

WASHINGTON WIIIG.

Vol. I.

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SELECTED POETRY.

REST IN HEAVEN.

Weep not for those who are shrouded in death—
For the soul has return'd to its God;
The brow is encircled with death's icy wreath,
But the spirit has left its abode.
Weep not, though death has depriv'd you of friends,
When the banner of hope was unfurl'd;
In the dark narrow grave man's pilgrimage ends—
For the grave is the home of the world.
Friendship has twin'd, in the world, round the heart,
Many pleasures which virtue endears,
Joys such as these satisfaction impart,
But they're often bedew'd with our tears.
Weep not for these—for why should man mourn,
Though on life's ruffled wave "he is driven;"
These pleasures, if holy, again will return,
Unmingled, unchanging in Heaven.

From the Charleston Courier.

Lines addressed to a friend during a Thunder Storm.

GOD IS NIGH!

Hear'st thou the awful Thunders roll?
See'st thou the lightning fly?
Does the dark storm appal thy soul?
Remember! God is nigh.
Ah! fear not then the dread alarm!
His ever-watchful eye
Will keep thee safe from ev'ry harm,
Remember! God is nigh.

And should the storm of life assail
Thy faith—thy faith to try!
Oh! let them not, my friend, prevail—
Remember! God is nigh.

Cheerless has been my chequer'd day;
I've known no azure sky;
This hope alone, my only stay;
I know that God is nigh!

E. J.

HUMAN PROGRESS.

BY D. SOMERBY.

I ask'd at the "temple of Fame,"
For a balm for the sorrowful heart,
And admir'd her high gilded name;
But the look that she gave, bid me quickly depart,
And the cold drops of Fear from my forehead to start.

I ask'd it of Wealth, but in vain!
For with her dwelleth sorrow and care,
Confin'd in her large "golden chain!"
Which all her proud subjects uneasingly wear,
Till her wings are outstretch'd, and they sink in despair.

I ask'd it of Pleasure—ah no!
I saw her bright drapery shine,
A bauble,—a picture, a show,
Which strip'd of its beauties would quickly decline,
And all its gay votaries sink and repine.

I ask'd it of wine and of mirth,
But "an adder" lay in king behind,
Tho' sparkling so bright upon earth;
For I saw, thro' the glass, that the demon design'd
To prey on the bosom of all human kind.

I ask'd of Ambition—but no!
Her ladder soon crumbled to dust,
And oppression had chain'd her below,
While the dart of oblivion aiming to thrust,
Pronouncing its sentence, the bubble soon burst.

I ask'd it of Friendship, and found
Her promises sweet and sincere!
She told me her joys would abound—
But ah! how deceitful they soon did appear,
For she stabb'd to the bosom and chill'd me with fear.

Of Solitude—fain would she sooth;
But ah! she was born but to weep,
The billows of ocean were smooth,
Compar'd with the visions that troubled her sleep.

Religion—to you for support
I must turn with a penitent heart,
For the day of probation is short,
Thy wings will secure me from misery's dart,
And yield a delight when in death I depart.

The Observation of the Lord's Day remarkably Rewarded.

An Anecdote, taken from a Tract printed at Bristol, by the Bristol Society for promoting religious Knowledge, No. 117.

The writer remembers hearing of a Barber, who lived at Bath in the last century; passing a Church or Meeting one Sunday, he peeped in just as the minister was giving out his text, "Remember the Sabbath day to keep it holy, Exodus, xx. 8; he listened long enough to be convinced that he was constantly breaking the laws of God and man, by shaving and dressing his customers on Sunday. He became uneasy, and went with a heavy heart to his Sunday task. At length he took courage, and opened his mind to the minister: who advised him to give up Sunday dressing, and worship God. He replied, beggary would be the consequence; he had a flourishing trade, but it would almost all be lost. He told him he must not confer with flesh and blood; but trust God, who requires from us no more than is for our good; never asks us to make any sacrifice, but he will abundantly compensate; the command being absolute, admits of no relaxation.

He could not bring his mind to it at once, so he visited his customers, and soon found they would employ another. At length, after many a sleepless night spent in weeping and praying, he was determined to cast all his care on God; as the more he reflected, the more his duty became apparent.

He discontinued Sunday dressing; went constantly and early to church or meeting, and soon enjoyed that self-gratulation which is one of the rewards of doing our duty, and in due time that peace of God which the world can neither give nor take away. The consequences he foresaw, actually followed: his genteel customers left him, as he was nicknamed a *Puritan* or *Methodist*. He was obliged to give up his fashionable shop; and from various gradations in life, in the course of years he became so reduced as to take a cellar under the old Market-house, and shave the farmers!

One Saturday evening, between light and dark, a stranger from one of the coaches asking for a barber, was directed by the hostler to the cellar opposite. Coming in hastily, he requested to be shaved quickly, while they changed horses, as he did not like to violate the Sabbath!—This was touching the poor barber on a tender chord; he burst into tears, asked the stranger to lend him a halfpenny to buy a candle, as it was not light enough to shave him with safety. He did so, revolving in his mind the extreme poverty to which the poor man must be reduced before he could make such a request.

When shaved, he said—"There must be something extraordinary in your history, which I have not now time to hear. Here is half a crown for you; when I return, I will call and investigate your case. What is your name?" "William Reed," said the astonished barber. "William Reed!" echoed the stranger; "William Reed, by your dialect you are from the West." "Yes, sir, from Kingston, near Taunton." "William Reed, from Kingston, near Taunton!—What was your father's name?" "Thomas." "Had he any brother?" "Yes, sir; one after whom I was named, but he went to the Indies; and as we never hear from him, we suppose him to be dead." "Come along, follow me," said the stranger, "I am going to see a person who says his name is William Reed, of Kingston, near Taunton. Come and confront him. If you prove to be indeed him whom you say you are I have glorious news for you; your uncle is dead, and has left you an immense fortune; which I will put you in possession of, when all legal doubts are removed."

They went by the coach, saw the pretended William Reed, and proved him to be an impostor.—This stranger, who was a pious attorney, was soon legally satisfied of the Barber's identity, told him that he had advertised him in vain; Providence had now thrown him in his way in a most extraordinary manner, and he had great pleasure in transferring a great many thousand pounds to a worthy man, the rightful heir of the property.

Thus was man's extremity, God's opportunity.—Had the poor barber possessed one half-penny, or even had credit for a candle, he might have remained unknown for years, but he trusted God, who never said—"seek ye my face in vain." He had read in the Bible, (that fountain of all good, which he often consulted, though he seldom saw a newspaper)—"Trust him at all times ye people.—In all your ways acknowledge him, and he will direct your paths." Not perhaps in the way of man's wisdom; no, he sees the end from the beginning; he weighs out all his dispensations in the balances of the sanctuary; he led the Israelites forty

years through the wilderness, which they could have travelled in six weeks, had infinite wisdom seen fit, but he delayed, 'to show them what was in their hearts.'

