a mocker, strong drink is raging; and whosoever is deceived thereby, is not wise." Proverbs, c. xxi. v. 1. "Drunkards shall not inherit the Kingdom of God." St. Paul, 1st Ep. "Let the wicked forsake his way and the unrighteous man his thoughts, and let him return unto the Lord, and He will have mercy upon him, and to our God, and He will abundantly pardon."—Isaiah, c. lv. v. 7.

Beware of the juice from the still which inspires,

The song of the vicious—and tell me no more,

That it joys the dull hours of the gloomy and sad,

Whose hopes and whose pleasures are past and are o'er;

No, tell me deception is never embraced,

In that liquor of poison so sweet to the taste.

Awhile it may veil the deep clouds of thy sorrow,

And disperse the thick gloom of thy troubles and care,

But Alas, you must hear from your bosom to-morrow,

The whispers of conscience slow murmuring there;

Then say not deception is never embraced,

In that liquor of poison so sweet to the taste.

For say though it sparkles so richly and bright,

Is it dearer to thee than the smiles of thy friends?

Can it promise more glory, more joy, or delight,

Than the peace and the happiness temperance blends?

If not, let me tell you deception's embraced

In that liquor of poison so sweet to the taste.

But you say your friends have forgotten to smile,

If so, will you fly for relief to the bowl?

Will you add to the sorrow of life's gloomy toil,

The curse of your mind and the loss of your soul?

If you do you will find that deceptions' embraced,

In that liquor of poison so sweet to the taste.

A Mother's Address to her Infant.

BY JAMES B. SHEYS.

Oh! dearer to thy mother's heart, The smile upon thy cherub cheeks, Than all the treasure'd gems of art, Than all the wealth the wanderer seeks! Look up, unconscious innocence! And bless me with that smile once more. And let me mark each finer sense Of life thy pure cheek passing o'er!

Sweet babe! the world is rude as wide— A mother's heart may sink with fear, That ere gay youth that cheek hath dyed, Its smile may fade in many a tear! Then, while I kiss thy beautiful cheek, Oh! fervent is my secret prayer, That guilt, or sorrow, wan and weak, May never blight the roses there!

The Farewell.

BY THE SAME.

Farewell! yet shall I ne'er forget Thy cordial smile when first we met; Nor from my sudden'd spirit cast Thy coldness—when we parted last!

Farewell! and may that smile of thine Still speak of bliss as once did mine. And may the heart thou wouldst retain Ne'er meet thee with such cold disdain.

Farewell! though beauty's pencil trace The lights and shades of thy young face: Oh! think, the earliest bud will fade— And age the fairest cheek invade.

Farewell! yet memory claims the hour, When, as the sunbeam on the flower, 'Gaz'd, with lingering love on thee— As warmly—fondly—transiently!

Farewell! Oh! had we never met— Or could my bursting heart forget! Farewell—farewell—'tis done—'tis done— And I am nature's orphan son.

Miscellaneous Selections.

From the Italand Herald, March 20

Sincere Contrition.—I have the pleasure to record one of the most humble, sincere, and affecting instances of penitence and contrition of soul, within my recollection.—It was the appearance a few days since of an interesting, inoffensive looking young man, in my tenement, who very modestly introduced himself as an acquaintance, and who was not at first distinctly recognized. Though a gleam of pleasantness was visible in his countenance, some evident marks of grief overshadowed his brow; and the natural vivacity of youth seemed to have taken a temporary flight. A few moments, however, having elapsed, and the young visitor requested a private interview, when he unfolded the object of his visit. "He had come (he said) to make restitution for some property he had taken from me wrongfully; the circumstances were these: Some years since, when I was a few days in your employ, entrusted and confided in, I forfeited the trust reposed in me, and took some property which did not belong to me, (describing it) and converted it to my own use, without ever accounting for it; and for a long time (continued he) have I been convinced of the enormity of the offence, and wished for an opportunity to make you restitution, and I have now come to do it." He then made me what was considered a fair compensation for the articles; and after imploring forgiveness in a very affectionate manner, bade me adieu.

The following anecdote is extracted from Calcutta papers, received at the office of the Salem Register. It was related, with others, by Shree Krishna, a Hindoo Brahman of respectability, to a missionary, in order to prove the transmigration of souls—

The Soul remanded back to Life.

