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### SELECTED POETRY.

From the New Monthly Magazine.

#### ON AN INFANT SMILING AS IT AWAKES.

After the sleep of night, as some still lake  
And dimpled by the breezes, seems to break  
Into a waking smile of recollection,  
And from its calm depths the morning light  
Call'd up the pleasant dreams that gladden'd  
night.

So does the azure of those laughing eyes  
Reflect a mental heaven of their own;  
In that illumined smile I recognise  
The sunlight of a sphere to us unknown;  
Thou hast been dreaming of some previous  
bliss

In other worlds, for thou art new to this.  
Hast thou been wafted to Elysian bowers,  
In some blest star where thou has pic-  
isured;  
Inhaled th' ecstatic fragrant of flowers  
Around the golden harps of seraphs twist-  
ed,

Or heard those nightingales of Paradise  
Pour thrilling songs of choral harmonies?  
Perchance all breathing life is but an essence  
From the great fountain Spirit in the sky  
And thou hast dreamt of that transcendent  
presence

Whence thou hast fall'n, a dew-drop from  
on high,  
Destined to lose, as thou shalt mix with earth,  
Those bright recollections of thy heavenly birth.

We deem thy mortal memory not begun,  
But hast thou no remembrance of the past;  
No lingering twilight of a former sun,  
Which o'er thy slumbering faculties hath  
cast

Shadows of unimaginable things,  
Too high or deep for human fathomings?  
perchance, while reason's earliest flush  
brightening  
Athwart thy brain, celestial sights are  
given;

As skies that open to let out the lightning  
Disclose a transitory glimpse of Heaven;  
And thou art wrapt in visions all too bright  
For aught but Cherubim, and Infant's sight.

Emblem of heavenly purity and bliss—  
Mysterious type which none can under-  
stand,  
Let me with reverence approach to kiss  
Limbs lately touched by the Creator's hand:  
So awful art thou, that I feel more prone  
To claim thy blessing than bestow mine own.

#### THE PRINTER'S HOUR OF PEACE.

Know ye the Printer's hour of peace?  
Know ye an hour more fraught with joy,  
Than ever felt the maid of Greece,  
When kissed by Venus' am'rous boy.

'Tis not when round the mazy case,  
His nimble fingers kiss the types;  
Nor is it when with lengthen'd face,  
The sturdy devil's tail he grips.

'Tis not when news of dreadful note  
His columns all with *million* fill,  
'Tis not when brother Printers quote  
Th' effusions of his stump-wren quill.

'Tis not when all his work is done,  
Tired and fatigued like any dog,  
And heedless of his coming *don*,  
Grows merry o'er a glass of grog.

'Tis not when in *Miss Fancy's glass*,  
Long *Advertisements* meet his eye,  
And seem to whisper as they pass,  
'We'll grace your columns by and by.'

Nor is it when with numerous names,  
His lengthened roll of vellum-swells,  
As if 'twas touch'd by Conjurers wand,  
Or grew by Faries' magic spells.

No—Reader, no—the Printer's hour,  
His hour of *real*, sweet repose.

'Tis not when by some magic power,  
His list of Patrons daily grows;

But oh, 'tis when the weather's clear,  
Or clad in hail or rain or vapor,  
He hears in accents soft and dear,  
'I've come to pay you for the Paper!'

#### Moral Reflections.—A firm trust in the assistance of an Almighty Being, naturally produces patience, hope, cheerfulness, and all other dispositions of mind, that alleviate these calamities which we are not able to remove.

### Miscellaneous Selections.

Of the dignity of Female life, prudentially considered.

Without the general concurrence of both sexes, in a prudent and virtuous conduct, the perfection of human nature is not to be attained. The influence which the fair sex have, and ought to have in life, is so great, that their good behaviour can give a general turn to the face of human affairs; and a great deal more than is commonly imagined depends upon their discretion; since (to say nothing of their influence over our sex, in the characters of mistresses and wives) the minds of the whole species receive their first cast from woman-kind.