Duelling.—The following letter against duelling, which was written by Joseph, late Emperor of Germany, has just found its way to the world in a work published at Leipsic, entitled "A collection of unpublished Letters of Joseph II."

"General — I desire you to arrest Count K —, and Captain W — immediately. The Count is of an imperious character, proud of his birth, and full of false ideas of honor. Capt. W. who is an old soldier, thinks of settling every thing by the sword or the pistol. He has done wrong to accept a challenge from the young Count. I will not suffer the practice of duelling in my army; and I despise the arguments of those who seek to justify it. I have a high esteem for officers who expose themselves courageously to the enemy, and who, on all occasions, shew themselves intrepid, valiant, and determined in attack as well as defence. The indifference with which the face death is honorable to themselves, and useful to their country; but there are men ready to sacrifice every thing to a spirit of revenge and hatred. I despise them; such men, in my opinion, are worse than the Roman gladiators. Let a council of war be summoned to try these two officers with all the impartiality which I demand from every judge; and let the most culpable of the two be made an example, by the rigor of the law. I am resolved that this barbarous custom, which is worthy the age of Tamerlane and Bajazet, and which is so fatal to the peace of families, shall be punished, and suppressed though it should cost me half my officers. There will be still left men, who can unite bravery with the duties of faithful subjects. I wish for none who do not respect the laws of the country.—Vienna, Aug. 1774."

SINGULAR AND INTERESTING OCCURRENCE.

From the Hamburg Correspondent.

A Judge of the name of Heltmann, in the department of Zips, sent a young female peasant with a sum of money to Goelnitz, a small town situated among the mountains; not far from the village a countryman joined her, and demanded where she was going; the girl replied, that she was journeying with a sum of 200 florins to Goelnitz. The countryman told her that he was going there also, and proposed that they should travel together. At the wood the countryman pursued a path which he told the girl would shorten their journey at least two leagues. At length they arrived at the mouth of an excavation, which had once been worked as a mine; the countryman stopped short, and in a loud voice said to the girl, "Behold your grave; deliver me the money instantly." The girl, trembling with fear, complied with his demand, and then entreated him to spare her life; the villain was inflexible, and he commanded his victim to undress herself; the unfortunate girl was soon stripped to her chime; the monster commanded her to deliver to him even this last article of her dress. The poor girl fell on her knees, and supplicated with uplifted hands, to have her chemise returned to preserve her modesty; the villain then turning round, the girl sprang upon him, precipitated him into the cavity, and then ran and announced to the village what had happened to her. Several of the inhabitants, provided with ladders, returned with her to the spot. They descended into the hole, and found the countryman dead, with the clothes and money which he had taken from the girl in his possession. Near him lay three dead female bodies in a state of putrefaction. It is probable that these were victims to the rapacity of the same villain. In a girl's pocket which he had round his body was discovered a sum of 600 florins in gold.

EXTRAORDINARY OCCURRENCE.

A few days since, a lady, apparently laboring under considerable fatigue, called at a cottage in the neighborhood of Turnham Green, and applied for refreshment, for which she tendered a bank note. The inhabitant, a female, left the house for the purpose of procuring change, and on her return, with great surprise, found the stranger gone. On hearing, as she believed, the cry of her infant, she hastened to its cradle, but to her utter dismay, discovered her own had been taken away, and another of a tawny colour placed in its stead. Cash to the amount of 100 was fastened to its breast. It is said, the poor woman, influenced by the pecuniary gift, has become reconciled to the event, and treats the child with maternal fondness.

Labour-Saving Machinery.

A mechanic has invented a machine for seminaries, which, by means of steam, not only warms the room, but flings all the boys, on a general scale. — English paper.

The greatest discovery of the age has just been made in the world of fashion. A laundress, of the most splendid talents, has invented the stiffening of neckcloths with isinglass. This renders them elastic—they never erase—they look like bleached pasteboard. The run upon her is indescribable—her fortune is made. *Id.*

Counsellor Goady, at a late trial in Ireland, said he had heard of a judge called the hanging judge, who was never known to shed a tear but once, and that was during the representation of the *Beggar's Opera*, when Macbeth got a reprieve!

The following laughable incident occurred lately at a hotel in Brussels:—A Frenchman wanting the services of the house barber, who was dressing some other gentlemen, became impatient, and disturbed the whole house with his clamor. Some Germans, engaged in important business in an adjoining room, found it impossible to proceed, when one of them, a wag, who could bear the annoyance no longer, told his friends he would restore tranquillity. He borrowed the waiter's jacket and apron, and snatching up an old rusty razor, which had long been degraded to the humiliating office of prying nails and corn cutting, presented himself before the enraged Frenchman, and with many scrapes and apologetic grimaces, declared he had left the head of my Lord, *tout de-rangé*, to attend on him; will Monsieur be pleased to sit down?—The Frenchman, somewhat appeased at this, complied; his features were soon buried in soap—he murmured, but from an obvious reason dared not open his mouth to complain; the razor was produced, and grabbed over his chin with no very light hand. "Sacra Dieu!" cried the Frenchman, after bearing a few strokes with patience, "what are you about?" "Tenez," said the operator, and with great gravity began to sharpen the instrument on his shoe. He returned to the task, and after scraping off the soap, drawing more water from his eyes than hair from his chin, he made a low bow and retreated. At dinner, Tonsor placed himself opposite to the customer. The Frenchman soon recognized his tormentor, and whispered to his neighbor, "Par bleu! there is the fellow that shaved me this morning?" "Impossible," rejoined the other, "they would not admit the barber to the table d'hotel." "I'll be satisfied, however," added his friend, and addressing himself to the wag, said, "I think, sir, I have had the pleasure of seeing you before." "Yes, sir," replied the other, with a bow, "no longer ago than this morning, when I had the honor of shaving you."

SINGULAR PREDICTION.

From the Ladies' Monthly Museum.

[The following very curious note (prophetic of the revolution in France) its progress and results was found among the papers of LA HARPE, a French writer of much celebrity, who died in the year 1803, after having, in the most solemn manner, renounced the errors of a false philosophy, and nobly avowed his entire acquiescence in the sublime truths of christianity, of which he became one of the most enlightened defenders.]

It appears to me as if it were but yesterday, and it was nevertheless in the beginning of the year 1788: we were at the table of a brother academicien, who was of the highest rank, and a man of talents. The company was numerous, and of all kinds; courtiers, advocates, literary men, academicians, &c. We had been, as usual, luxuriously entertained; and at the desert, the wines of Malvoisie and the Cape added to the natural gaiety of good company that kind of social freedom which sometimes stretches beyond the rigid decorum of it. In short, we were in a state to allow of any thing that could produce mirth. Chamfort had been reading some of his impious tales; a deluge of pleasantries on religion succeeded; one gave a quotation from the Pucelle d'Orleans; another recollected and applauded the philosophical distich of Diderot,

Et des boyaux du dernier pretre
Serez le cou du dernier Roi.

The conversation afterwards took a more serious turn, and the most ardent admiration was expressed of the revolution which Voltaire had produced; and they all agreed, that it formed the brightest ray of his glory. "He has given the ton to his age, and has con-

trived to be read in the chamber as well as in the drawing room."

