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SELECTED POETRY.

From the New-York Evening Post.

There is an hour of solemn gloom
Which hangs the happiest bosom o'er;
In which even beauty's fairest bloom
Love's soft raptures joy no more:
An hour, in which the lonely heart
No passion feels save that of grief.
When gushing tears unbidden start
And give the anguished soul relief.

'Tis when we view the sable bier,
On which our early friends are laid,
'Tis when the lost sad rites we hear,
The requiem o'er their relics said;
'Tis when in death we see reposed
The form which beamed celestial fire,
The eye in dark oblivion closed
Which flashed an foes its vengeance dire.

'Tis when we see the holy heart
Which beat to glory's call and love,
A thorn's voice no longer start,
Nor at the glance of beauty move;
'Tis when that heart which beat for us
With friendship's purest, holiest flame,
Pulseless; alas! the hallowed dust
No longer hails that sacred name.

Each high wrought deed of gen'rous worth,
With hono's fairest form impressed,
Of him who, pitowred low in dust,
On cold sod takes his 'wakeless rest,'
Each generous act of friendship dear,
Pass bright before our mental eye,
Claiming the tribute of a tear
For him who dwells beyond the sky.

'Tis when we feel the cords are burst,
Which bound in ome our kindred minds;
'Tis when we feel that we are dust,
Our life but as the fleeting winds;
But still one hope the bosom cheep,
By deep regret and sorrow riven:
When we have passed this vale of tears,
That we shall meet again in heav'n.

CONNAL.

WOMAN.

Is there a sight to touch the heart,
And wake its strongest, tenderest feeling;
That soars o'er man's severer part,
When his stern valor to anguish steels;
And more than valor earns the wreath?
'Tis woman at the couch of death.

Though deepest she may feel the blow
That tears the sinking sufferer's breast:
More mild his anguish, light his woe,
While her consoling accents flow,
While in her arms he sinks to rest
Her pitying look, her lovely form,
Watching the sad and slow decay,
Like a beam in the wintry storm,
The cheers the mariner's dismay
When she supports the wearied head,
Receives the parting, quivering breath;
What tears like those of sorrow shed
By woman at the couch of death?

On the word—Farewell.

What magic's in the gloomy sound,
To conjure up a grief profound;
O woe, what woes on woes we tell,
In that one solemn word—FAREWELL.
When severed from our loves and friends,
What anguish to the soul it sends!
It thrills the heart like death's cold knell,
That heart-affecting word—FAREWELL.

But when the sainted spirit flies,
To his pier mansions in the skies;
With nether blissful regions dwell,
No pangs, no griefs,—there's no farewell.

New Rape & the Lock.

Last night as o'er the page of Love's despair,
My Delia bent deliciously to grieve,
I stood a treacherous loiterer by her chair,
And drew the fatal scissors from my sleeve.
She heard the steal her beautiful lock divide,
And whilst my heart with transport pant-
ed big,
She cast a fury frown on me, and cried,
'You stupid puppy, you have spoiled my wig.'

A Cure for the King's Evil.

Take half a peck of ground malt,
Stir it in as much warm water as will
cover it, and about 12 hours, strain the
liquor off, and boil it with a full hand-
full of the inner bark of white oak, taken
fresh from the tree, until it becomes
of the consistency of tar; spread it
on leather, and apply it to the part—
always wash it well with alum water.

Miscellaneous Selections.

JOHN THORPE.

Mr. Southey, in his *Life of Wesley*, has preserved a number of well authenticated anecdotes and incidents in the lives of those whom he denominates Wesley's Lay Coadjutors, and which furnish some evidences of character often as astonishing to the individuals experiencing them, as wonderful to those who witnessed their effects and contemplated their influence. Amongst other cases is the following, which we re-publish from the 64th page of the second volume.

A party of men were amusing themselves one day at an alehouse in Rotherham, by mimicking the Methodists. It was disputed who succeeded best, and this led to a wager. There were four performers, and the rest of the company was to decide, after a fair specimen from each. A Bible was produced, and three of the rivals, each in turn, mounted the table, and held forth, in a style of irreverent buffoonery, wherein the Scriptures were not spared. John Thorpe, who was the last exhibitor, got upon the table in high spirits, exclaiming, 'I shall beat you all! He opened the book for a text, and his eyes rested upon these words:—*Except ye repent, ye shall all likewise perish!*' These words, at such a moment, and in such a place, struck him to the heart. He became serious, he preached in earnest, and he affirmed afterwards, that his own hair stood erect at the feelings which then came upon him, and the awful denunciations which he uttered. His companions heard him with the deepest silence. When he came down, not a word was said concerning the wager; he left the room immediately, without speaking to any one, went home in a state of great agitation, and resigned himself to the impulse which had thus strangely been produced. In consequence he joined the Methodists, and became an itinerant preacher; but he would often say, when he related this story, that if ever he preached by the assistance of the Spirit of God, it was at that time.

An effect so different from what was contemplated when the exhibition commenced, and so suddenly, and in so important a manner, produced upon both speaker and hearers; way, no doubt, be explained satisfactorily by those who rightly understand the operations of the power which accompanied that voice which said, "Saul! Saul! why persecutest thou me?"

FROM THE MISSOURIAN.

THE WORM.

—*"Out-venoms all the worms of Nile."*
Who has not heard of the Rattlesnake or Copper-head? An unexpected sight of either of these reptiles, will make even the "lords of creation" recoil; but there is a species of worm, found in various parts of this state, which conveys a poison of a nature so deadly, that compared with it, even the venom of the Rattlesnake is harmless.

To guard our readers against this "foe to human kind," is the object of the present communication.

This worm varies much in size. It is frequently an inch through, but as it is rarely seen except when coiled, its length can hardly be conjectured. It is of a dull, lead color, and generally lives near a spring or small stream of water, and bites the unfortunate people who are in the habit of going there to drink. The brute creation it never molests. They avoid it with the same instinct that teaches the animals of Peru to shun the deadly Coya. Several of these reptiles have long infested our settlement, to the misery and destruction of many of our citizens. I have therefore had frequent opportunities of being the melancholy spectator of the effects produced by the subtle poison which this worm infuses.