About seventeen years ago, a man in the service of Shree-Krishna, named Mooljeerama, dying, his friends made the requisite preparations for burning his body, but by some accident three hours had elapsed before they were ready with every article, during which time the body remained in the house. Having at length carried it to a convenient distance, they laid it down and commenced the performance of the Pinda dan, or offering to the departed spirit. But no sooner was the ball of rice placed on the breast of the deceased, than he opened his eyes, turned on his side, and made an effort to rise, which, on their losing the bandages on him, he accomplished to the astonishment and terror of all the spectators. Without casting a look on his astonished friends, however, he hastened home, and digged in the fire place,

where it seems he had deposited his savings during his life; he took thence eleven rupees, proceeded to the house of a Kuttaree brahmun who lived near him, and offered him the money. The brahmun amazed, enquired the reason of this extraordinary offer, when the newly revived man told him, that on his departing this life four or five hours ago, he found himself in the form of a monkey, and that two men of gigantic stature having seized him, bored a hole through his paws and passing a small cord through them, led him to the palace of Yama the king of Death.— Before he reached the presence of the judge, however, he was met by some of his officers whose duty it was to identify the souls of the departed, who informed him that he had been brought through mistake by the grisly messengers, as he had not yet fulfilled his days. They then directed him to be carried back to the earth and reinstated in his former situation and possessions. When returning, he was met by Huree-Rama, an uncle who had been some time dead, and who demanded instant payment of a debt owing to him by his nephew.

Mooljee-Rama acknowledged the justice of the demand, but pleaded his utter inability to discharge it in his present situation. His uncle urged that he might borrow the sum from the overflowing treasury of Huree Kuttaree, a treasury filled in the other world by his unbounded liberality to Brahmuns while on earth, and refund the money to his son on his return to earth. The loan was accordingly obtained and the debt discharged, and on his revivification, his first care of course was to repay the sum to his son, which formed the occasion of his present visit.—

Shree Krishna added, that he survived this event twelve years, and dying a hour five years ago, returned no more. It is impossible to reflect on these idle stories so fully credited even by men of good sense among the Hindoos, without deploring the multifarious absurdities and falsehoods propagated by the Brahmuns to keep alive the flame of superstition, and connect their interest in this world with the eternal destinies of their infatuated worshippers.

It is not difficult to trace the accordance of these deceptions with those which arose from the corruption of Christianity in the darkest ages of popery. As these, however, disappeared before the light of truth, which dawned on the Christian world at the reformation; so the Sacred Volume will surely pour forth that light in India which will completely chase away these monstrous delusions.

Lavalette.

When Lavalette had been liberated from prison by his wife, and was flying with Sir Robert Wilson to the frontier, the postmaster examined his countenance, and recognized him through his disguise. A postillion was immediately sent off at full speed. M. de Lavalette urged his demand for horses. The post-master had just quitted the house, and given orders that none should be supplied. The travellers thought themselves discovered, and saw no means of escaping, in a country with which they were unacquainted; they resolved upon defending themselves, and selling their lives dearly. The post-master at length returned unattended, and then addressing himself to M. de Lavalette, he said, "you have the appearance of a man of honor; you are going to Brussels, where you will see M. de Lavalette; deliver him those two hundred Louis d'ors, which I owe him, and which he is no doubt in want of;" and without waiting for an answer, he threw the money into the carriage and withdrew, saying "you will be drawn by my best horses, a postillion is gone on to provide relays for the continuance of your journey."

Anecdote of the Ex-Empress Maria Louisa.—It is not generally known that the present emperor of Austria is a man of very confined intellectual powers. Of all the persons with whom Napoleon was in alliance, he thought of none so contemptibly as of his father-in-law. One day being particularly vexed at something which the emperor of Austria had done, he observed to one of his courtiers, that the emperor was an old ganache.* Maria Louisa, who was present asked the meaning of the word, but the emperor wisely evaded the question. Two or three days afterwards, she asked the Minister Cambaceres, what the word meant. Cambaceres, like a prudent man, first ascertained who had used the expression, and to whom it was applied. The empress very ingeniously told him: "Madam," said he, "the word signifies a wise, reflecting statesman, who looks before he leaps."

Not long after this, Napoleon went

to Russia, and left Maria Louisa regent of the empire. She was one day sitting in council with the cabinet ministers discussing the merits of a plan for the defence of the frontiers, turning to Talleyrand, she said, "To you, M. Talleyrand, I entrust this arrangement, for I am thoroughly convinced that you are a complete Ganache." All the ministers stared except Cambaceres, who smiled in his sleeve; but he was too wise to offer any explanation at that time to the mortified Talleyrand and the rest of the astonished cabinet.