It was, at length, concluded, that the evolution would soon be consummated, and that it was absolutely necessary for superstition and fanaticism to give place to philosophy. The probability of this epoch was then calculated, and which of the company present would live to see the reign of reason. The elder part of them lamented that they could not flatter themselves with the hope of enjoying in the expectation that they should witness it. The academy was felicitated for having prepared the grand works; and being, at the same time, the strong hold, the centre, and the moving principle of freedom of thought.

There was only one of the guests who had not shared in the delight of this conversation; he had even ventured, in a quiet way, to start a few pleasantries on our noble enthusiasm: it was Cazotte, the author of the poem d'Olivier, and other works, an amiable man, of an original turn of mind, but unfortunately infatuated with the reveries of the *illuminati*. He renewed the conversation in a very serious tone, and in the following manner: "Gentlemen," said he "be satisfied you will see this grand and sublime revolution. You know that I am something of a prophet; and I repeat, that you will all see it." He was answered by the common expression, "It is not necessary to be a great conjurer to foretell that." "Agreed; but perhaps it may be necessary to be something more respecting what I am now going to tell you; Have you any idea of what will result from this revolution? What will happen to yourselves, to every one of you now present? What will be the immediate progress of it, with its certain effects and consequences?" "Oh!" said Condorcet, with his silly and saturnine laugh, "let us know all about it; a philosopher can have objection to meet a prophet." "You, M. Condorcet, will expire on the pavement of a dungeon, you will die of the poison which you will have taken to escape from the hands of the executioner; of poison, which the happy state of that period will render it absolutely necessary that you should carry about you."

At first there appeared a considerable degree of astonishment; but it was soon recollected that Cazotte was in the habit of dreaming while he was awake, and the laugh was as loud as ever. "M. Cazotte, the tale which you have just told is not so pleasant as your *Diable amoureux*; but what devil has put this dungeon, his poison, and these hangmen in your head? What can these things have in common with philosophy and the reign of reason?" "That is precisely what I am telling you. It will be in the name of philosophy, of humanity, and of liberty; it will be under the reign of reason; that what I have foretold will happen to you. It will then, indeed, be the reign of reason; for she will then have temples erected to her honour. Nay, throughout France there will be no other places of public worship but the temples of reason." "In faith," said Chamfort, with one of his sarcastic smiles, "you will not be an officiating priest at many of these temples." "I hope not; for you, M. Chamfort, you will cut yourself across the veins with a razor, and will, nevertheless, survive the attempt many months." They all looked at him, and continued to laugh. "You, M. Vicq d'Azyr; you will not open your veins yourself; but you will order them to be opened six times in one day during a paroxysm of the gout, in order that you may not fail in your purpose; and you will die during the night. As for you, M. de Nicolai; you will die on the scaffold; and so, M. Bailly,† will you; and so will M. Malesherbes.‡ "Oh heavens!" said Roucher, "it appears that his vengeance is levelled solely against the academy; he has just made a most horrible execution of the whole of it. Now tell me my fate, in the name of mercy." "You will die also upon the scaffold." "Oh!" it was universally exclaimed, "he has sworn to exterminate the whole of us." "No; it is not I who have sworn it. Are we then to be subjugated by Turks and Tartars?" "By no means; I have already told you, that you will then be governed by Reason and Philosophy alone. Those who will treat you as I have described, will all of them be philosophers; will be continually uttering the same phrases that you have been repeating for the last hour; will deliver all your maxims, and will quote you as you have done Diderot and Pucelle." "Oh," it was whispered, "the man is out of his senses?" for during the whole of the conversation his features never underwent the

† M. Condorcet died by poison March 28th, 1794.

‡ Guillotined Nov. 12th, 1793.

† Guillotined April 22d, 1793.

change. "Oh no," said another, "you must perceive that he is laughing at you; for he always blends the marvel- lous with his pleasantries." "Yes," answered Coanfort, "the marvellous with him is never entwined with gay- ety. But when will all this happen?" "Six years will not have passed away before all which I have told you shall be accomplished."

"Here, indeed, is plenty of mira- cles," (it was myself, says M. de la Harpe, who now spoke,) "and you set me down for nothing." "You will yourself be a miracle as extraordinary as any which I have told you will then be a Christian."

Loud exclamations immediately fol- lowed. "Ah!" replied Chamfort, "all my fears are removed; for if we are not doomed to perish till La Hape becomes a Christian, we shall be immortal."

"As for us women," said the Dutch- erness de Grammont, "it is very fortu- nate that we are considered as nothing in these revolutions; not that we are totally discharged from all concern in them; but it is understood that in such cases we are to be left to ourselves. Our sex—"

"Your sex, ladies, will be no guarantee to you in those times; it will make no difference whatever, whether you interfere or not; you will be treated precisely as the men—no distinction will be made between you."

"But what does all this mean, M. Ca- zotte? You are surely preaching to us about the end of the world." "I know no more of that, my lady Dutchess, than yourself; but this I know, that you will be conducted to the scaffold, with several other ladies along with you, in the cart of the executioner, and with your hands tied behind you."

"I hope, sir, that in such a case I shall be al- lowed, at least, a coach hung with black." "No, madam, you will not have that indulgence; ladies of higher rank than yourself will be drawn to a cart as you will be, with their hands tied as yours will be, and to the same fate as that to which you are destined."

"Ladies of higher rank than myself! What, princesses of the blood?" "Greater still."

Here there was a very sensible emo- tion throughout the company, and the countenance of the master of the man- sion wore a very grave and solemn ap- pearance; it was, indeed, very generally observed, that this pleasantry was car- ried too far. Madam de Grammont, in order to disperse the cloud that seem- ed to be approaching made no reply to this last answer, but contented herself with saying, with an air of gaiety,

"You see, he will not even leave me a confessor." "No, madam, that conso- lation will be denied to all of you. The last person led to the scaffold who will be allowed a confessor, as the greatest of favours, will be—"

Here he paused for a moment; "and who then is the happy mortal who will be allowed to enjoy this prerogative?" "It is the only one which will be left to him; it will be—the king of France."

The master of the house now rose in haste, and his company were all actu- ated by the same impulse. He then ad- vanced to M. Cazotte, and said to him in an affecting and impressive tone, "My dear M. Cazotte, we have had enough of these melancholy conceits; you carry it too far, even at the risk of the company with whom you are, and yourself along with them." Cazotte made no answer, and was preparing to retire, when Madam de Grammont, who wished, if possible, to do away all serious impressions, and to restore some kind of gaiety among them, ad- vanced toward him; and said, "My good prophet, you have been so kind as to tell us all our fortunes, but you have not mentioned any thing respecting your own." After a few minutes of sil- ence, with his eyes fixed on the ground, "Madam," he replied, "have you ever read the siege of Jerusalem, as re- lated by Josephus?" "To be sure I have, and who has not? But you may sup- pose, if you please, that I know noth- ing about it." "Then, you must know, madam, that during the siege of Jeru- salem, a man seven successive days went round the ramparts of that city, in the sight of the besiegers and besieged, crying incessantly, in a loud and in- auspicious voice, *Wo to Jerusalem!* and on the seventh day he cried, *Wo to Jerusalem and to myself!* At that mo- ment an enormous stone, thrown by the machine of the enemy, dashed him to pieces."