The symptoms of its bite are terrible. The eyes of the patient become red and fiery, his tongue swells to an immoderate size and obstructs his utterance, and delirium of the most horrid character quickly follows. Sometimes in his madness he attempts the destruction of his dearest friends. If the sufferer has a family, his weeping wife and helpless infants are not unfrequently the objects of his frantic fury; in a word, he exhibits to the life all the detestable passions that rankle in the bosom of a savage, and such is the "spell" in which his senses are locked, that no sootier has the unhappy patient recovered from the paroxysm of insanity occasioned by one bite, than he seeks out this destroyer for the purpose of being bitten again.

I have been a good old father, his locks white as snow, his step slow and trembling, beg in vain of his only son to quit the lurking place of the worm. My heart bled when he turned away, or I knew the fond hope that his son

would be the staff of his declining years, and supported him through many a sorrow.

Youths of Missouri, would you know the name of this reptile? It is called *the Worm of the Still*.

NEWSPAPERS.

The charms of newspaper reading to the intelligent farmer, who values the instruction of himself and his family, constitute the elixir of the week, and furnish abundance for proper reflection and conversation. If he is a patriot, he cannot be insensible to the welfare of his country—If he is a philanthropist, he feels a concern of his fellow men, however distant. If he is a father, he loses no opportunity to instruct his children; and cannot but view "the passing times" of the times," as a most essential part of their education. Though distant from the metropolis—though secluded from society, he can know all that is necessary to be known of the pomp and bustle of city life.

By a close attention to the diversified columns of newspapers, we are enabled to "catch the manners" living as they rise." In one column may be seen the march of armies, and the fate of nations—and in another the humble advertisement of the humblest dealer. All may find instructions, amusement, or interest, from the hoary sage to the aspiring school boy.

Every subscriber to a newspaper, should carefully preserve them in regular files, for the benefit of his posterity. After the lapse of 30 or 50 years, to look over these, and examine the important occurrences of former days will give clearer views than can be found in history. The best account of our revolutionary war may be obtained in this way; and no doubt the rising generation will in future look to newspapers for the particulars of the recent war, which has conferred such high honors on our countrymen.

It is erroneous to suppose, that newspapers are less valuable during peace, than in times of war. It is true, those who delight in recitals of bloody scenes, and ruined towns, will find less to gratify that barbarous appetite; but who wish for improvement, or delight in sentiment, will find an increased value from the attention paid to science, arts, agriculture, history, biography, morality, religion, humor, poetry, &c.

The man "who can't find time" to read one newspaper during the week, must be truly a slave to ignorance or poverty. The truth is, however, that it is an excuse for indolence and parsimony; and thus whole families are deprived of information, on these points which afford one half the conversation of society. They are content to borrow from their more intelligent or cunning neighbor; thus existing, in the language of the poet, "to vegetate and die."
It is hoped, however, that such are few. Our political welfare so essentially depends on a general diffusion of intelligence, and we have so many examples in the old world, of ignorant people being the slaves of superstition and tyranny, that our young republic should lose no opportunity to establish itself on the only permanent foundation.—*Long Island Star.*

FROM THE NEW YORK LITERARY JOURNAL.

THE TOLL-GATHERER'S DAUGHTER.

Foaming through the chasms of immense rocks that seem to have been driven assunder by some giant stroke, the Hudson forms the cataract well known at Glen's Falls, and makes its way over and through the rocks with a force that shakes the slender bridge, which is thrown across the stream below. At the end of this bridge stands or rather did stand 20 years since, the humble residence of the toll-gatherer. The neatness of the house gave a charm to its lowliness; it was built on a rock, and half hid by the weeping willows that grew around it; and the traveller, nearly stunned by the noise of the struggling waters that dazzle his sight as they foamed and sparkled in the sun, turned with pleasure to contemplate this simple quiet scene which seemed the chosen abode of peace and innocence. Butler (the name of the owner) had seen better days; he had begun his life with fair prospects; but he lost of a leg, and many a woe he sides, had brought him in the decline of life, to the lowly occupation of toll-gatherer. Yet his lot was not without alleviations; there were a cheerful, affectionate wife, a lovely and affectionate daughter, and a sincere and excellent adviser in the Dominie, as he minister of the parish was familiarly termed. The Dominie was exactly suited to his situation; his talents were not of the first order; nor was his knowledge extensive, but he was possessed of plain good sense, sound judgment, and that kindness of disposition

which lives all out-in turn is loved by all. His piety was simple but very fervent; perhaps it is this sincerity that renders his sermons impressive, for he certainly was not eloquent; his language was not chaste, nor his style regular, yet have men's hearts melted and trembled before him. He had never married; indeed his slender salary, although increased by teaching a school, would not allow him the comfort of a home. He therefore resided alternately with the different members of his congregation; and the house was thought blessed while it contained the pastor. Thus he became intimately acquainted with every one of his small flock. He joined with cheerfulness in all their moral sports, and shared their sufferings with the same sincerity. Butler was distinguished by the minister's peculiar favor, and his daughter looked up to the Dominie as a second father.

The good man had bestowed upon his favorite all his sum of learning. She was now sixteen; and being pronounced as wise as her instructor, she had quitted school to aid her mother in her domestic duties. As the father was now infirm, and the dame a busy housewife, the rusk of gathering toll generally devolved on Letty, for that was her unassuming name. There was another reason that rendered her appropriate for this duty; in addition to reading and writing, she had acquired a considerable knowledge of arithmetic, which made her tolerable expert in changing dollars to shillings. Her knowledge of the Bible, the Child's Instructor, and the history of England, comprehended all Letty's literary attainments, but they were sufficient to engrain on her heart a grateful and fervent love to God, and a strong sense of virtue and by bounding her hope and wishes, to the narrow scene her lot seemed to be cast in, to give her cheerfulness and contentment.

It was a sultry summer evening, Letty had carried her spinning wheel to the side of the house, where, seated under a large tree, busily spun, while she listened to the deep rolling of the fall as its light spray fell around her. She was roused from her employment by the sound of wheels and looking up, beheld a gig dashing violently down the steep hill that led to the bridge, and in spite of the prohibition, passed over the entrance, they came full speed over the trembling boards. She perceived the driver had lost all command over his horse, who, frightened by the noise of the falling waters, with nostrils extended seemed to spurn control, and drawing himself up prepared to jump from the bridge, when Letty running forward opened the gate. The furious animal rushed through and before she could retreat, a violent blow from the wheel felled her to ground. A stranger passing stopped the horse, while the gentleman whose life Letty had preserved jumped from the gig and carried her to the house.—She had received a severe blow on the temple and the effusion of blood was with difficulty stanchd. The stranger waited till she recovered, then leaving a well filled purse on the table, he bade them adieu.