* The word Ganache is applied in France familiarly as an opprobrious epithet to distinguish persons who are particularly stupid and obstinate. It is perhaps one of the most offensive words that can possibly be used when thus applied. Being little known to females, it was quite natural that the Empress should not be acquainted with its signification.

Our knowledge of the character of the gentleman spoken of in the following article, has induced us to give it an insertion in our paper. The injury Mr. Watson has sustained by infamous slanderers, whose conduct in this respect has not been in any degree better than that of the wretched culprits who robbed him, and who will shortly expiate their crimes by an ignominious death, has been cleared up by the catastrophe that occurred at Norfolk, and the confessions of the murderers of Lagoardette. It gives us much pleasure to know that Mr. Watson has recovered so much of his property, and not less so to know that his calumniators will receive the merited execration of that society which they have so long disgraced.

From the Freeman's Journal, April 27.

Robbery.

Messrs. McCortie & Son,

Gentlemen—You will doubtless call to mind the robbery committed in this city, in the store of Mr. James Watson, No. 58, Market-street, on the night of the 31st January, 1820. On that night, the store of this gentleman was entered, by the means of false keys, and robbed of Watches and Jewellery to a very large amount. What rendered this event the more distressing was, that he had just commenced business, and had embarked all he was worth in his stock in trade—besides which, a young and rising family were looking up to him for support and protection. He was just flattering himself, that, by industry and perseverance with the blessings of Providence, he should be enabled to provide the comforts of life for his little family, when lo! in one short night, the hand of the spoiler was on him, and the morning's light showed him stripped of all, and reduced to poverty!

We should have supposed that so severe a calamity would have excited the sympathy and compassion of all who knew it; yet, strange to tell, the depravity of man! strange to tell, there were some who took a fiend-like pleasure in endeavoring to insinuate into the minds of others, the foul and wicked calumny, that he had robbed himself.—Not satisfied with the sufferings and lacerated feelings under which Mr. Watson was laboring, they added fuel to the fire, and did all in their power to destroy the only thing left him that he valued—his good name. Beings of this stamp are more pernicious to society, than was Lagoardette and his companions; for

"He that steals my purse, steals trash— But he that robs me of my good name, Robs me of that which not enriches him, But makes me poor indeed!"

Mark now the over-ruling hand of Providence! Lagoardette and his companions had a dispute which terminated in the murder of the former, at Norfolk—the murderers were arrested, and by their confession, considerable property, which they acknowledged to have been stolen by them, was obtained and placed in the hands of the Mayors of Norfolk and Baltimore, and notice given of the same through the medium of Newspapers—among the rest was a considerable quantity of Watches and Jewellery. This notification induced Mr. Watson to go on to Baltimore to examine the stolen goods, and to his great surprise and joy, he discovered a large proportion of the very goods which had been stolen from him. One development led to another; and after having, by indefatigable industry, traced his goods to upwards of twenty different houses in Baltimore, out of each one of which he obtained some articles—he then proceeded to Norfolk

where he also obtained a good part of his lost goods, and had an interview with the murderers of Lagardette, but from whom he could gain no information. He then returned to Baltimore, and after searching so other houses and obtaining more articles, returned to this city with a large proportion of the articles stolen from him, sixteen months since. Mr. Watson feels grateful for the very polite and gentlemanly manner in which he was treated by the Mayor of Baltimore, and R. Gorsuch, esq. of the same city, and the little trouble that was given in securing his property.

Thus, after a lapse of 16 months by the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, has a large portion of this stolen property been recovered, and placed in the possession of its rightful owner, and by the same unerring hand, has the distracted character of a much injured man been vindicated, and caused the malicious slanders of his enemies to recoil on themselves.

The termination of the career of Lagardette and his companions, should be an awful warning to all who are practising similar crimes. A day of retribution will come; and should it not overtake them in this world, as it has the unfortunate men alluded to, it certainly will in the world to come.

The result of this robbery should also be a warning to all calumniators and slanderers—how pitiful, contemptible and mean, must that man feel himself, who could with cool, and deliberate malice, endeavour to destroy the reputation of an honest man.

JUSTICE.

THE WING.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JUNE 4, 1821.