M. Cazotte, then made his bow, and retired.

M. Cazotte was guillotined Sept. 25th, 1792; exactly four years and a half after his prophecy of his death.

Misfortune of being Ugly.
A girl was on the point of being hanged at Vienna. Her youth and beauty made great impression upon the heart of one of the spectators, who was a Neapolitan middle aged man, but ex- cessively ugly. As he had but a few moments to make up his mind, he ran immediately to the place of execution, and declaring his intention to marry the criminal, demanded her person. Ac- cording to the custom of the country, the pardon was granted on condition that the girl was not averse to the match. She accordingly addressed her on these terms—"Madam I am a gen-

tleman of some property, and I now wish for the first time that I were king, only that I might afford you a stronger proof of my attachment." "Alas sir," replied the girl, "I am fully sensible of your affection and ge- nerosity but I cannot believe my own sentiments. Unfortunately they con- trol my fate and I prefer the death with which I am threatened, to marrying so ugly a fellow as you are." The Neapo- litan retired in confusion and the girl ordered the executioner to do his duty.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JUNE 18, 1821.

The citizens of Bridgeton and its vicinity, are requested to meet at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, on Tuesday evening, the 19th inst. at 7 o'clock, to make arrangements for the *Celebration of the 4th of July.*

On the evening of the 50th ult. a tree was struck by lightning, on the plantation belonging to Mr. Abraham Stull, Pittsgrove, Salem county! Nine- teen sheep were lying under the tree at the time, all of which were instantly killed.

The following beautiful lines, which have been published in some of the journals of the day, written by *Cornelius Neale*, and addressed to his wife during a period of severe indisposi- tion, have been handed to us for inser- tion in our paper.—We have taken the liberty to subjoin an *Answer*, which might have been addressed by Mrs. Neale to her husband on her recovery:

TO HIS WIFE:

(During a period of severe indisposi- tion.)

BY CORNELIUS NEALE.

I said, I would love thee in want or in wealth,
Thro' cloud and thro' sunshine, in sickness,
in health:

And fear not, my love, when thy spirits are weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break.

Aye, sickness; but sickness it touches the heart
With a feeling, where how many feelings
have part!

There's a magic in soothing the wearisome hour,
Pity tears up the stem, and Hope looks for
the flower.

The rose smells as sweetly in sunshine and air,
But the greenhouse has all our affection and care:

The lark sings as nobly, while soaring above,
But the bird that we nurse is the bird that
we love.

I have loved thee in sickness; I'll love thee
in health;
And if want be our portion, why love be our
wealth:

Thy comfort in sorrow, thy stay when most
weak,
The troth I have plighted I never will break.

ANSWER.

Through the goodness of heav'n, and thy
tenderest care,
My death is restor'd thy affection to share;
Again I'm restor'd to thy love, and thy arms,
For sickness hath left me to quell thy alarms.

The troth thou hast plighted thou shalt not
repent,
While thy health does remain which kind
heaven has sent:

My love shall be true as it always has been;
No art shall destroy it—no clouds intervene.

The glow of affection that dwells in my
breast,
Shall ne'er be conceal'd, but shall still be
confess'd;

I will unite with thy love, as our hands once
have done,
And they never shall part till our courses
are run.

How much I should prize thee full well I
can say,
For new proofs of thy value I learn ev'ry
day;

In sickness, in sorrow, in weakness I prove,
The truth of thy vows, and the strength of
thy love.

When my head 't was low, and my fever
was high,
Thy soft soothing voice, and thy tear-stream-
ing eye,

Bid my sickness depart, and my spirits re-
vive,
And when sinking in death they did speak
me alive!

The words of the *kind* have a charm for the
heart,
The tenderest feelings they gently impart;
To thy magical soothing my life do I owe,
And that life shall be thine in health, wealth
or in woe.

As the oak of the forest, majestic and high,
Wholly enchas'd, points its head to the sky;
Round thee I'll entwine, and my foliage
shall spread,
To give warmth to thy heart, and a crown
to thy head.

Whatever we prize most, that always, we
find,
Has its seat in the heart, and dwells most in
the mind;

In my heart you reside, and no other I'll seek,
For "the troth I have plighted I never will
break."

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG, ON THE PRESENT EXISTENCE.

Man is created a being capable of the highest enjoyments, and the purest delights. The greatest bar to his felicity is the difficulty of discovering what objects are calculated to answer this end of his nature. We have already attempted to shew that he seldom chooses without mistaking his object, and that his fruition falls far short of his expectations.

If the objects of happiness are not forced upon him, yet they do not elude a well directed pursuit; nor are their numbers so small as to baffle an active vigilance. Indeed, experience will convince us that those things which require no watchfulness to discover, no labor to procure, afford but little enjoyment; and that what is within the grasp of every one, is too frequently slighted as unworthy of an effort.

There appears to be, in the human breast, a perpetual propensity to dissatisfaction—desires that are insatiable; and, indeed, it seems that man rests his felicity more upon the existence and exercise of desire, than in its gratification. Whether it is really necessary that it should be so, I shall not now stop to inquire: I will, however, just remark that desire appears to be as necessary to moral enjoyment, as sensual appetite to physical existence; and that well regulated desire is the principle which ventilates and gives life to our felicity. However this may be, there is nothing more strikingly obvious, than the fact, that man resists his well-being on the hope of future delights. Nothing but the most pow- erful necessity can call his attention to the present moment, of which to know how to make the proper use, is the highest attainment of wisdom.

That life is a blessing of the highest importance to man, needs, surely, no argument to prove, when it is so obvious to the feeblest intellect, that it is the only medium through which happi- ness is possible. But, of its worth, inestimable as it is, how few are truly conscious! And the shameful manner in which too many abuse it, is convinc- ing evidence of the diminutive estimat- ion in which they hold it.

If we measure life by the number of years allotted as the portion of man, three score years and ten appear as but a point of time in comparison with the immense longevity of the antedelu- vians. If it be measured by the impor- tance of the work allotted to his performance—the erection of an Ever- lasting Habitation—so slow is the ca- pacity of man to discover his real in- terest, and so backward in executing it, that the antedeluvian age itself ap- pears too short. Some measure life by its years, others by its riches and grandeur; but the existence of any man can be truly measured only by his actions; and if so, to how small a point will the longest life be reduced! "I compute," says the Macedonian hero, "the length of existence, not by years, but by glory. I own, that if my victories, not my years, are computed, I shall seem to have lived long." Let the actions of the longest lives be enumerated, and how few will be able to adopt the lan- guage of Alexander! But let those ac- tions which bear the stamp of virtue be the measure of our existence, and how short will the distance appear from the cradle to the grave!