The dignity of female life, exclusive of what is common to both sexes, consists in an equal mixture of the reserve with benevolence in the virgin state, and affection and submission in that of marriage; a diligent attention to the forming of the tempers of children of both sexes in their earliest years, (for that lies wholly upon the mother) and the whole education of the daughters: for I know of none so proper for young ladies as a home education.

Vanity in woman-kind, is, if possible, more absurd than in the other sex. Men have bodily strength, authority, learning, and such like pretences, for puffing themselves up with pride: but woman's only peculiar boast is beauty. For virtue and good sense are never the subject of vanity.

There is no endowment of less consequence than elegance of form and outside. A mass of flesh, blood, humours, and impurities, covered over with a well coloured skin is the definition of beauty. Whether is this more properly a matter of vanity, or of mortification? Were it incomparably more excellent than it is, nothing can be more absurd, than to be proud of what one has had no manner of hand in procuring, but is wholly the gift of heaven. A woman may as reasonably be proud of the lilies of the field, or tulips of the garden, as of the beauty of her own face. They are both the works of the same hand; equally out of human power to give, or to preserve; equally trifling and despicable, when compared with what is substantially excellent; equally frail and perishing.

Affectation is a vice capable of disgracing beauty more than pimples, or the small-pox. I have often seen ladies in public places, of the most exquisite forms, render themselves, by affectation and visible conceit, too odious to be looked at without disgust; who, by a modest and truly female behaviour, might have commanded the admiration of every eye. But I shall say the less upon this head, in consideration, that it is generally speaking, to our sex, that female affectation is to be charged. A woman cannot indeed become completely foolish or vicious, without our assistance.

EXTRACTS FROM ROS-CRAWFORD'S HISTORY OF THE INDIAN ARCHIPELAGO. Veneration for the Tombs of Ancestors.

Among the many customs common to the Indian islanders there is none more universal than the veneration for the

tombs of ancestors. When the Japanese peasant claims to be allowed to cultivate the fields occupied by his forefathers, his chief argument always is, that near them are the tombs of his progenitors. A Javanese cannot endure to be removed from these objects of his reverence and affection; and when he is taken ill at a distance, begs to be carried home, at all hazards of the journey, that he may "sleep with his fathers." The bodies of some of the princes who died in banishment at Ceylon, I perceive, were, at their dying request, conveyed to their native island.

In Java, conformably to this feeling, there is an annual festival on the eighth of the month of Shawal, held in honour of ancestors. On this occasion, the men, women and children, dressed in their dearest attire, repair to the burying grounds, and pass the day in devotion, each family strewing the tombs of its progenitors with the flower of the *salasi* or Indian *tulsi*, a plant cultivated in considerable quantity for this express occasion.

#### Chewing the Betel.

The most important of the practices connected with this subject, is that of chewing the prepared areca and betel, so wide-spread and universal. This is one of those customs of arbitrary institution, which, in all probability, originated with one tribe, and from them was disseminated among the rest. The names of both plants are nearly the same in every language of the Archipelago, and they are both indigenous. It is more likely, indeed, that the use of the areca, the leading ingredient, like that of the clove and nutmeg, was communicated from the people of the Archipelago to the neighboring nations, that it was introduced among them by foreigners. In confirmation of this, it may be observed, that among the Asiatic nations, the use of the preparation diminishes in frequency as we recede from the Archipelago, and that the neighboring nations are to this day supplied with a great share of their consumption of the drug from that country. The wide extent of the practice of chewing the betel will surprise no one who considers the universal fascination of narcotic drugs, and who adverts, in confirmation of it, to the wonderful history of the dissemination of the tobacco plant.

The whole preparation consists, as is pretty well known, of the pungent and aromatic leaf of a species of pepper vine, which grows luxuriantly, and with little care, in the Indian islands, a fact which implies that indigenous; a small quantity of terra japonica, an agreeable bitter astringent; a minute proportion of quicklime; and, above all, the fruit of the areca palm, which, in one or two of the languages, we find distinguished by the name of "the fruit." This last is gently narcotic, and hence, I imagine, the charm which renders the whole preparation so bewitching to those who use it. Persons of all ranks, from the prince to the peasant, are unceasingly masticating it, and seem to derive a solace from it which we can scarce understand, and which we cannot explain. When the