The Court of Common Pleas for the county of Cumberland, will commence in this town to-morrow. It is expected that many of our subscribers will meet here on business at Court during this week. We trust those who are in arrears, or who are indebted for advertising, will come prepared to pay us, as it is so convenient and agreeable to receive cash in our office, which we would otherwise have to send after at the expense of much time, fatigue, and money; and it will be a comfortable reflection for our friends when they think they have paid for their paper without having received a *dun*.—Those in arrears on Mr. Schultz's account, are again requested to call and settle. We advise them to this step as the most saving, and the cheapest they can adopt in these hard times.

On Wednesday last, a hail storm passed over the lower part of this county, which, we are informed, has been very destructive in its consequences. Vegetation has suffered exceedingly throughout the country over which it extended itself, and all the window lights exposed to it were shivered to pieces.

From the Washington Whig.

Thoughts on Subordination.

It has been represented to us by those whose habits of enquiry and attention have led them to observe with the scrutinizing eye of philosophy, that there exists a chain of regular and just gradation, connecting all the various orders of being, from the highest intelligence in the celestial, to the minutest particle of shapeless matter in the terrestrial world. Their arguments have been laid before us, bearing the marks not only of plausibility, but of reason; and various objects have been distinguished as forming connecting links in the immeasurable concatenation. From this general and regular subordination of things, we infer that it is necessary to the establishment of order. Subordination, we will find, does not stop here, but exists throughout all nature, and is visible in all her general operations, and is not less necessary to the distribution of happiness than to the establishment of order. That it is necessary to happiness, a few reflections will lead us to discover. The very constitution of the elements, and their position in the great scheme of nature—nay, the nature and design of the seasons themselves will produce all the proof necessary to support the position. Reverse the order, or increase the degrees of those principles which compose the atmosphere, and nature will shrink beneath the vital confusion, or burst forth in one wide and universal conflagration. If the

severe frosts of winter alternated with the ardent heats of summer; if the rains which now fall in refreshing and fructifying showers, were to be gathered into one mighty volume and discharged into the ocean; or if the sun continued to dash his beams with unremitting violence, how soon would the loveliness of nature fade from the eye, and the moisture of the earth exhale to return no more! Those supplies which are requisite to the sustentation of life, would be destroyed, and man left the victim of a precarious providence. If the operations of nature were subordinate to no law, or were submitted to the oscillations of every chance, what could be expected but irregularity and confusion? And extremes, which no human prudence could foresee or guard against, would embitter our existences and life, undermined by such unnatural extremes, would sink with premature debility, an easy victim to the grave.

In civilized society, it is a well regulated subordination that increases and secures the happiness of its members. And so natural is it to man; and so necessary to his well-being, that we find it existing amongst the most barbarous nations of the earth; and some of them well acquainted with its importance. The native sons of the western forests, upon whom no light but that of nature has been shed, and whose understandings have never been irradiated by the wisdom of politicians, or refined by the influences of Christianity, have very distinct ideas of this duty. There is not a tribe that is not governed by some chief, to whose counsels and authority is paid respectful deference;—not one, whose ebony locks have been whitened by the frosts of age, but receives the reverence and submission of his juniors: The wife submits to the authority of her husband, however unreasonable, and the child, with respectful obedience, performs the arbitrary commands of his father.

In the moral world, it is the subordination of the thoughts, desires and passions, that induces equanimity of temper, prepares the mind for rational enjoyment, and lays a foundation for the hope of everlasting fruition.

Subordination in the domestic relations of life is not less essential to happiness. In every family, it is necessary that some one should be invested with legislative authority, and power of government; to make laws, establish rules, and punish their violation. Nature has armed the parent with these powers, and reason and universal custom, have sanctioned this act of nature. The duties of government are, at all times, weighty and laborious, but those are the most important which involve the greatest responsibility.—The duties of a monarch are superlatively great, and awfully responsible; for the exercises of his authority extend over a nation, and affect the happiness of millions. The influence of his example, who is the point of the great pyramid, will urge itself with rapid diffusion down the mighty mass, until it reaches the meanest plebeian at the base. But in the exercise of power and the distribution of justice, he is assisted by the collective wisdom of the nation, and guided by the accumulated laws of ancestral legislation; and the mind of every man is armed with a repercussive power, which may, in a measure, preclude the insinuations of his example. The parent stands in relation to his family, as a monarch to his people. His laws, indeed, have not so wide a jurisdiction, his duties are not so multifarious or burthensome, his glory is not so widely diffused, or so resplendent; but in the scale of nature, he is co-ordinate with a monarch. The duties of a parent are more humble, but they are not less important. The glory of his government does not dazzle with its splendor, or injure the gazing vision with the intusiveness of its beams;—it is mild as the lunar ray, pleases the eye, fascinates the heart, and turns its soft and fluent stream into a tide of happiness upon his own bosom!