Why is man so indolent? Is his mind not animated by a principle of intelligence, that will lead him to dis- cover the right, and with vigor, to pur- sue it? Does his bosom not kindle with the feelings of benevolence and phil- lanthropy—or are there no objects upon which they may be exerted? In the wide dominion of reason and morality are there no motives to goodness—no

*Bollin.

objects to excite the latent principle of virtue? It is not necessary that he should desolate cities, conquer provin- ces, and diffuse the ravages of war and destruction over empires: No; this is mistaken splendor, and false glory! It is better that the page of life remain an unsullied blank, than suffer the pollu- tion of such dark inscriptions. Let him dry the tear from the eye, and wipe the suffused cheek of woe. Let him soften the horrors of suffering in- digence;—cherish the unprotected or- phan, and assist the helpless widow. Let him, as far as he can, drive misery from the earth, and spread peace and comfort around him. Yes, the bosom of man is bless'd with one god like principle!—He is bless'd with benevo- lence!—let him exert it; and, then, at his expiring hour, he may truly say, "I have lived long!"

If man carries his hopes of happi- ness into the futurity of this life, of which the consummation depends upon contingencies, the happening of which, the uncertainty of all subuna- ry things, and the brevity of life itself, may prevent; why does he not carry them still further, and penetrate the awful veil that conceals, from his un- anxious eye, the unchangeable realities of eternal duration? Because he has learned to hope, only, for the things which are every where visible; beyond the regions of time his hopes have no thing upon which they can fasten; he has not yet practically learn'd, that virtue is the only sure basis, upon which his hopes can be elevated to the regions of future blessedness. He is taught to believe that happiness, endless and un- mingled, exist in that world of peace; but, he is also taught, that he must wade to it through the deep, irremediable wa- ters of death. From a disruption of his mortal nature with instinctive step he turns away; and the thought of corporeal annihilation, prevents his hopes from fitting through the dark and gloomy outlet of moral existence.

One of the earliest impressions of man is, that he must die; and, almost simultaneous is the conviction that he is not fit for death. These thoughts continue with him through life, or leave him but for a moment. In the multi- taneous concerns which may engage his attention exclude the alarm idea, it will, in the moments of ease and relaxation, of solitude and reflection, si- lently return, and re-assert its unwel- come, yet important, pronouncements.

This silent monitor is not given as the base of his happiness,—as the ter- ror of his existence;—it is the invaluable gift of heaven! It teaches him to relax his firm and eager grasp of earth- ly possession; it warns him of a state, which, though it rapidly approaches, he has not skill nor power to shun; and admonishes him to prepare for that condition, for which alone his present existence was given. As a refuge from its dictates, some fly to heedless and ruinous dissipation, and walk blind-fold into a danger which they have not cour- age to meet with their eyes open.— Some shelter themselves in the bound- less regions of infidelity, and drown the suggestions of an alarmed con- science in licentious intemperance.— While others (more dreadful still) hope for impunity in the mistaken idea of eternal annihilation. Weak, hope- less subterfuges! From the last, all that is dear to reason or Christianity, re- volts with the utmost abhorrence. And methinks I hear the reasoning philoso- pher exultingly exclaim,

Shall I be left, abandon'd, in the dust,
When fate relenting lets the flower revive?
Shall nature's voice, to man alone unjust,
Bid him, tho' doom'd to perish, hope to live?

Is it for this fair virtue oft must strive,
With disappointment, penury and pain?
Not Heaven's immortal spring shall yet ar-
rive,
And man's majestic beauty bloom again?
Bright through th' eternal year of loves tri-
umphant reign. ALTANGI.

*Beattie.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG.
ENIGMA.

One half of a virgin in Scripture is found,
Two thirds of a grain that is annually sown,
Three fourth of what's constantly borrow-
ed to lend,
Four fifths of the whole annexed to the end,
All these put together, will give you the
name
Of a beautiful virgin, of honor and fame.

Washington City, June 15.
The Steam Boat which arrived here to- day from Norfolk, informs us that the U. S. Brig Enterprise, Lieut. Comdt. Kearny, is in the Potowac, bound to this City, whence she is des- tined for Pensacola.—*Nat. Int.*

Summary.
The U. S. Frigate Congress, captain John D. Henly, has arrived at Norfolk in 44 days from Rio Janeiro. Thomas Sumpter, Esq. minister of the United States to Rio Janeiro, with his family, and several other Americans, came passengers in the Congress.

Seventy three of the crew of the Congress, is stated to have been cut off, in the course of a few months, with an afflicting malady; among whom was Lieut. William Nicholas, commanding officer of the marines, much respected and esteemed both in private and public life.

Mr. Joseph Pickens, a skillful warrant officer died of the cholera morbus on the 6th December, the day on which the ship left Malta. On the first day out from Rio, midshipman Porter fell from the mizzen top, and fractured his skull in several places, but is stated to be nearly restored to his usual health, through the skill of the medical de- partment.

The remainder of the officers and crew are in good health, with the ex- ception of 15, who are in a state of convalescence from the malady.

The Congress has brought home a variety of natural curiosities.
Flour was lately selling at Port au- Prince at ten dollars, and rice at six.

Turkey.—A late German paper, in noticing the insurrection in Greece, calculates that the Ottoman Porte will be able to bring into the field an army of 406,000 men.—[This is a probable calculation, but seems unlikely, when in 6 or 8 months, they have been unable to bring into the field a force sufficient to subdue Ali, and his 500 men.]

A Dutchman walking to the gallows, very deliberately smoked his pipe till he arrived at the spot. Whilst ascend- ing the scaffold, he ran his pipe in the ribband of his hat, and was swung off; but unfortunately the rope broke and let him to the ground; when, looking thoughtfully at his pipe, he exclaimed, "Dare, now, you have broke mine pipe mit your fevelish nonsense."

Equality.—The municipal authori- ties of the District of Columbia have made a law which prohibits free per- sons of color from settling within the district.

The deaths in the city of Philadel- phia last week (ending June 9) were 37, of whom 4 died of consumption, and 4 of typhus.

The merchants in Philadelphia are setting on a foot a plan to erect an ex- change; an establishment much wanted, and too long neglected by them.

An explosion took place at the pow- der mills near Boston, by which three men lost their lives.

Mr. Darby, in one of his Historical Lectures; states, that the preceding year 1820, and the 700th year of Rome, are the two years in which, during 3000 years past, there has been the least war and bloodshed. In fact, 1820 was the most tranquil year in the history of the world.

Mr. Henry Pratt, of Philadelphia, has presented to the trustees of the Widows' and Orphans' Asylum, the "Agave Americana," or grand Ameri- can Aloe; one of the greatest curiosities in the vegetable kingdom when in bloom, which it is expected to be this summer—it is said to put forth its flowers only once in a hundred years. It dies after the blossoms are all pat- forth.