A week had elapsed since this accident, when the stranger returned. Letty was sitting up, supported by pillows; illness shed over her countenance a languor, which, though it took from its bloom gave it an air of refinement and added to its interest. Even the black handkerchief that bound her wounded brow set off the snowy clearness of her complexion while the drooping eyelid displayed its long dark lashes, that gave a rich expression to a pair of eyes of heaven's own blue. Letty thanked the gentleman in her soft tones and artless language for the attention he had shown her, and expressed her regret at occasioning so much trouble, in such a simple, yet graceful manner, as astonished her visitor.

Mr. Thornly, as he announced himself, became a frequent guest at the cottage, and often condescended to share their humble repast. Indeed he seemed to forget, while listening to the conversation of this untaught girl, that he had mixed with the learned and witty and the fashionable. He brought her books and while instructing her mind he won her affections. At length he returned to his party at Lake George; although unconscious of the motive, in every excursion his steps were directed to Glen cottage, and his spoils, game, fish, or even a wreath of flowers, were used as a pretext for a visit. But as much as he revered the old man and admired his daughter, Mr. Thornly never mentioned their names to his gay companions, or led them near the retreat of Butler, who delighted to talk of him to his friend the Dominie; the old man, who as I hinted before did not possess much worldly wisdom, expressed his impatience to see their few friends, nor did he read in Letty's

downcast eye and burning cheek, the secret of her bosom.

Meantime some business that called Thornly home and detained him some weeks, convinced how dear the simple rustic had become to him; he sighed and wished she was well born—how gladly would he marry her! and his heart swelled with rapture at the idea of passing his life with her; but it chilled him to think she was a toll-gatherer's daughter. He determined to forget her; but the next moment he thought of her so lovely and gentle, and set off for Glen's Falls. His heart beat when he marked the flash of joy that lit upon Letty's beautiful eyes when she saw him.

Thornly talked of love; although Letty was silent, her blushes plainly showed what her lips dare not utter. One day as they were strolling through the woods that lined the banks of the stream, Letty interrupted her lover in the midst of his ardent declaration by looking up with a blushing cheek, as she innocently said, "but I am too young to marry." "Marry," said Thornly with the air of a man just awakened from a dream—"Oh! we will not think of that, my dear Letty; and throwing his arms around her, continued "we can love without marriage." Letty withdrew from his embrace, and said in an earnest tone "then although you love me dearer than life, you do not think of marriage?"

Thornly was rather disconcerted, but replied, "my family, dearest girl is rich and honorable, and I am the daughter of a gentleman," said Letty. "I see it is all in vain, weak girl that I was." But you, sir, though a great and rich man should at least have been a merciful one. "Better," said the prior girl, unable to suppress her tears, "better to have left me to die on the road, than to break my heart." As half choked with sobs, she uttered these words, she hastened from her astonished lover. He followed her imploring her pardon. Letty stopped, and with an effort that sent the blood to her heart, bade him depart forever, and not think that her father, though old and infirm could not protect his child from insult.

There is a dignity in virtue that even in the simple words of Letty awakened her dissolute admirer. A woman of polished education might have expressed her sentiments in a firmer and more touching language, but she could not have shown greater firmness and dignity than did the humble rustic.

Letty walked or rather ran home, and throwing herself on the bed, she literally "lifted up her voice and wept bitterly." Violent agitation working on a mind unused to great emotion, produced a fever, which jeopardized her life for some days. Her parents and her friend the minister, watched by her bed side in sorrow. Her life was granted to their tender prayers. Letty recovered, but she was no longer the cheerful being who gladdened the hearts of their friends. The minister related her history to a lady in the neighborhood, who interested by her story, sent frequently for Letty, and becoming attached to her, prevailed upon the parents to consent to her residing with her entirely, while she bestowed upon the old man a comfortable house, and a small but well-stocked farm. Mrs. W. had retired from a world which she had seen too much of, and knew too well to love. But she had brought to her retirement a mind well cultivated, and a fund of useful knowledge. She took delight in opening to her protegee these copious stores; and while she imparted substantial knowledge, she also gave a refinement of taste and manner, of which from her education she was necessarily destitute. Two years glided on; but in the midst of her benevolent plans Mrs. W. died, and Letty returned to her parents—wiser but not happier. She had gained refinement and cultivation, but had not willingness to be happy, if I may express it, that marked her earlier days. The simple pleasures that once would have caused her heart to beat with rapture, were now dull and vapid, and she was shocked to perceive that the recollection of the luxuries she enjoyed at Mrs. W.'s mansion rendered her at first discontented with the humble habits of her father's cottage. At this period a neighboring farmer, young and wealthy offered his hand to Letty. Her parents urged her to accept him, and at length she consented to give her hand, but protested that she could not bestow her heart. A week before the intended marriage was to take place, as one evening the family were enjoying at the porch of the house, the cool breezes of twilight, an exclamation of alarm from Letty, caused her father to look up from his Bible, when he recognized the features of Thornly.—"Come not here young man," said the indignant father; "depart while you may in peace." "One word," said Thornly; and

"passing the old man, he threw himself at Letty's feet and implored her forgiveness. 'Have been a wretched wanderer,' he said 'hut with Letty's pardon and yours Sir,' turning to Butler, 'I shall find happiness and rest.' It is not necessary to state, the long loved Thornly did not plead in vain. The farmer was dismissed, and in a week the lovers were united by the venerable Pastor. Though mooring in polished circles and fashionable society, Thornly never had cause to blush for the Toll. Gatherer's Daughter.