There are, perhaps, but few parents who possess a deep consciousness of the importance and responsibility of their station, or who act in obedience

with the dictates of such a consciousness. Their power does not derive its authority from arbitrary motives;—the authority of their actions can derive no sanction but from the exigencies of natural and reasonable necessity. They are therefore bound, by strong and indissoluble obligations, to exercise it solely with a view to promote the happiness of their offspring.

The regards of a parent are so deeply founded, his affections so strong and tender, that his very feelings involuntarily commingle with those of his child. His love and sympathy are so great, that every circumstance which affects the happiness of his offspring, is as a thorn rankling in his bosom, filling it with distressing anxiety and painful solicitude. Is it not wonderful, then, that we should see some parents cruelly exercising arbitrary power, and wielding the sceptre of authority with despotic sway, over those whom they should cherish and instruct by the most tender and judicious measures—making them unhappy for the present, and neglecting the only means by which a foundation can be laid, that will support the superstructure of future felicity?

It does not unfrequently happen, that children invert the law of nature, and seize that power which was radically committed to the parent. In this surely none can blame the child, as the love of power is coeval with his reason, and that, in its incipient stages, is too feeble to correct the digression of his passions, or regress the emotions of inordinate desires. The parent only is reprehensible. Natural feeling should govern him by superior reason, and a sense of duty should ever control the erratic dispositions of parental affection. One indulgence renders another necessary, and though harmless at first, may continue until the child attains all the asperity of disobedient insolence. One omission of discipline paves the way for another, till, at length, the feelings of the parent cannot endure the idea of chastisement, and every infraction of domestic law escapes with entire impunity. But let parents reflect seriously, before they suffer themselves to be betrayed into such inexcusable omissions of their duty—before they adopt such a course of conduct, as must inevitably facilitate the irremediable ruin of their offspring!

Ruin! how dissonant is the sound to a parent's ear! What convulsions agitate the bosom as the idea rushes thro' the brain! "Shall my dear boy," exclaims a mother, as she gazes with all the ardor of the deepest affection, in his innocent face, while the pearly tears spring involuntarily to her eyes, and roll in tremulous succession down her cheeks:—Shall my dear boy be exposed to misery and ruin—reap nothing but sorrow and pain—must he be classed with outcasts from society who despise all law, at once the pity and the detestation of men!—Shall my lovely girl fall an easy prey to villainy—the willing victim of seduction—mingle in all the prostitution of vice, live in infamy and shame, and die in ignominy and despair! forbid it heaven!—Is this the reward of my pain; my cares, my anxiety and solicitude? Is this the consolation which I fondly flattered myself would bless my declining years? Yes, mistaken parents! these are the evils which may result from mistaken leniency and false refinement, or the unjust chastisements of a needless austerity. Before you indulge, reflect—and if you hesitate between desire and duty, cast the consequences into the scale, and duty will obtain the preponderance. When chastisement is necessary, strike—though it paralyze your arm;—but beware how you sport with chastisement. To correct a freak of passion, or to gratify a frivolous animosity, is to abuse your power, violate the feelings of nature, and to sport with the dearest interests of your child.

Children are blessings; but it remains with parents to make them so. They are curses; but as such they are not the gift of Heaven. No, this best gift of nature has been blasted by the weakness or the wickedness of the parent! If you would see your children happy, you must study to regulate their passions, watch and control their de-

sires, and curb every disposition towards licentiousness. Indulge no professions of natural tenderness towards them, but let the emotions of your heart find relief in solitary indulgence. Let no weakness betray you; they will avail themselves of it, and it is difficult to resist the fascinations of infant tenderness. I do not mean that parents should render the feelings of nature too obtuse for enjoyment; nor that they should fly to frigidity and stoicism as a refuge against the allurements of filial fondness. No; the throbs of reciprocated affection are delightful; they constitute much of a parent's happiness. I only mean that affection should be so regulated, as not to be inordinately or injuriously indulged, but placed in proper subordination. Early and constant attention to the morals of a child, is indispensable; and a parent's responsibility, perhaps, cannot be placed in a stronger light than when he is viewed as preparing for mankind and for himself, either a curse or a blessing.

ALTIANGI.

PHILADELPHIA, JUNE 1.