A colored girl of about 15 years of age, has been committed for trial in Charleston, for the murder of the in- fant child of her master, by throwing it into a well. She has confessed her guilt, from which it appears that she was actuated by motives of revenge upon her master, and that she intended to murder her master and mistress, set fire to the house, and run away.

Mr. Guille made an ascent from Vauxhall Garden, N. York, a few days ago, in presence of about 50,000 spec- tators. He ascended only about 50 feet above the tops of the trees, and descended after a journey of three quar- ters of a mile to the great disappoint- ment of the New-Yorkers.

Freeman Walker, Esq. of Georgia, has resigned his seat in the Senate of the United States.

Lagoardette, who was murdered at Norfolk, is said to have been the leader of a banditti in the Pyrenees.

Dr. William Staughton, of Philadel- phia, has been appointed President, and the Rev. Ira Chase, and Mr. Aba Wood, Professors of Columbia Col- lege, at Washington.

Two hundred and eighty-two dry good merchants in the city of New- York, comprising nearly all the whole- sale and retail dealers, have associ- ated themselves in an honorable associa- tion, not to attend any public sale of dry goods by auction for the term of 7 months, commencing the first day of the present month.

On the 23d of May, a daughter of John Savage, of Cumberland Head, in this state, aged 6 years, was taken by its mother, with several other children

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in the house, whilst she went off to gather roots. In her absence, the clothes of the little girl took fire, and she was burnt to a crisp.

Another Mail Robbery.—A robber has been committed on the mail from New Orleans to Nashville, Tennessee; the amount purloined therefrom has not yet been ascertained.—*Ky. paper.*

In Union county, Penn. John McFadden has been sentenced to three years imprisonment, at hard labor, in the Penitentiary, for passing counterfeit bank notes.

In Bucks county, Samuel Hambleton has been sentenced to pay a fine of one dollar, and to suffer four years imprisonment at hard labor, for forgery.

The following singular advertisement is copied from a late Pennsylvania paper—

Col. John Snyder is a candidate for the office of Brigade Inspector, and if elected, not for the purpose of obtaining votes, but out of pure generosity, will open the head of a barrel of the essence of rye, to each regiment he may have the honor to inspect.

The American bonnet, imitation of Leghorn, made by a young lady at Peterham, Mass. was sold on Wednesday, for \$2 dollars.

The Bank of New Brunswick has advertised a dividend for the last six months, of four per cent. or one dollar and twenty cents per share.

At Huntsville, 1500 Dollars in well-executed counterfeit notes on the branches of the Old State Bank of Tennessee, were lately found in possession of a Negro at that place, who says he received them from a man of the name of *Street*, who is thought to be the same who had been pursued from Rossely He, Kentucky, for passing three spurious fifty dollar bills on the Carthage branch, and who was supposed to have 20,000 dollars of such notes in his possession.

Anecdote.—Who is that gentleman walking with Miss Flint? said a wag to his companion. "Oh, replied the other, that is a *Spark*—he has struck."

Sugar.—It is ascertained that thirty six millions of pounds of cane sugar, was raised in the U States in the year 1818-19. The duty on imported sugar is three cents a pound. Domestic sugar pays no duty.

An advertisement lately appeared in a West India paper, offering a high premium for a substitute to be hanged, in the room of a gentleman ordered for execution.

An ingenious piece of manufacture has been lately made in Glasgow, and presented to his majesty: it is a *skirt*, made ruffles and all, entirely in the loom.

In the year 1819, there were 39,000,000 gallons of ardent spirits distilled in the U. States.

A gentleman of considerable research lately made a catalogue of nearly eight hundred persons who had attained a great age, and found their habits of life only to agree in one particular, *early rising in the morning.*

To cure a Cold.—Take one spoonful of sweet oil, 1 do. of French brandy, and a half do. of laudanum; one spoonful to be taken three or four times during the day, and at going to bed.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.

By arrivals at New York and Boston, intelligence from the continent of Europe has been received, of which the following is the most important:

A corps of Russian troops, 35,000 strong, was about to enter Hungary; and another body of 8000 was on the route to Italy.

PARIS, April 19.

The passage of Russian and Prussian troops through France is confidently expected here, in order to attack and reduce Spain. It is said also that they have demanded Little Belz and Strasbourg shall be given up to them, in order to strengthen their operations, and that our government is disposed to grant it to them.

The London Courier of the 17th April, says, there has been much speculation as to the course which Russia and Austria would pursue with respect to the Greek insurrection against the Porte. We believe our readers may rely on the following statement: At the first breaking out of the insurrection, it was generally supposed, that these two powers would adopt the same line of conduct as they had in Naples and Piedmont. We now learn, however, that the two Emperors have come to a resolution of observing the strictest neutrality. They have, in consequence, dispatched instructions to all the local authorities of both empires, on the frontiers, to prevent, as much as possible, all communication with the revolted districts, and not allow any individuals of either kingdom to pass the frontier without the assigning some good reason. With regard to the military, the orders are still more strict, the police being commanded to put under immediate arrest any soldier or soldier who might attempt to pass the frontiers to join the Revolutionists. Whether this decision is the result of any negotiations with the Sultan, or whether they are not informed. It is probable such is the case.—Declarations from both the Emperors on this

subject will be published at Vienna and St. Petersburg.

The Spanish Cortes have adopted strong measures for their preservation. They have decreed a levy of 500,000 men, and the creation of armies, and an appointment of a commission of 5 members to act with the ministry during the war. As soon as hostilities commence, the political chiefs are to have dictatorial power, and endeavors to overturn the constitution are to be tried by a military commission, of which the sentence is to be carried into execution within 24 hours, if approved by the political chief.

From Niles' Weekly Register, June 9.

London papers, of the 20th of May, have been received at New York. They do not contain any thing important.

GREAT BRITAIN.—The King has abandoned his journey to Ireland—this measure is said to have resulted from the fate of the Catholic question. Preparations, however, were making for his reception in Hanover. Thirteen regiments were about to depart to the East and West Indies, to relieve others ordered home.

Turkey.—Advices from the Ionian Islands, state that the Morea and southern provinces of Greece, are manifesting the same spirit of insurrection against the Turkish power as those of the north. Some Greek officers, who have a knowledge of British tactics, are at the head of the "insurgents," who were collecting in large bodies.

It is stated that Ali Pacha professes the Christian religion, and has assumed the name of Alexander, or, as some say, Constantine. It is added that he has joined the Greeks in their resistance of the Turks.

Colombia.—A letter received from St. Thomas, by a respectable gentleman in Baltimore, states, that Caracas fell into the hands of the Patriots on the 15th of May. It appears by this statement, that general La Torre, with his second in command, Morales, [so distinguished for his cruelties under Morillo] had made a movement in advance to meet the main army, under the president, Bolivar, who had been joined by Paez, having under him the British and Irish, with 4000 native troops, of which 1500 were cavalry. That in this movement, La Torre left the city uncovered, when Bernandez, by a masterly march, threw himself in the rear of the royal army, entered the city in triumph, of which he made himself completely master, so the great joy of the inhabitants. It is further stated, that Laguna subsequently fell into the hands of the independents, and that, according to the latest accounts, the patriot flag floated along the coast—such is the sum of the intelligence which has reached us. We trust it may turn out to be correct, and what is related respecting gen. Bernandez rather induces us to believe it true, as we have reason to know, that at the period of the armistice in November last, Bernandez, who is a native of Caracas and is highly esteemed there, had a secret understanding with the inhabitants, and was about to take the city by surprise when the suspension of hostilities put a stop to the enterprise.—It is but natural that this project would be the first thing to engage his attention on the renewal of the war.—Most likely it came within the plan of the campaign, ably conceived, no doubt, by the president.