preparation though mastication, is mixed with the saliva, the latter assumes a dirty brownish red, which colours the teeth, gums and lips, leaving as it dries upon the latter, a black coloured margin. These nauseous particulars are, to the surprise of strangers, considered a beauty, such is the effect of custom. No mouth is thought handsome that is not engaged in chewing this betel, and in their poetry a lover is often described comparing that of his mistress to the fissura in a ripe pom-granate, the aptness of the simile, consisting in the comparison of the stained teeth to the red grains of the fruit, and of the black stain on the lips to the hue which the broken and astringent rind assumes on exposure to the air.

#### Copy of a London Handbill—1821. FIVE MINUTES ADVICE TO YOUNG TRADESMEN.

1. Whatever your trade may be, never be ashamed of it, or above it.
2. Do not disdain to keep company with people of your own class; but rather court their acquaintance: the conversation of men of trade brings trade—men first talk together, then deal together.
3. Without diligence, and application, no trade can be successful or honorably carried on.
4. Never trade beyond your stock, or give or take too large credit. Better slip a bargain now and then, than buy a greater quantity of goods than you can pay for.
5. Should your affairs go wrong, in spite of all care and diligence, break in time.—If you can pay ten shillings, do not affect to remain whole until you cannot pay ten pence.
6. The cruelty of creditors is always in proportion to the dishonesty of debtors.
7. A well assorted and well chosen collection of goods is preferable to a shop entirely filled with an immense quantity.
8. The retail tradesman, and tradesmen in general, must lay in a great stock of patience; they must conquer their passions, and endeavor to weather the storm of impatience.
9. Pleasures and diversions, when frequent, are generally fatal to young tradesmen, especially those diversions which are deemed innocent; such as horses, dog, and races.
10. For the first five or six years of business, a tradesman ought to consider himself as worth nothing, or as having no money which can be taken out of the business, and spent in the luxuries of life.
11. Profusion in expenses, living like your neighbors, and mimicking the manners of high life, are paths which lead directly to bankruptcy.
12. In the employment of holidays, be sure that exercise only is your object. He who rides ten miles, and drinks two bottles of wine, will not find health greatly improved.
13. Beware of engaging to be security for any sum; which you cannot pay without injuring yourself, business, or credit.
14. If you marry, let it be one who is not above being the wife of a tradesman; it may be necessary, therefore, to avoid one who has a boarding school education.
15. Trust as little to servants as possible, and this caution may be observed without depriving them of a just proper degree of confidence.
16. Idle servants are rarely honest ones. If a servant has a taste for dress, rather correct and moderate it than prohibit it altogether.
17. Trust nothing to speculation, and avoid all paper money schemes to deceive the public and uphold a false credit.
18. In general avoid partnerships; at all times avoid them if you are not perfectly acquainted with the temper, disposition, and character of your partner.
19. If you discover that your partner is a schemer or gambler in the funds, lottery, or otherwise, dissolve partnership directly.
20. Be firm and determined in your prices; fix a moderate price, and never depart from it.
21. Exposed as you must often be to improper questions, rather positively refuse to answer them than tell such lies as are common on the occasion.
22. Acquire a neatness and despatch in every thing you do; yet avoid the affected bustle, cringing smile, and vulgarity of some tradesmen.

23. Talk to your customers like a man of sense and business, and not like a mountebank.

24. Be not very anxious to make a great fortune, nor set your heart upon country house and retirement.

25. In a word, be strictly honest, assiduously diligent, and frugal. Never break your word or shuffle; but reach your brother tradesmen and the whole world, that you are a person in every possible case to be depended on.

From Poulson's Daily Advertiser.

On making Butter.—A method of making butter, which is not liable to become rancid, is said to be now successfully practised in England. The day before churning, scald the cream in a clean iron kettle, over a clear fire. Let it be made just to boil, then take it off and strain it, by which operation that part of it which, it seems, occasions rancidity is separated from the rest. Put the vessel into which the cream is strained, in a tub of spring or well water in the cellar, and let it stand till next morning, when it is to be churned.