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church in the United States still continue their sittings and deliberations in this city. They have before them a variety of interesting questions; and as far as their decisions have come under our observation, they have been marked by all the good sense and sound discretion which were to have been expected from so enlightened an ecclesiastical court, in this rational age and liberal country. Among the subjects submitted to their judgment, was one which originated in the Synod of Pittsburgh, who propounded to the General Assembly the questions, in substance, whether it was consistent with the character of a minister of the Gospel to attend and participate in the meetings of Masonic Lodges; and whether it was right for them to hold religious communion with persons who did visit and belong to those Lodges? The General Assembly, professing as a body, to be unacquainted with the principles of Masonry; deeming it inexpedient and wrong for them to decide upon a subject on which they did not possess sufficient information; and considering that some of their own pious and excellent members, in good standing belonged to the Masonic fraternity, judiciously and wisely determined not to act upon the questions proposed, and indefinitely postponed them.—*Frank. Gaz.*

The General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church, after transacting much important business, adjourned yesterday morning.—*Ed. Free Jour.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Niles' Weekly Register, May 25.

By several recent arrivals, regular files of London papers as late as the 18th April have been received. The following is a brief summary of the most interesting things mentioned in them, and contains every matter of importance.

Great Britain and Ireland.—Nothing important has occurred. The famous Lord Castlereagh, by the death of his father, has changed his title and name to that of the marquis of Londonderry;—and will also change his Irish seat in the house of commons for an English one, for which he is ordered to be returned. It was believed that the "Catholic relief bill" would be negotiated in the house of lords by a majority of twenty or thirty votes.—Mrs. Becher, the late famous play-actress Miss O'Neil, was lately presented to the king, and he (indeed, it is seriously said that he did) took three or four royal steps to meet her, offered her both his royal hands, and gave her a royal kiss!—*What a splendid affair!* France is quiet, except in her legislative chambers, wherein the debates are very boisterous.

Spain.—A conspiracy to bring about a counter-revolution was detected at Madrid about the 1st of April, before it was ripe for execution. It was discovered to the government by a friend of the king's brother who at the head of the army and many others were arrested and kept closely confined for speedy trial.

Naples.—We have sundry bulletins and papers, relative to the occupation of the city of Naples, &c. by the Austrian troops. According to some accounts, there was more opposition than we had hitherto believed, and others hold out the prospect that even yet in Naples, as well as in Piedmont, there is a considerable force in arms against the pacificators; but it is positively said that Pepe and other patriot chiefs have embarked for Malta, and our belief is, as before expressed, that the prospect of war in this quarter no longer exists. It seems to be the wish of the multitude to remain slaves. There is a strong rumor, however, that 10,000 of the Neapolitan troops, being joined by the people, attacked a body of the Austrians near Naples, on the 29th of

March, and destroyed the whole camp. Piedmont, &c.—It appears that an Austrian army had marched into Piedmont to secure the tranquility of the country and disperse the rebels—and it was believed that all in opposition to the "Lord's anointed" had submitted. The troops who had yet made a show of resistance at Turin and Alexandria, appear to have joined the soldiers of the "holy alliance."

Norway.—It appears by an address of King Bernadotte to the diet of Norway, that that body had contemplated an abolition of the nobility. He advises that the question shall not be agitated just now, lest it might give offence to other powers. The mere mention of the fact affords a pleasing evidence of the progress of light.

Russia.—We do not see any thing to confirm the report of an insurrection in Russia, at Odessa, &c. There is a wild rumor that the emperor has demanded of France the liberty of sending a large quantity of his troops into Spain. This is not likely. But it seems that he is in no wise disposed to support "legitimate" authority in Turkey, which seems more convulsed by insurrections than at any former period. In regard to these, he affects a strict neutrality—but many believe that he is at the bottom of the rebellion against "his majesty" of Turkey.—Perhaps, when the parties have sufficiently weakened one another, he will interfere and take the country under his "protection," after the manner in which the British have the *Seven Islands*, &c. &c.

We understand that *Bernard Smith*, of New Jersey, a member of the late Congress, has been appointed Register of the Land Office at Little Rock, Arkansas territory.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

The United States' schooner *SHARK* was launched at the Navy Yard in Washington City, on the morning of the 17th May, a few minutes after ten o'clock.