Gen. Morales, with the royal army, was gone against Bolivar, who was in the interior; there were no troops left to Caracas—Gen. Bernandez had about 1000 men with him.

Cora had declared for the patriots, and many of the inhabitants favorable to the royal cause, arrived at Porto Cavallo about the same time as the fugitives from Laguna.

Cuba.—The fell disease, the yellow fever, is reported to have commenced its ravages at Havana.

There is said to be three political parties in Cuba: one for adhering to the government of old Spain—the second, for an union with the U. States; the third, perhaps more powerful than the other two united, is for absolute unqualified independence. The negroes are said to present the great "stumbling block" to the wishes and designs of the last. In every light that such a population can be viewed, as slaves, and subject to the domination of the whites, they are fatal to the best interests of the latter.

ELEGANT EXTRACT.

Reason, like the moon, a consolation in darkness, can guide us with its faint rays through the dusky night. The morning dawn of truth shows the real world, when the light of the sun breaks through our twilight.

LITERARY SHOEMAKERS.

The fraternity of shoemakers have unquestionably given rise to some characters of worth and genius. The late Mr. Holcroft was originally an indigent shoemaker; Robert Bloomfield wrote his poem of *The Farmer's Boy* while employed at his business—and Dr. Wm. Carey, professor of Sanscrit and Bengallee at the College of Fort William Calcutta, and the able and indefatigable translator of the Scriptures into many of the eastern langua-

ges, was in early life a shoemaker in New-Hampshire. The present Mr. Willford, the translator of Juvenal, and the supposed editor of the Quarterly Review, spent some of his early days in learning the "craft and mystery" of a shoemaker, as he tells us in one of the most interesting pieces of autobiography ever penned, and prefixed to his nervous and elegant version of the great Roman satirist.—[*Lon. pap.*]

The horse of a German took flight, broke his bridle, and was about running away.—Some bystanders offered to catch him, but were prevented by the owner's request; "Don't stop him or he will go faster!"

Oriental Wit.—As a woman was walking, a man looked at, and followed her. "Why said she do you follow me?" "Because I have fallen in love with you?" "Why say my sister who is coming after, is much handsomer than I am—go and make love to her?"—The man turned back, and saw a woman with an ugly face, and being greatly displeased, returned and said, "why did you tell me a story?" The woman answered, "neither did you tell the truth, for if you are in love with me, why did you look for another woman?"

An old gentleman of the name of Gould, lately married a girl scarcely more young—He wrote a letter to his friend, Doctor Gamage, informing him of the happy event, enclosing the two following lines:

So you see my dear friend though eighty years old,
A girl of nineteen falls in love with old Gould.

To which the Doctor replied,
A girl of nineteen may love Gould if it true,
But believe me, dear sir, it is *Gold* without you.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, made at June term of the present year, the subscriber will expose to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate late of John Newkirk, decd. situate in the county of Cumberland, consisting of the following tracts, viz.

1. The undivided half part of a FARM, in the township of Fairfield, called the Killpig note Farm, containing about twenty two acres, and having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, &c. now in the tenure of Abundab Sheppard.
2. The undivided half part of a Lot of Land, on the main street in the village of Fulton having thereon two Dwelling Houses; one of them large and well finished, adjoining John Tennant, Jr.
3. The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining Garrison Mauld on Laurel Hill, having thereon two Dwelling Houses and a good Barn, containing about fifteen Acres.
4. The undivided half part of a Mill Seat, on the east side of Cobanzey Creek below the present Grist Mill with the water right, the same being one third of one whole stream.
5. The undivided one fourth part of a Tract of WOODLAND in the township of Downe, containing about two hundred Acres; well timbered with Pine and Oak, and about three miles from the landing on Maurice River. late the property of Wm. W. Elmer.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,
June 18, 1821. Administrator.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, having taken the White Store formerly occupied by his Father, situate opposite Stratton & Back's—and having just received from Philadelphia a handsome selection of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Medicines, Oil and Paints, and a variety of fine articles, which were purchased at the lowest Auction and Cash prices, offers them for sale on such terms as he flatters himself will enable him to receive the patronage of his former friends and the public generally. Country produce of all kinds taken in payment.

Hugh R. Merseilles,
May 14, 1821.—f

More Fresh Goods.

THE Subscriber is now offering for sale at his store in Bridgeton, a complete assortment of

Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, &c. &c.

Which having been lately purchased at auction will be disposed of for CASH much lower than the customary prices.

Daniel P. Stratton.
April 30, 1821.—f

30,000 Three Feet Cedar Shingles,

Just received and on hand for sale by

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

A CARD.

Dr. FRISBY H. SNOW, (late of Philad.) offers his services to the citizens of Bridgeton, and the neighbouring country. He may be consulted at his office, (opposite Mr. Daniel Elmer's), or at Mr. Bowen's Hotel.

N. B.—Particular attention will be paid to Surgical Cases.

Bridgeton, June 4, 1821.—tf

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, Innkeeper, 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 Eldredge, 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,
June 11—4t

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 Springle, 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 H. Jones 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'r.
SAM'L SPRINGER, Adm'r.
June 11—4t

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 fifth 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 four fourths of an acre, more or less.—Seized as the property of Robert Alderman and others; and taken in execution at the suit of Moses Bateman, comorant; and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

March 10.—April 14, 1821. As

The lands of Robert Alderman, and others defendants, is further adjourned to the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 12, 1821.

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 5 o'clock.

C. READ, Cashier.
June 11—3t

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 7, 1821.—ts

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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 Enoch Fwing, Esq., assignee of Charles Davis, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

A Tract of Land and Cripple,

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

A Tract of Salt Marsh,

In Sayres' Neck in the township of Fairfield, below the Howel place, said to contain twenty five Acres, more or less. 4th the defendants right to thirty Acres of Land, more or less, joining lands of John Stephens, Robert McGee, David Wallen and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, and Benoni Dare, assignee of Ebenezer Elmer, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 7, 1821.—ts

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 6, 1821.