The advantages of this method are stated to be the following: The churning is performed in less than a quarter of the time that is requisite in the common way—the butter will be hard, with a peculiar additional sweetness, not liable to become rancid; time is saved in working out the butter-milk, and the butter will be equally good when made in the hottest weather. In scalding the milk, care should be taken that it does not get smoked, as this will injure the taste of the butter.

The milk of some cows affords more butter, and some again, butter of a better quality, than the milk of others.

BUTTER—It is said, and it is worth the experiment, that a table spoon full of powdered salt petre, stirred, a few hours before churning, into as much cream as will produce 12 lbs. of butter, will take off the taint of garlic, and probably of any other unpleasant or rank taste, occasioned by turnips, or other strong provender.

Stirring the cream whilst collecting for churning, once or twice a day, and especially when that skimmed from different milkings is mixed, contributes much to the excellence of the butter.

It has been long known and practised, that a gill or two of sharp vinegar, thrown into the churn of cream facilitates what is called the coming of the butter.

In churning for butter, always have an open space for the air to have free access to the cream. If you stop up the orifice as is customary, to prevent the cream from splashing out, you may churn for hours in vain. Butter is produced by the union of oxygen with the cream, and more butter will be made and quicker, and of a finer flavour, if you have your churn sufficiently open, than if you have not an aperture of a proper size.

#### An Apt Version.

The late Dr. Adam, Rector of the Grammar School, Edinburgh, was supposed by his scholars to exercise a strong partiality for such as were of patrician descent; and on one occasion was very smartly reminded of it by a boy of mean parentage, whom he was reprehending rather severely for his ignorance—much more so than the boy thought he would have done, had he been the son of a right honorable, or even of a plain Bailie Jarvie. "You dunce!" exclaimed the rector, "I don't even think you can translate the motto of your own native place, of the gude town of Edinburgh. What, sir, does '*Nisi Dominus Frustra*' mean?" "It means, sir," rejoined the boy smartly, "that unless we are lords' sons, we need not come here."

An hungry Hibernian, some time since, stepped into a barber's shop, mistaking it for an eating house, and asked to be served—the barber, supposing from the length of his beard, that he wished to be shaved, knock'd up a basin of soap suds, laid it on the table, and went into a back room to set his razor; Pat, in the mean time, had swallowed the soap suds and wash ball—the barber again coming into the shop, with the razor in his hand, the Irishman exclaimed, "there's no occasion for a knife, honey, your soap is very good, but your turnip was not quite boil'd enough."

#### The Grateful Widow.

A pious lady had sent up her petition, and made her offerings to St. Rabboni, supplicating the conversion of her husband. A few days after, the good man made his exit. The pious widow exclaimed, in a fervent tone, "what an excellent and gracious saint is Rabboni, he even gives us more than we pray for."

**Singular Trial.**—Yesterday Patrick O'Shaughnessy, an Irishman, was brought up in the custody of a constable, charged by a linen draper in St. John's street with assaulting him, and creating a riot in his shop, which caused an immense crowd to assemble at the door. It appeared that O'Shaughnessy was passing by the complainant's shop, and seeing a bill on the window with the words "blankets at half price" written on it, he went in, and after looking over some blankets, he picked out one, and on asking what the price of it was, he was informed it was five shillings, he ordered it to be cut off, which was done, he took it up and laying down half a crown, he was walking off with it, when he was stopped by the persons in the shop, until he paid the other half crown. O'Shaughnessy refused to pay any more, alleging, that from the statement on the bill in the window, he had no right to pay more than half price for it, which he did, for being told the price was five shillings he immediately paid down two shillings and six pence, and he insisted on taking away the blanket; a scuffle ensued; at length a constable was sent for, and Mr. O'Shaughnessy was given in charge.—*Lon. paper.*

A canon of — being very ill, the bishop of his diocese had disposed of his prebend. On his recovery from his illness, he absented himself more than the usual period of his visiting his diocese. On being asked by some of his friends the reason of his conduct, the clerical wag replied, with the utmost gravity, that he was afraid the bishop might be angry with him for not dying the year before.