LUDICROUS MISTAKE.
The death of M. Perrier, of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, in 1819, occasioned a strange mistake. The Secretary of the Royal Society of Sciences, happened also to be named Perrier. At a meeting of the latter body, a Chevalier entered, and with a countenance woe-begone, took his place among his brethren, then solemnly arose, and drew from his pocket a manuscript, and with a faltering voice and a look of the deepest sorrow, began a funeral oration "upon his deceased friend." What was his surprise, when his "deceased friend" stood up from the President's chair, which he filled, (the panegyrist being so blinded with tears as not to observe him sooner) declined the honor about to be conferred on him, thanked his friend in the warmest terms, and proposed, amidst roars of laughter, to adjourn the reading of the oration sine die.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Am. C. Farmer.
To improve the quality of the Potatoe.
Mr. SKINNER—I had heard many years back that the best way to improve the potatoe, was from the seed of its own apple. About five or six years past, I made the trial—I gathered a handful of apples of the blue potatoe when fully ripe—I washed them and washed out the seed and dried them. In the spring I sowed them in drills—they came up very thick, having the appearance of some small weeds; in two or three weeks they put out leaves, having the appearance of potatoes—I then thinned them, and worked them as I thought right; in the fall I had seeds of many kinds, white, blue and red, of various shapes and complexions; I selected four or five kinds in the spring and planted each separate, and found I had improved my potatoes very much as to flavor, and also, some of the kinds I selected was very productive, so that I planted no more of my old seed and do still consider the change advantageous.

ABEL SEYMOUR.

To prevent Turnips, Potatoes &c. from sprouting in the spring.
We have been informed, that dipping turnips and potatoes in hot, or boiling water, will prevent their sprouting in the spring, and that they may be kept for house-use in this manner until after harvest. Our informant has tried the experiment and has found it to succeed beyond his expectation.

Manure.—Weeds may be quickly converted into manure by the following simple process: Make a layer of vegetable matter about a foot thick; spread a thin layer of quick lime over this, and so on alternately. In a few hours decomposition will begin to take place, and unless prevented by a few suds or a fork full of the vegetable, it will break out into a blaze, which must at all events be prevented. In about 24 hours the process will be complete, when the ashes of the pile may be spread upon the land at any convenient period.

ANECDOTES.

A young man, who was a great talker, was sent by his parent to Socrates to learn oratory. On being presented to Socrates, the lad spoke so incessantly that he was out of all patience. When the bargain came to be struck, Socrates asked him double price.—"Why charge me double," said the young fellow.—"Because," said the orator, "I must teach you two sciences, the one to hold your tongue, and the other how to speak."

"How are you to-day," said an Irish gentleman to an acquaintance, whom he met in the street. "I have got a very bad cold," was the reply. "Troth," said the other, "and you ought to be thankful that you can get any thing in these hard times."

Fortunate Accident.—A Dublin printer, in announcing the "melancholy occurrence" of a Mr. Kenny falling down and breaking his neck, adds the following sentence, by way of reconciling his friends: "But happily he received no further damage."

A strong decoction of sassafras root, with a little salt added, is recommended as a certain cure for the founder in horses. It must, however, be applied immediately after the founder appears; and the horse must be sparingly fed for a day or two after the medicine is given.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, JUNE 11, 1821.

SUDDEN DEATH.

Died, in this town on Friday last, suddenly, Mr. JEREMY ELWELL.—He was, throughout the day, in as good health as usual, following his employment in Mr. Reeves' Nail Manufactory, until within a few minutes of the time they usually quit in the evening, when he fell down, and without a struggle or groan expired.—He has left a disconsolate wife, and one child to mourn his premature death.—Well may it be said, in the language of the Psalmist, "In the midst of life we are in death;"—and since this is so, how necessary it is that we should be *always ready, and prepare to meet our God, as we know not the day nor the hour when the son of man cometh.*

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. Editors—Having observed that few persons avail themselves of an important and useful proviso, contained in the first section of the act establishing a militia system, I have for some time thought that a reference to the subject in your paper, might be of advantage to persons interested, some of whom may not have a knowledge of its existence. The proviso I allude to, exempts from common militia duty every person who shall have served for the term of ten years in a uniform company. Not to speak of the personal satisfaction, morality and public utility, so manifest in most instances, between the one service and the other, the saving in point of time, is of very considerable consequence, making a difference to every young man who enters at eighteen, of seventeen years; that is, in the militia the term of service is from the age of eighteen to forty-five; in a uniform company, from eighteen to twenty-eight. The expense of the first equipment in a uniform company, may, with some, be an objection, but in no instance should it be regarded by parents, guardians or masters, who possess the ability. The expense in the best furnished companies, seldom exceeds from twenty to thirty dollars, and frequently second-hand they can be purchased for much less. The habits of discipline and subordination in a well regulated company, and a sense of honor inseparably connected with the idea of a true soldier, have no small influence in forming the principles and establishing the character of young men; and I am well convinced, persons of experience must have witnessed many instances of its good effects. On the contrary, the disgust and discouragement of a first attempt improperly advised, and evil example, have been the ruin of thousands, who might otherwise have been honorable and useful citizens.

Second Extract from *Atangi*.

THE CRUCIFIXION.

With a loud cry his sacred spirit fled,
As on his breast he bow'd his dying head.
Thick sable clouds embattling on high,
Frown on the world, and darken all the sky.
The sun weeps blood, and, sorrowing, retires
Behind the mighty clouds, and hides his fires;
In furious career, around all heaven,
Deep billowing thunders vengefully are driven:
Thick darkness spreads her curtain all around
And wraps the trembling world in gloom profound.
The lightning's flash precedes the roaring peal,
And dances on the Roman's bloody steel.
The awful bolts in dread destruction hurld,
Descend in terror on a guilty world.
The temple shakes! it totters to its base!
Unholy eyes behold the holy place.
The veil is rent! the dread partition wall,
With awful crash, loud thunders to its fall!
The yawning sepulchres their dead disclose:
The solemn thunder shakes their deep repose.
The rocks, asunder fly;—the floods are cast
High from their channels, and roll back aghast.
Celestial spirits bow, their heads on high,
To see the God of man and nature die.
Infernal legions with unwilling nod,
Bend low their stubborn necks, and own him God.
Firm to his wicked purpose, man, alone,
Turns a deaf ear to nature's dying groan,
Throws every feeling in unbending steel,
And stands unmov'd when even devils feel!

Ah, foe to Heaven! to thy eternal bliss!
Unmov'd canst thou behold a sigh like this?
With cruel scoffings canst thou make the grief,
And scorn the tears that flow for thy relief?
Shall his best cry, the sacred blood he spilt?
And mercy slighted fix thee in thy guilt?
Fly, rebel! fly, destruction's at thy door!
Fly, rebel! fly, and pardoning love implore!"