A case was lately decided in Massachusetts Court, the report of which may serve to put those concerned against a similar liability. A packet containing 1197 dollars, was given in charge of the driver of a common stage, with instructions to him that it contained money, and to deliver it according to address and receive pay therefor. The packet was lost, and the Court decided that the stage proprietor was responsible for it.—*Newark Cent.*

Mr. Kean, the actor, was robbed of his trunk on his passage from Hartford to New York; another nearly similar to his own, was deposited in its place, which was filled with stones.

John Woodward, of Mass. has been convicted, and sentenced to imprisonment for life, for having set fire to the poor house in Scituate.

A fire broke out in New Orleans about the 12th ult. by which two young gentlemen lost their whole property, which amounted to about \$100,000.

MARRIED.

At Orange, on Wednesday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Hillyer, Mr. Aaron B. Harrison, to Miss Caroline, daughter of Cyrus Jones, all of Orange.

DIED.

At Newark, on Wednesday last, after a short illness, Mr. Benjamin James, aged about 31 years.

NOTICE.

A Stated meeting of the Managers of the Cumberland Bible-Society, will be held at the house of the Rev. J. Freeman, on Wednesday, the 6th day of June, at 2 o'clock P. M. And of the Managers of the Cumberland Sunday School Union at 4 o'clock the same day. The several schools belonging to the Union are requested to send forward representatives.

EBEN. ELMER, Sec'y.

June 4, 1821.—

Public Notice.

THE Directors of the Domestic Missionary Society of N. J. elected at the 2d annual meeting of the Society, agreed to meet at the house of the Rev. Mr. Freeman, on Tuesday, June 5th, at 3 o'clock P. M. to choose their officers. Other business of high importance demands their attention. The Directors are: Charles Ogden, James Lagard, George W. Janvier, Thomas Dubois, Jeremiah Foster, Rob. G. Johnson, Rob. Van Meter, Jonathan Freeman, Ethan Osborn, Francis G. Ballou, Jos. Mahew, Thos. Woodruff, Ephraim Bateman, David Lupton, Henry Howeli, D. P. Stratton, David Harris, Nat. Foster, Ebenezer Seely, Jos. Miller, Jer. Stratton, Samuel Thompson, E. H. Moore, Isaac A. Ogden and Matt. Whilden.

E. H. MOORE, Sec'y.

June 4, 1821.—

Neptune Corps of Engineers.

A stated meeting of the Corps will be held at the Engine House, on Tuesday, the 5th day of June inst. at 7 o'clock P. M.

J. D. WESTCOTT, Jr. Sec'y.

June 4, 1821.

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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...

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.

A Lot of Meadow Land, said to contain six Acres, more or less; 3d a TANNERY with the improvements, in Port Elizabeth, said to contain one hundred and thirty two square perches, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Job Huff, and taken in execution at the suit of the Cumberland bank, and others; and to be sold by WM. R. FITZIAN, Sheriff.

The remainder of the lands of Job Huff, with the VALUABLE TANNERY 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 Saunders in Bridgeton between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

WM. R. FITZIAN, 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—31*

Cumberland Pleas.

On Attachment.

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

ON SATURDAY,

- The ninth day of June next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, the Real Estate of the said Nichols, attached. 1. Consisting of the Homestead Farm, in the township of Deerfield, adjoining lands of Dan Bowen, Frederick Fox and John Hannan; containing 150 acres, having thereon a comfortable frame Dwelling House, with a cellar underneath, a large Barn and Apple Orchard. 2. A Lot of Woodland, adjoining land of Isaac Nichols; containing three acres and a half. 3. A lot of Bushland, adjoining land of Joseph Millar and others; containing five acres. 4. A lot of Bushland, adjoining land of Adam Hannan and Isaac Nichols; containing twenty-seven acres. 5. The one-half of a lot of Bushland and old field, adjoining land of Henry Shoemaker and others; containing 17 acres. 6. The one-half of a lot of Bushland and old field, adjoining land of John Hannan and Isaac Nichols; containing 29 1-2 acres. 7. The one-half of a lot of Bushland, adjoining land of John Hannan; containing three acres and a half. 8. The one-half of a lot of Meadow, adjoining land of Frederick Fox and others; containing 7 acres 27 perches. 9. The one-half of a lot of Land, adjoining land of Elizabeth Vanmeter, containing 8 1-2 acres. 10. The one-half of a lot of Salt Marsh, in the township of Fairfield, adjoining land of containing acres. 11. The one-half nine-fourteenth of a lot of Bushland and old field, adjoining land of John Hannan; containing 17 acres. Sales to commence on the Homestead Farm. JOHN MAYHEW, ADAM HANNAN, JAMES HOOD, Auditors. Deerfield, April 28th, 1821. May 7—4t

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 Pantaloon and a new Fur Hat—Whoever takes up said boy and brings him back, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbid harboring or trusting said boy under the penalty of the law.