**Constitution of the U. States.**—In reference to the present of a ring by the emperor of Russia to Dr. Mitchell, of New York, we mentioned that an amendment to the constitution forbade his acceptance of it. This is an error, for the correction of which we are indebted to the National Intelligencer. It seems that such an amendment duly passed both houses of congress, and was ratified by two-thirds of the states, save one—and so it failed.—*Niles' Register.*

**The soldiers funeral.**—The remains of colonels Backus, Mills and Tuttle, who fell during the late war, have been conveyed to Sacket's Harbor and there re-interred, with those of Pike, Covington, Dix, Spencer and Johnson, with solemn form and military pomp.

Died, on the 17th of May, ult. in Campbell county, Virginia, Mr. Chas. Layne, aged one hundred and twenty one years. He has left a widow aged 70.

**Dollars.**—A vessel lately sailed from Salem with 400,000 dollars, to be vested in goods at Calcutta. Of late there have not been many such shipments.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1821.

We have no late political news of importance for our readers.

On Tuesday the 19th inst. a heavy storm of rain and hail passed over this town, accompanied with thunder and lightning. During one of the discharges of lightning, a part of it, moving in a horizontal direction, struck a poplar tree standing about 15 feet from the corner of Gen. Elmer's house, at the distance of eight feet from the ground, and after descending perpendicularly a few feet, stripping off the bark as it went, it passed off, struck a cow which had taken shelter under it, and instantly killed her.

Subscribers in this, and in Cape May counties, to Clarke's Notes and Commentary on the Holy Scriptures, are informed, that the 24th number is received by the agent in this place, from whom they can be had. They are requested to call or send for, and take them away.

For the Washington Whig.

By the late census, it appears that the relative increase of population in most of the New-England states, has been for the last ten years not great. This is by no means owing to their being less prolific than other members of the family of states, on the contrary they are much more so than the white population to the southward. This tardy increase is wholly owing to the extensive emigrations therefrom to every part of the union, particularly to the western part of New York, the states north-west of the Ohio river, and the sea-coast towns in the middle and southern states. These remarks were induced by noticing a printed document, purporting to have been published by the authority of Congress, in which the place of nativity of the members of the House of Representa-

tives of the late Congress are stated, by which it appears that 52 were natives of the three states of Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut, whilst they are only entitled to 22 members, and what is particularly worthy of remark, no less than ten, viz. two from Connecticut, two from Vermont, four from New-York, one from Pennsylvania, and one from Ohio, were born in the single county of New Haven, in Connecticut. M.

### ON MILITIA MUSTERS.

A sight of the Militia in the Brigade that mustered in this town last week, particularly when marching in from the field, strongly urged in our minds the propriety of an alteration, similar to that recommended by Gen. Jones in the following address, copied from the *Raleigh Register*.

To the Hon. the General Assembly of the State of North Carolina.

Gentlemen—I hereby tender you my resignation of the office of Major General in the Militia of North Carolina.

On this occasion I beg leave to offer to your view some considerations in regard to the Militia, which I deem of much importance to the best interests of the community.

Exertions to discipline the Militia have been perseveringly made for 30 years. Instructions have been given and penalties inflicted. Laws and regulations have multiplied without end. Every where men of zeal and talent, impelled by the powerful motives of public interest and individual distinction, have afforded their aid—and what has been the result? The Militia are now in point of efficiency, exactly as they were when these mighty efforts commenced, and thirty years more of experience would only go to prove that the proud spirit of freemen is not to be broken down into the machinery which constitutes the efficiency of a regular army. Nor is it, in my opinion, in any point of view desirable that it should be. Bunker's Hill, King's mountain and New-Orleans, will forever attest that the ardor of patriotism, and the regard for individual character, that is so dear to honorable minds, will give an impetus to a Militia force that will overwhelm the frigid order of regular troops. If warfare is protracted, discipline will in due time supply the place of this resistless but transient ardor. And I hazard nothing by the assertion, that one week in actual service will do more for discipline than the whole life of a man who is dragged from his family half a dozen times in the year to expose his health to the elements, his awkwardness to the public gaze, and his morals to the contamination of electing treats.