From the Norfolk Herald, June 4.

THE EXECUTION.

On Friday last, the 1st inst. pursuant to their sentence, Manuel Phillip Garcia, and Joseph Demas Garcia Castillano, were executed for the murder of Peter Lagoardette.

At 11 o'clock they were conducted from the jail to the place of execution, in the middle of a large field in the rear of the town of Portsmouth, guarded by the Portsmouth Rifle Company, and attended by the Rev. Bishop Kelly and Mr. Walsh of the Roman Catholic Church, and by Dr. Griffith of the Methodist Church, whose pious offices were charitably proffered to prepare their minds for the awful fate which awaited them—but there was no seeming desire on the part of the prisoners to profit by the prayers so fervently offered up in their behalf. A request made by the prisoners, that they might be allowed to walk to the place of execution, was readily complied with, and the cart prepared to convey them, drove on before.

Arrived at the fatal spot, the prisoners mounted the cart and the final preparation was made for their exit.—Dr. Griffith then arose and addressed the assembled multitude with an exhortation, concluding with a prayer to the Throne of Grace, for mercy on the unhappy men about to suffer. At 25 minutes past twelve, the cart drew off and they were launched into eternity. The crowd assembled to witness this awful spectacle amounted to several thousands.

The indifference and insensibility manifested by these men, while awaiting the moment of their execution, and the levity with which they treated the proffers of spiritual aid in their perishing condition, were in strict accordance with their demeanor on the day of their execution.

Whatever might have been the inward workings of their souls and conscience; at this trying period, it is certain that they met their fate with a coolness and fortitude worthy a better occasion—as an instance of this, while they were adjusting Garcia's knot, his feelings caused him to perform the ungrateful task rather awkwardly, Castillano directed him in what manner to fix it so as to take effect, and then pointing to his own neck, have the same direction for himself.

Expectation was somewhat disappointed by the taciturnity of the prisoners on the day of execution. It was thought they would have made some confession, or public declaration, respecting the murder, before they were turned off. Castillano spoke a few words, which however, in consequence of the crowd, could only be heard by a very few, and but imperfectly understood by those who did hear. A gentleman who stood near him, took a minute of this short address, the intention in delivering which seems to have been to impress the spectators with a belief of his being innocent of the murder of Lagoardette. The following is the substance of it:

"I wish to make a declaration for the public—I know that I am now to die. I know that I cannot be pardoned here. I know that although I am now alive, I am dead! I die innocent of this man's death—I put my trust in God, who can pardon me, I forgive every body—Litie in peace!—Good bye, all!"

Garcia, during the period of his confinement, drew up a voluminous statement in writing, to be published after his death, which is now in the press, and will speedily be published. Of the nature of it we know nothing—but we are informed that it contains information of considerable interest and importance. Castillano has also several manuscripts which will appear along with those of Garcia.

From the Charleston Courier of 25th May.

The State vs. Lorenzo Dow.—Yesterday the defendant came into court, to receive the sentence of the law in a case of libel against the Rev. Mr. Hammet, of which he had been convicted. Mr. Dow read a very long document in explanation and justification of his motives: Judge Johnson, in a very able and luminous charge, sentenced him to 24 hours imprisonment, and a fine of one dollar and the costs. The governor, however, remitted the imprisonment.

Tyranny of our Forefathers.—In 1693, a law was passed by the general court of Plymouth colony, declaring that whoever should refuse the office of governor, should pay a fine of twenty pounds, unless the same person should be chosen for two years in succession; and a fine of ten pounds for refusal of the office of deputy governor. We believe no such penalty exists in our enlightened times.—Salem Gaz.

Summary.

Crown of England.—A new crown has been made for his Britannic majesty, of most exquisite workmanship, and surpassing splendor.

The trial of Wilhelmus Van Auken, confined in the Sussex county jail for murder, is postponed says the Sussex Register, until the 4th Tuesday in November.

The Catholic Bill in the British House of Lords? was lost by a majority of 39.

Mr. Lambton's motion in the House of Commons, for the appointment of a committee of inquiry into the state of the national representation, was lost by a majority of 12.

A present of a superb ring has been made by the Emperor Alexander, to Dr. Mitchell of New York. It is said to be valued at 10,000 rupees. Dr. Mitchell sent the Emperor, some time since, one of the American patent ploughs, accompanied with a letter.

A few days since, whilst repairing the house of Mr. Vreeland, at Communiaw, the workmen found a put of money, containing 1200 Spanish dollars—some quite rusty. Supposed to have been placed there 28 years ago.—Eve Post.

Copy of a handbill stuck up in several parts of the city of Dublin.—"This is to certify, that I, Daniel O'Flanagan, am not the person that was tar'd and feathered by the Liberty mob, on Tuesday last; and I am ready to give 28 guineas to any man that will lay me 50, that I am the other man that goes by my name. Daniel O'Flanagan."

A cotton factory in Warwick, R. I. valued at \$25,000, was consumed by fire a few days since.

Fatal Accident.—The boiler of a steamboat, navigating Cumberland river, burst on the 17th April last, and besides tearing the boat almost to atoms, so scalded 7 or 8 persons, that they died a few days after.

An Indian juggler lately retired from the business of enlightening the world, with a fortune, acquired by his art, of 10,000 sterling!

8,000,000 feet of lumber, 40,000 barrels of flour, and 40,000 gallons of whiskey, with quantities of lard, butter, pork, &c. have been floated down the Susquehanna river to Baltimore the last season.

It is said corn has been selling in Cincinnati for ten cents a bushel, Ohio paper, which is 50 per cent. below par!

A wagon has been lately made at Zanesville, Ohio, which moves without the aid of steam or horse power! This singular vehicle is supported upon three wheels, two behind and one before; it is propelled by a lever power, applied as cranks, as treadles, and as hand levers. There being two of each of these, two persons, may conveniently work it: once, one of whom may steer the carriage by means of tiller rope, communicating from the tire wheel to the cylinder on the right of the person engaged in the stern.

Volcanoes in Asia.—It is stated by a recent traveller, as a curious fact, and but very little known, that there are two volcanoes actually in combustion in the central regions of Asia, 400 leagues from the Caspian, which is the nearest sea to them.

Green peas were offered yesterday, (May 31) in our market at \$2.00 per bushel—Strawberries at 18 cents a quart.—Nat Gaz.