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

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 being purchased at auction will be disposed of for CASH much lower than ordinary prices. Daniel P. Stratton. April 30, 1821.—if

HAT STORE.

No. 44 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which a man 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.—3t.

NOTICE.

THE BOOKS of the subscriber will be left with Leonard Woodruff, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, until the 20th of May next. After that they will be placed in the hands of a Magistrate for collection. Those who have unsettled accounts are requested to settle previous to that time. Jarvis Brewster. April 30, 1821.—3t.

NOTICE.

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

A House and Lot,

situated in the village of Millville, containing an eighth of an acre, be the same more or less; joining lands of John and Daniel Ireland. Late the property of Fithian Stratton, jr. &c. Conditions will be made known on the day of sale by ISAIAH 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 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. FITZIAN, Sheriff. March 10.—April 14, 1821.—is

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. FITZIAN, Sheriff. May 13, 1821.

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber on Monday the 16th inst. my apprentice Boy named SILAS GOLDER, in the 20th year of his age, light hair, thick set; took with him one long Coat of a Snuff colour, and two Roundabout jackets, one a Drab, much worn, the other a dark olive Corduroy; two Hats, one fine, the other felt, almost new; four good shirts, two of them checked, and several other articles. Whoever brings back said boy shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid. Nathl. Holmes. Cape May Court House. April 30, 1821.—3t.

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 Consumption 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 the usual weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impurity 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, Enlarged Spleen, &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 a 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, flatulency, 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 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, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or two great 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 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. Cancors, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

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

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without 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, J. S. J. Signatures.

Bridgeton, April 17—25—G.

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. FITZIAN, 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. FITZIAN, 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 WEDNE DAY,

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 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 Person and others, containing sixty-four and a half acres, more or less. 5. The undivided one-third part of a survey or tract of Salt Marsh, situate in the township of Fairfield aforesaid, commonly called and known by the name of the "West New-Jersey Survey," containing, in the whole, about two thousand acres. 6. The undivided one-third part of a tract of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by Jeremiah Buck, Wm. Potter, and B. B. Cooper of J. Buck and wife, N. L. Stratton and wife and D. P. Stratton & wife, containing about 1900 acres, excepting about 634 acres. 7. The undivided third part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, J. Hart and C. Remington; the first containing 966 acres, more or less; the second, 2261 acres more or less. 8. The undivided third part of two tracts of Land, situate in the counties of Cumberland and Gloucester, bought by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper 1 moiety of C. Sheppard, S. Hart, John Hart and C. Remington, the other moiety of D. and M. Richmond and their wives. The 1st of said tracts, containing 1358 acres more or less; the 2d, 978 acres, excepting out of the last a tract old to Samuel Seeds. 9. A tract of Land, situate in the County of Cumberland, adjoining lands now or late of J. Buck and A. Pierson, 300 acres more or less. 10. The undivided third part of a tract of Land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, of D. Richman and wife, containing 410 acres more or less. 11. The undivided third part of a tract of land, situate in the county of Gloucester, purchased by J. Buck, W. Potter and B. B. Cooper, at a sale made by John Baxter, Registrar, 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.

At two... No suit... paid... There... Which... In which... And... An'hou... No pa... When g... And g... 'Tis wit... On w... 'Tis wit... The b... 'Tis wit... The b... Thee... Which... 'Tis wit... Which b... At hono... Nor a... 'Tis whe... With... Pulseles... No lo... Each wh... h... Of him... On co... Each ge... Pass t... Claiming... For h... 'Tis whe... Which... 'Tis whe... Our lif... But still... By dec... When w... That w... B there a... And w... That soa... And more... 'Tis warn... Thought d... That tear... More mil... While be... While i... Her pity... Watchi... Like sun... That ch... When she... Receive... What tear... By wom... O... What m... To conjure... O say, wh... In that one... When seve... What ang... It thrills th... That hear... But when... To happier... Within the... No pains;... N... East night... My Deli... I stood a t... And dre... She heard t... And why... ed... She cast a... 'You str... wig... A Co... Take... stir it in... cover it... liquor on... full of the... ken fresh... of the co... on leather... always w...