If no real good is effected, are no positive evils produced? Fifty thousand men drawn away from their homes and occupations, six times in a year, deduct from the useful business of the labor that is worth, at a moderate estimate, one hundred and fifty thousand dollars? In other words, the industry of North Carolina is annually taxed one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, for an unattainable object. No substantial benefits are obtained, and the injury inflicted upon property and morals incalculable.

I would therefore take the liberty respectfully to recommend, as a measure eminently calculated to promote the public weal, that the Militia be restricted to muster but once in the year, and then merely to continue their organization and to bring officers and men to a knowledge of each other.

These observations are the result of a deliberate judgement, formed with all the light afforded with twenty-four years of experience in different offices in the militia—on muster grounds in the halcyon days of peace, and in the tented field in the stormy season of war. None will consider them as intended to apologize for any former deficiency of zeal in myself. I entered the military service with the most sanguine expectations of introducing reform, and when in the legislature, my most strenuous exertions to promote the same object were sustained by the confidence of success. But the sober lessons of experience have taught me the futility of all such hopes and attempts, not only here but in every

state where I have a knowledge of the militia.

"In peace to prepare for war" is a good maxim, but "at all times to inculcate the principles and promote the arts of peace" is a better. The expense of means misapplied to promote the first object, would, if properly directed, do much to advance both: and from the enlightened and liberal principles which are prevailing, and from better estimates being now made than heretofore of all the objects of human ambition, I looked forward with pleasing anticipations to the more improved condition of human society in all its relations—to the lessened frequency and mitigated horrors of war, and to the multiplied embellishments and increased enjoyments of peace.

In tendering this resignation, which will probably be the last official act of my life, I cannot withhold an expression, of the deep sense of gratitude I feel for the honors of the Legislature and the constituted authorities of the state have bestowed upon me, especially for the office I now abandon, affording me the virtue of it, the command of the military force, of the state, when called into service at an interesting period of the late war, affording me thereby an opportunity of demonstrating my zeal for the public weal.

CALVIN JONES.

From La Belle Assemblée  
*Extraordinary Account of a Supernatural Intimation.*

Edward Lord Herbert, of Cherbury, a distinguished warrior, statesman, and philosopher, who served his King, James I. of England, with so much zeal in the field, and cabinet of France, gives this extraordinary account of a supernatural intimation with which he was favored while ambassador at Paris.

"My book, having been begun by me in England, and formed there in all its principal parts, was finished in France. All my spare hours which I could get from my visits and negotiations being employed to perfect this work; as soon as it was done I communicated it to Hugo Grotius, the great scholar, who having escaped his prison in the Low Countries, came into France and was welcomed by me; and Monsieur Tiersers also, another of the most famous critics of Christendom. After these two had perused it, and given it more commendations than is fit for me to repeat they earnestly exhorted me to print and publish it; howbeit, as my whole book was so different from anything which had been written heretofore on the same moral subjects, I found I must either renounce what I had now written concerning the method of finding out truth, or hazard myself to a general censure concerning the whole argument of my book.

"I must confess it did not a little amaze me, that the two persons above mentioned made exceptions to this anticipated general repugnance, and did so highly value it; yet as I knew it would meet with much opposition, I did consider whether it were not better for me awhile to suppress it. Being thus doubtful, and in my chamber one fair day in summer, my caseiment being opened towards the south, the sun shining clear, and no wind stirring, I took my book in my hand, and kneeling on my knees devoutly, said these words—(O thou Eternal God, author of the light which now shines upon me, and giver of all inward illuminations, I do beseech thee of thy infinite goodness, to pardon a greater request than a sinner ought to make! I am riot satisfied enough whether I shall publish this book. If it be for thy glory, I beseech thee give me some sign from heaven; if not I shall suppress it!

"I had no sooner spoken these words, than a loud, though yet gentle noise came from the heavens (for it was like nothing on earth) which did so comfort and cheer me, that I took my petition as granted, and that I had the sign demanded, whereupon I resolved to print my book. This (how strange soever it may appear) I protest before the eternal God is true; neither am I in any way superstitiously deceived herein, since I did not only clearly hear the noise, but in the serenest sky that ever I saw, being all without

cloud; and I did, to my thinking, see the place whence the sound came."