Old times revived.—A Mr. Stanton, of Norwich (Mass.) a member of a Baptist church, has recently been imprisoned for a tax to support a congregational minister.—Hart Times.

Benevolence.—Mr. T. H. Carrol, of Annapolis (Md.) having been left in his minority a number of slaves, worth from 8 to 10,000 dollars, resolved, on their coming of age, to make them all free. This resolution he carried into effect a few months since, it being the first legal act he was permitted to perform. He emancipated the whole; leaving his lands as free of slaves as the God of nature made them.

Mr. John Aborn, of Nottingham, (near Trenton, N. J.) has invented a machine for dipping candles, by which it is said one man can make 2000 wt. in one day.—Tren. Fed.

The Montrose Gazette mentions, that a mail was lately committed to the jail of Susquehanna county, for non payment of the Justice's fees for marrying him.

The naval court of inquiry in the case of Com. Barron, has been adjourned to the 6th July, in order to obtain testimony in writing of witnesses residing in the States of 30 guns each,

belonging to the Pacha of Egypt, from Alexandria for London, laden with flaxseed, lately touched at Gibraltar, and fired salutes.

A late French paper presents us with the following item of superstition:—An ape belonging to a neighboring Menagerie, having broken his chains, groped his way along the roof, and in the night descended through one of the chimney tops. He entered a bed room where the master of the house was sleeping. The latter was awakened by the noise of this visitor, and what was his surprise at beholding an animal which he believed to be the devil! He cried out for assistance, and it was

with great difficulty that he at last, with the aid of a servant, caught the ape and got rid of him. The man is since dead, in consequence of the fright.

Hessian Flies.—This fly blows, or lays the eggs or nits in the wheat while it is in the blossom, and these continue dormant until the grain is sowed, and then it comes up with the wheat, and is always discovered in the first joint, where it is impossible for the fly to deposit. The method to destroy or prevent this fly from getting in the wheat is as follows: Soak the wheat in ley or lime water. Care should be taken that the grain be not soaked too long, so as to kill it.

A diamond has been recently brought to England from India, for which the company ask thirty thousand pounds sterling. It is said to be by far the largest diamond in Europe, except the Pitt (now the Russian) and perhaps the Sancy, belonging to France.

Frigate Congress.—This vessel arrived at Norfolk on the 30th ult. 44 days from Rio Janeiro. She brought home a number of passengers, among whom is Thomas Sutpeter, Esq. our Envoy to the court of Brazil. The Congress has lost Lieut Nichols, of the Marines, Mr. Pickens, boatswain, and 73 of the crew, by the cholera morbus. It was stated, when Capt Henly sailed, that a fleet, consisting of a line of battle ship; 2 frigates and several merchantmen, were waiting to convey King John to Lisbon.

Capt. Sherman, arrived at Philadelphia on the 1st inst. informs, that off St. Helena, on the 15th of April, he learned from a British brig of war, that Bonaparte was in good health.

A letter from a gentleman in Fairfield, N. Y. dated March 6, 1821, says: "Some time in January last, a Mrs. Newson, of this town, was delivered of four perfect children! two sons and two daughters. They lived but four days; and were all enclosed in one coffin, to the great grief of the curious."

According to a return made by order of the House of Commons, the amount of duties paid on windows [for the enjoyment of light] for the year ending 5th Jan. 1821, was 2,366,139l. 12s. 11d.

Four ships of the line, two of them of 120 guns each, and seven vessels of war of smaller size, are now building, under guard of England's quill, in Chatham.

It is said in the English papers, that upwards of twelve thousand numbers of the new series of New Monthly Magazine, edited by Thomas Campbell, have been sold in London.—Newark Eagle.

Three dollar counterfeit notes of the New Hope Bank, have been taken in several of the Philadelphia Banks.

Dr. Petier, a German physician, states, that he has found the spirit of hartshorn (in the dose of a small teaspoonfull in a glass of water) to counteract the insupportable effects of strong fermented liquors and spirit, and to recover a person from an apparently lifeless state, from an excess of wine, in an hour or two.—New Eagle.

Liquid to take out spots, or stains of ink, red wine, iron moulds, mildew, &c.—Mix an ounce each of sal ammoniac and salt of tartar, in a quart bottle of water, and keep it for use: Soak and wash out in this liquid the table linen, &c. thus spotted or stained; and after the color is discharged, get them up in the usual manner, and there will remain no visible effect of the injury.

Method of whitening Straw.—Steep the article to be whitened in muriatic acid, saturated with potash. The straw thus prepared, never turns yellow, is of a shining white, and acquires great flexibility.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Niles' Weekly Register, May 26.

Great Britain and Ireland.—The house of commons consists of about 600 members—on a question lately taken about reform, only 98 were present, of whom 43 voted for and 55 against the motion. The coronation is said to be fixed for the 12th of June: the robes will cost 20,000l. of which 11,000 falls to the furrier's share—the black spots upon them have required 26,000 Astracan lambs' feet! Considerable quantities of gold were arriving in England from the United States—and we expect soon to be nearly stripped of this precious metal, after which the export of silver will follow. There have been some disturbances in Scotland, in consequence of the tenantry of certain districts being ordered to leave their humble homes, not knowing whither to go—they were reconciled by the aid of the military. The "Catholic relief bill" was rejected in the house of lords on the 17th of April, by a majority 39. The queen is preparing to hold a drawing room. In consequence of the intended visit of the king to Ireland, lodgings in Dublin had risen 30 per cent. A number of new ships of war are about to be put on the stocks.

France.—There is a variety of reports of a disaffected spirit manifesting itself in various places. The tri-colored cockade has appeared several times and caused great alarm!

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The king issued a decree on the second of last month, suppressing the faculty of law at Grenoble. The reason assigned for this measure, in the decree itself, is, that several of the law students at Grenoble have constantly taken part in all the troubles and mobs which have displayed the ensigns of rebellion in that city, and that the efforts to prevent a repetition of these disorders have hitherto proved insufficient.

The New York Gazette says—A Paris paper, the "Constitutionnel," one of the opposition journals, has the following interesting paragraph under the date of the 5th of April, evidently inserted by order of the present "Censure."