A FARM,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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 Criss, and to be sold by

WM. 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.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. J
June 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the 8th day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A Farm,

in the township of Downe, adjoining lands of Mark More and others, said to contain two hundred and twenty five acres more or less; also a Lot of Marsh adjoining lands of Ephraim Smith and others said to contain twenty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Edward More, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Mulford, jr. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 6—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.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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 Enoch Fwing, Esq., assignee of Charles Davis, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

A Tract of Land and Cripple,

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

A Tract of Salt Marsh,

In Sayres' Neck in the township of Fairfield, below the Howel place, said to contain twenty five Acres, more or less. 4th the defendants right to thirty Acres of Land, more or less, joining lands of John Stephens, Robert McGee, David Wallen and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah J. Foster, and Benoni Dare, assignee of Ebenezer Elmer, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 7, 1821.—ts

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the twenty first day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

The undivided half part of two Farms Situate in the township of Stoe-Creek, the first joins lands of Ephraim Sayres and others, said to contain forty acres, the second joins lands of Thomas Pagett and others, said to contain sixty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant in the county aforesaid.—Seized as the property of Daniel Paulin, and taken in execution at the suit of Isaac Mulford, Henry Dowdney and Susanna Paulin, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 7, 1821.—ts

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
June 6, 1821.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two writs of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Wednesday, the sixth day of June next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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 Enoch Fwing, Esq., assignee of Charles Davis, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's Sales.
BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July 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, two

Tracts of Land,
Situate in the township of Fairfield, to wit: the first joins on Mill-Creek and lands late of Nathan Bennett, David Clark's Mill tract, and others, said to contain one hundred and thirty eight Acres and one quarter, more or less; the second tract joins on Fullers branch, lands of Adam Rocap, the society Pamphila tract, and others, said to contain forty-three Acres, more or less, except four acres out of the same on the north side of Fullers creek—Seized as the property of Jeremiah Beck and Sarah his wife, and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Mary Miltain, complainant, and to be sold by
W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,
These several

Tracts of Land & Premises,
Situate in the townships of Millville and Deerfield, marked and numbered in a map by J. J. Foster, deputy Surveyor, as follows: one tract containing 3035 Acres; two Tracts, No. 7 and 8, containing 71 1/2 Acres; No. 17, containing 99 1/2 Acres; No. 24 containing 97 1/2 Acres; five other Tracts, No. 28, 30, 32, 36, 37 and 35, a moiety containing altogether 564 1/2 Acres; one other No. 42, containing 100 Acres; the whole together making three thousand six hundred and ninety acres and three quarters, more or less; which is a part of the lands called the Penn land. Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper and John B. Wallace, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of John Tuff, Esq. complainant, and to be sold by
W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 5—June 5 1821.—ts

Sheriff's Sale.
BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July 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, the following

Tracts of Land,
Situate in the township of Mauris River near Port Elizabeth, a FARM with the improvements, joining on Mannumission creek, lands of Jonathan Lore, Henry Reeves and others, said to contain fifty-six Acres, more or less; also, a tract of Meadow Land joining on Mauris River, lands of Jonathan Lore, and others, said to contain fourteen Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Doughty, and taken in execution at the suit of Randal Marshall, Esq. and to be sold by
Wm. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
May 5—June 4 1821.—ts

Creditors take Notice,
The undersigned 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. Boom,
Henry L. Wilson,
John Morgan,
Joseph Garrison,
Joseph Eck,
Ephraim Bateman, Jr.
Joseph Sutton,
James Nicholls,
James Norton,
William Armstrong,
David Skute,
Felix Pierce, colored,
Benjamin Pierce, 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

HAT STORE.
No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.
WHERE may be had HATS, which the rain will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water. Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Youth- and childrens proportionably cheap.
P. C. WILLIAMS,
March 26, 1821.—3m

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 Bucksstem 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

Creditors take Notice,
THAT we have applied to the Judges of the court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the Insolvent laws of the state of New Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday, the 14th day of July next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House in the Middle township, in the county aforesaid, to hear us and our creditors, what can be said for or against our liberation from confinement as Insolvent debtors.
Abraham Garrison,
Benj. Writchard,
Martin N. Springer.
Cape May Jail, June 4, 1821.—3m

Three Dollars Reward.
RANAWAY from the subscriber on Sunday, the twenty-seventh ult. my apprentice boy, named *Washington White*, in the eighteenth year of his age, dark hair, spare built, took with him one Linsey Roundabout Jacket, three pair of pants, one pair of Linsey, one Flannel and one pair Cotton Casamere; one Fur Hat about half worn; two shirts; one of them Flannel and the other Muslin, and several other articles.—Whoever brings back said boy shall receive the above reward.
Nehemiah Tubman.
Dividing Creeks, June 4, 1821.—4t

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 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Small Farm,
Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty six Acres, more or less; joins lands of Hoshel Muir, and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Moore, jr. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
At the same time and place,
A FARM,
Said to contain one hundred and fifty Acres, on which is situate a grist Mill; also, one hundred Acres of Land, joins lands of Daniel C. Husted; forty Acres joins Norton O. Lawrence; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Conner, and taken in execution at the suit of Levi King, Samuel Cragg, and others, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
At the same time and place,
A Small Farm,
Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain fifty five Acres, more or less, joins lands of John Hannon and others together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Gabriel Parris, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
At the same time and place,
A Lot of Salt Marsh,
Situate in the township of Fairfield, said to contain twenty five Acres, more or less, joins Marsh of Shepherd Westcott, and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Woodruff, and taken in execution at the suit of Jacob Shall, Guardian, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
May 2.—June 4, 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, relieving costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.
For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.
Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.
In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S
VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,
Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,
Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.
Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with mental weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from severe impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.
Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with painful influence, the whole nervous system, vibrating the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.
The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, e-camp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.
The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Scurf, Red Blisters, 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 acute and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscret 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, he seeks.
A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.
RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.
This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.
It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.
In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.
The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.
Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.
It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humours, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws cancerized 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 innocuous, 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.

By the President of the United States.
WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale:
Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:
At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.
At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:
Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11, 1, 2, 6, 7, 8, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:
Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18.
At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:
Townships 1 to 5, south of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8
At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.
At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
12 to 16, 4 and 5
At the same place, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty townships, viz:
Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
15 and 16, in range 12.
At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:
Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 E.
31 and 32, 15
At the seat of government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:
Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 W.
5 to 10 20
6 to 9 21
8 to 14 22.
At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.
At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township six, of ranges 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.
At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.
At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east.
15 to 10, in range 3.
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E.
15 and 16 5
15 6
15 to 22 1 & 2 W
At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west.
22 4 and 5
15 to 21 6 and 7.
At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 W.
At the same place, on the third Monday in November next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:
Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, & 13 W.
15, 16, and 17 14.
At the same place, on the third Monday in December next, for the sale of twenty-five townships, viz:
Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west.
15 to 21 15, 16, and 17.
Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.
The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.
Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821.
JAMES MONROE.
By the President:
JOSHUA MEIGS,
Commissioner of the General Land Office.
May 21—11A

Stray Ox.
CAME to the house of the subscriber, on the 15th inst. a Brindled Ox, with large horns; has a square crop off the right ear, and another crop half slope off the under side of the same; is supposed to be 8 or 9 years old, and in poor condition. Any person proving property and paying charges, may have him again, by applying to the subscriber.
GEORGE HARRIS.
Jones' Island, Fairfield Township.
May 28—5t