Whatever this extraordinary noise may have been, whether a supernatural sign, given especially from the heavens, in answer to his prayer; or an ideal impression on his senses, created by the vividness of imagination; or a natural but inexplicable sound issuing from some invisible contact of the elements; it at least proves the admirable principle of Edward Lord Herbert, that whatever he would give to the world should be to the glory of the giver of all genius, wisdom and abilities. Did this spirit more influence our modern writers of every description, we should not have so much false philosophy, so many almost libertine works pouring from the press.

### Summary.

A gentleman from Nantucket states, that the ship Foster, of that place, whaling on the Pacific ocean, was struck in the bottom by a "Horn Fish," the horn of which perforated through the copper, plank, a timber of the ceiling, diagonally, which caused her to leak considerably. On removing the casks, &c. in the hold to ascertain the cause of the leak, the horn was discovered, which was sawed off, and brought home in the Eagle as a curiosity. The water entered the ship through the horn, at the rate of 15000 strokes per hour, and on its being plugged the leak ceased.

Hassel, a German statistical writer, makes Turkey in Europe, on the best and most recent authorities to contain a population of 9,482,000—of this population, the Turks do not amount to one third part, and the Greeks alone amount to about 5 millions. But then this population possessing the Greek religion amounts to a much greater number than 5 millions. For instance the Bulgarians amount to 1,800,000 a Slavonic people, are partly of the Greek, and partly of the Mahomedan religion. Servians about 960,000, also Slavonic, are all of the Greek religion. Rousians, about 850,000, are also of the Greek religion. Albanians speak the Slavonic and the old Illyrian language, and are partly of the Greek and partly of the Mahomedan religion. The Wallachians and Moldavians, 1,230,000 according to Hassel, but about a million and a half in number, according to Wilkinson's account are only Greeks too by religion.

**A sound Sleeper.**—A few nights ago, one of the students of Yale College, in his sleep leaped from his window in the third story to the ground, without injuring himself or breaking his slumbers.

The deaths in Philadelphia, in the week ending June 16, were 52, of whom 5 were of the consumption.

A letter of Dr. John Archer, of Maryland, is published in the National Intelligencer, stating as a fact proved by repeated experiments, that vaccination will cure the *Whooping-Cough*.

Daniel Wagon, of Greene county Geo. murdered his wife while lying on her bed, on the 13th May last. He is imprisoned and awaits his trial.

James Silcoos has been committed to the jail of Canandaigua county, N. Y. for the murder of Amasa Hoag. Both were intoxicated when the murder was committed.

Charcoal will it is said counteract the effects of arsenic, or any other poison on the system.

The owners of the Bengal have imported per that vessel, a male Elephant of uncommon size, color and beauty.

A Mr. Isaac Jacob received

a letter, in the superscription of which the writer had the singular ingenuity to avoid putting a single letter of his correspondent's name, by directing to *Eyzek Gekup*.

**Pennsylvania Tyranny.**—There are, it is said, two members of the society of friends imprisoned in the jail of Philadelphia, for the non-payment of militia fines, contrary to their conscience; and that the person who imprisoned them had with in his reach sufficient property to pay the amercement, but preferred shewing his inhumanity, and the diabolic purposes of his heart, to that of taking enough to satisfy his demand agreeably to law. When will such laws be abolished, or men possessing more humanity than such wretches be appointed to execute them?

The Jews in Turkey have advanced money to Ypsilanti to enable him to proceed in his undertaking. The new Greek uniform is intirely black; it consists of long pantaloons, a short jacket, seams white, and a pendant cap; in front of which is a death's head resting on cross bones.

The Aurora says that the church lands in Mexico are valued at \$44,500,000, and that the tythes of the Agricultural produce of the country, amount to 2,900,000 dollars.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From Niles' Weekly Register, June 16.