"M. Albert Gallatin, envoy extraordinary and minister plenipotentiary of the United States of North America, has presented to the king, in a private audience, the answer of his government to the notification of the birth of his royal highness the duke of Bordeaux." [We should like to see a copy of it.]

Spain.—The army is rapidly recruiting—perhaps the cortes expect the performance of some holy act against the rights of humanity by the "holy alliance." The occurrences in Piedmont were received with discharges of artillery and a general illumination at Madrid. It is proposed to postpone the law prohibiting the importation of grain.

There was a report at Vienna that the [additional] Austrian army collecting in Italy, was designed to act against Spain!

We do not fully understand the nature of the late conspiracy against the constitution in Spain, nor is it very interesting, as the design was defeated. It goes to show the existence of dangerous parties to the public repose; but we trust that the vigilance of the cortes and the good sense of the people, will preserve the liberties of Spain. There appears also to be some partial risings in favor of "religion and the king"—but they do not amount to much.

Portugal.—The late proclamation of the king, at Rio Janeiro announces his design to return to Portugal. The London papers give us some reason to believe that this resolution has been adopted at the instance of the "Holy Alliance," which is probably pledged to replace him in the enjoyment of his just rights to despotic power!

The Portuguese cortes have abolished all pensions, gratuities, perquisites &c. which are not established by laws or decrees. They have also directed the regency to reduce the public expenditure as far as possible.

The people of the island of St. Michael have elected deputies to the cortes, and suspended the functions of the governor because he refused to agree to their wishes.

The Two Sicilies.—It is announced that the king has returned to his capital, amidst the acclamations of his people! It appears that 150,000 men were under arms to oppose the Austrians, and they did nothing. 10,000 Austrian troops are to remain in Naples—the rest will be distributed in the different fortresses. Many of the chiefs of the revolutionary party have left the country for Spain, &c. Some arrests had been made, and the Carbonari yet appear to be feared in several parts of Italy and Germany. We have a variety of official papers relative to the surrender of Naples to the Austrians; it is sufficient to say that the subjugation is complete. General Pepe has arrived at Barcelona. An edict has been issued against secret societies.—The French papers state that the prince of Hesse Hombourg has been appointed governor of Naples! The real cause of the common detestation of the people to the constitutional system does not appear to be as yet clearly understood; but this is certain, that a mighty act of treason against the rights of men and nations has been committed.

A letter inserted in the Milan Gazette, states that the total loss of the Austrians, in the campaign against Naples, was seven killed and fifty wounded! Not an Austrian was taken prisoner.

The reader can judge of the conduct of the Neapolitan troops, and the encouragement their officers had to continue the contest, by the following. General Carrascosa says, in a letter giving an account of the defection of the troops:

"Gen. Filangieri informed me, that his brigade was in a state of complete disunion; that the soldiers fired on their officers and more particularly on himself. At the same time I received a report from general Costa, who had experienced a similar occurrence at Bessa. While I was lamenting these events, I heard at a short distance a brisk fire of musketry, and learned that it proceeded from five battalions of the first division, who were firing on their officers. Immediately after, my head quarters, and those of general Ambrosio, were attacked by those ruffians. Gen. Ambrosio was saved by a company of faithful sappers. I was protected by 90 gendarmes; they fired on the soldiers, who, as cowardly as perfidious, immediately dispersed through the country.

Turkey.—The rising of the Greeks

in this empire, now claims a large share of the public attention. We published in our last the high-spirited address of their leader, prince Ypsilanti. The general population of Moldavia and Wallachia seems to be in a state of insurrection; in the mean time, the people of the isle of Candia have refused to pay the extraordinary tribute, and are arrayed in opposition at Aris to the Turks. Albania is much disturbed, and the pscha of Jamina not only maintains his ground but grows stronger and stronger. It is said that 30,000 men were already enrolled under the banners of Ypsilanti. Some fighting appears to have taken place, but the accounts are indistinct and uncertain. The Porte is greatly alarmed—but an idea is entertained that it will not comport with the views of Russia and Austria to see an independent Greek empire established, and that they will interfere to end the struggle, in confidence of adding some of the provinces to their own possessions at a future day. A number of Russian officers, engaged in this illegitimate opposition to the Turks, have been dismissed from the service of the great legitimate Alexander; but, on the other hand, he is said secretly to encourage the turmoil that he may come to settle it, for which he has an army at hand, an Austrian "army of observation" is also advancing towards the Turkish frontier. Jassy is the head quarters of the revolutionists, and certain standards have been consecrated there with much ceremony. The Greek cockade is black and red. Although Servia some time since wrested from the Porte many valuable privileges, the disposition to throw off the yoke altogether is said to prevail; and Bulgaria, one of the most stuprant provinces of the empire, is agitated. These things are attributed to the influence of secret societies, and the plan of a general rising appears to extend through all the parts of ancient Greece among the members of the Greek church. The Russians have the same religion, and it is expected that many volunteers will join them without consulting the views of their emperor. Some of the Turks in the seats of insurrection, have taken refuge in the territories of Russia and Austria—the pacha of Belgrade was among those who retired. The contest will probably be Christian against Turk, and may extend to every part of the Ottoman empire in Europe, and the Porte has also a had understanding with his chief in Egypt, Mahamet Ali, an enlightened man, whose power he has vainly attempted to put down. It is probably that important events will grow out of these things—yet the whole matter may end in the sending of a few waggon loads of men's heads to Constantinople to adorn the walls of the seraglio.

Religion, how great is thy influence over mankind! For how many virtues are mortals indebted to thee! How happy is the man that penetrates thy sublime truths! he continually finds in thy bosom an asylum against vice, and a refuge from adversity. Should inconstant fortune smile on his innocent wishes, should his day glide on without a cloud, thou canst add to them new charms, and give additional pleasure to that which arises from the good he does to his fellow creatures. Thy very severity is a benefit; thou takest from happiness only that which must corrupt it; thou forbiddest us to cherish only what we must blush to love. Should fate, on the other hand, overwhelm a soul which obeys thy laws, it is then we find in thee the surest support. With out enjoining insensibility, which nature happily renders impossible, thou teachest us to endure the evils thou permittest to afflict us; thou descendest into the pleading heart to assuage its pains, and to instil a reviving hope. (Lad. Lit. Cab.

The Mental and Personal Qualifications of a Husband.

Great good nature, good humor, and good sense.

Lively by all means. Stupid by no means.

His person agreeable rather than handsome.

No great objection to six feet, with an exact symmetry of parts.

Always clean but not foppish in his dress.

Well read in the classics, but no pedant.

Experimentally acquainted with natural philosophy.

A tolerable ear for music, not no fiddler. I repeat it again, no fiddling husband.

An easy and unaffected politeness.

No bully; just as much courage as is necessary to defend his own and his wife's honor.

May fortune smile on the man of my wishes.

A free thinker in every thing except in matters of religion.

These, with Mr. Pope's definition of wit, are the only qualifications I require in the man I intend to honor with my hand and heart.

REBUS.

A Zodiacal constellation, A very solemn affirmation; The eve before a holiday; A large and furious bird of prey; A town well known in Staffordshire; The fabulous god of dread and fear; Initials join, and quickly you, A fair one's name will bring to view.

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, June 2d, by the Revd. J. Freeroan, Mr. William Laming, to Miss Ann Peterson, all at this place.

On Thursday, 31st ult. by the Rev. Thomas Brooks, Mr. David Eaton, to Miss Axey Hand, all of Dividing Creek, in this county.

At Cape May, on the 5th ultimo, by Shangar Hewet, Esq. Mr. Eli Burnell, formerly of Massachusetts, to Miss Miry Young, of the former place.

Cumberland Bank, BRIDGETON, June 9th, 1821.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that the Annual Election for Directors will be holden at the Banking house, on Monday, the 2d day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 3 o'clock.

C. READ, Cashier. June 11—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 seventeenth day of July, 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, the following described

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, joining on Buckshutem branch, the road leading from Cedarville to Millville, lands late of Jeremiah Whittier and others, said to contain two hundred and five Acres, more or less; being the same land which Benjamin B. Cooper conveyed to Lorenzo Lawrence.—Seized as the property of Lorenzo Lawrence and Daniel C. Pierson, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Norton O. Lawrence, and to be sold by

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 11—June 11, 1821.—ts

stead of six?" "Right," said his Lordship, "it is to that quarter before the time, that I owe all the good I ever did."

A man may dwell all his life among books and have great learning, but be a mere scholar, which is a contemptible sort of character in the world. Let him come out and be a citizen, a neighbor and a friend.

Religion, how great is thy influence over mankind! For how many virtues are mortals indebted to thee! How happy is the man that penetrates thy sublime truths! he continually finds in thy bosom an asylum against vice, and a refuge from adversity. Should inconstant fortune smile on his innocent wishes, should his day glide on without a cloud, thou canst add to them new charms, and give additional pleasure to that which arises from the good he does to his fellow creatures. Thy very severity is a benefit; thou takest from happiness only that which must corrupt it; thou forbiddest us to cherish only what we must blush to love. Should fate, on the other hand, overwhelm a soul which obeys thy laws, it is then we find in thee the surest support. With out enjoining insensibility, which nature happily renders impossible, thou teachest us to endure the evils thou permittest to afflict us; thou descendest into the pleading heart to assuage its pains, and to instil a reviving hope. (Lad. Lit. Cab.

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W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 11—June 11, 1821.—ts

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the Court House, in the Middle Township, on the first Tuesday in February last, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Esther Hand, Lunkeoper, in the county aforesaid,

ON SATURDAY, The 21st day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Property, belonging to the estate of John Eldrege, deceased.

1. The one-half part of a tract of Woodland, containing fifty-four acres, adjoining lands of Robert M. Holmes and others, in the township and county aforesaid.

2. A lot of Land adjoining the heap of the Homestead Plantation of the said deceased, containing six acres.

3. The one-half part of three acres of Cedar Swamp, situate in the Upper Township, in the county aforesaid.

Joshua Hildreth, Administrator.

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the Court House, in the Middle Township, on the last Tuesday of May last, at the dwelling house on the premises of Jesse Springer, deceased.

ON WEDNESDAY, The 25th day of July next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, will be sold at public vendue.

No. 1. is a lot or tract of Land lying on the north side of Green Creek, adjoining land of Richard Cresse and others.

2. The Homestead Plantation, with the appurtenances, adjoining land of John Holmes and others.

3. A lot of Woodland, containing twenty-five acres, adjoining land of Thomas Foster and others.

4. A lot of Woodland, containing twenty one acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Ingersoll and others.

A lot of Land near Goshen Landing, with a Wind Saw Mill thereon, containing three acres, adjoining land of William Tomlin

ANNE SPRINGER, Adm'x. SAM'L SPRINGER, Adm'r. June 11—4t

Creditors take Notice,

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Cumberland, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws of the state of New Jersey, and they have appointed Friday, the 13th day of July next, at 2 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Court House in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, as to what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as Insolvent debtors.

Nathaniel Johnston, James Johnston, William B. Boon, Henry L. Wilson, John Morgan, Joseph Garrison, Joseph Beck, Ephraim Baleman, Jr., Joseph Sutton, James Nicholls, James Norton, William Armstrong, David Skute, Felix Pierce, colored, Benjamin Peirce, do. Edward Roberts, black. Cumberland Jail, June 11, 1821.—4t

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 17th day of July, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at Smith Bowen's Hotel in Bridgeton, the following described Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, joining the road leading from Port Elizabeth to Budd's works, lands of Benjamin Ackley, lands late of Samuel Coombs, and others, said to contain twenty Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant which remains unsold.—Seized as the property of Samuel Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Hamett, and to be sold by

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 11—June 11, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton. The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Syres 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 11—June 11, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton. The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Syres 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 11—June 11, 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the 19th inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 6, 1821.

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 Syres 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A FARM,

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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the remainder of the lands of Richard Sheppard and Daniel Paulin, and John Bennet, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 6, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

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 acre; 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The Lands of Edward Wore, 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 8—ts

The sale of the remainder of the lands of Edward More, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th inst. at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 6, 1821.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixth day of October, the watermatic obsidial 21 and 5 county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the village and township of Green-wich, 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. At the same time and place, by virtue of two writs of fieri facias.

The following land, to wit: the first

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

W. M. 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 Rennet 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 Earlls, and Peter Sleasman, and to be sold by

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 7, 1821.—ts

The sale of the lands of Philip Dare, John F. Bennet and Thomas D. Carle, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 19th inst. between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, sold by

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 6, 1821.