**Spain.**—On the reception of the intelligence of the defeat of the Neapolitans, (says the Franklin Gazette) the king of Spain sent a message to the cortes, on the 8th of April, by the minister of the interior, stating the facts, and declaring that though the occurrences in Naples were not of very great importance, the circumstances of the two countries riot being the same, he had nevertheless directed the ministers to be on the alert to consolidate the new system and preserve the public tranquility. The king, in reference to the monarch of Naples, points to the fatal consequences of not appearing scrupulously to keep one's oath, and renews his assurances of observing and maintaining the Spanish constitution. The president of the cortes, in reply, expressed its lively regret for the unfortunate fate of Naples, and its satisfaction at the sentiments of the king of Spain on the occasion. Measures were to be taken to maintain the liber- of Spain; and conversations occurred in the cortes on the propriety of providing for the support of such members of the parliament of Naples and its generals as might come over to Spain.

The bishop of Barcelona, the ex-quisitor, and five general officers, were shipped off to Mahon by the captain general and junta—no reasons assigned.

**Italy.**—It is stated that the Austrians in Naples are losing many of their numbers by assassinations—that Gaeta had not surrendered—that hands of partizans were forming, and that Sicily had declared herself independent.

A Russian army of 35,000 men, is advancing to Italy. What for? It is said that the emperor is desirous of lessening the influence of his brother in Austria in Italy.

**Turkey.**—The amount of the force under prince Ypsilanti is variously represented—from 6,000 to 50,000 men; but it was agreed that the force, whatever it was, was increasing. No battle had yet taken place between him and the Turks. The former seems to pursue his object with great firmness; the latter are in evident confusion.—There had been a sudden change of the ministry at Constantinople, and some cutting off of heads—but, to shew the extent of the alarm, the sacred standard of the prophet had been raised, and the most liberal compensation offered for recruits. Even these do not appear to have succeeded. The efforts to man the fleet have been equally void.

The insurgents in the isle of Candia have completely defeated the troops of the Porte, and are possessed of all the strong places, over which the independent flag is displayed. The Greeks are collecting a powerful fleet at the isle of Idra, and will probably command the Archipelago, for all the islands are said to be in a state of insurrection. There is every reason to believe that the rising of this people is general, and has been the result of pre-concerted measures.

Letters from Odessa state, that at least 2000 Greek inhabitants of that city have repaired to Jassy; a Greek merchant gave a million of rubles as a contribution to assist the independence of his country; another has given 300,000 rubles, and a third 4000 ducats: smaller subscriptions have also been made, amounting in the whole to 2,000,000 rubles. On the morning of the 27th of March, a considerable number of Greek vessels, with heavy artillery, from all parts of the Archipelago, made their appearance in the harbor of Constantinople, under the Russian flag. It is affirmed that there were at least 15,000 armed Greeks in them. Their arrival excited universal agitation, and the Turkish government wished to exercise with respect to them the right of visitation. But Count Strogonoff, the Russian minister, threatened to take his departure immediately, if the flag of his nation should not be respected. The grand signior is said to have immediately sent for the Greek patriarch, to avail himself of him as a mediator. So stood affairs, it is said, when the packer boat set sail for Odessa, in the evening of the 20th. No one doubts in this country of the existence of a long prepared plan of insurrection, extending all over Greece, which is now carried into execution.—Mach blood will probably be shed in Constantinople.—*Allemeine Zeitung*, April 13.

**East Indies.**—The British are carrying on a considerable war with the natives inhabiting some parts of the shore of the Persian Gulf. In one case their army was nearly destroyed and they suffered much from disease. It appears, however, that they had gained a victory at last, and captured one of the chief fortresses of Mooloo Mark, which was carried by storm.

The Dutch squadron in the straits of Banca, had made an unsuccessful attack upon Palembang.

**Barbary States.**—There is a detailed account of the destruction of the Tunisian squadron in a gale of wind in the port of Goletta, early in February last. Every ship was destroyed, and 3000 men perished in consequence. It was just on the point of sailing on a practical expedition, completely tilled and manned.

**The Ventriloquist, or a new way of getting all life.**—Monsieur de Miravin, a young gentleman of Paris, possessed, in addition to a great deal of wit and vivacity, the amazing faculties of Ventriloquism. On his father's death, finding himself possessed of a little more than the advantages of a polite education, he resolved to make this talent subservient to some purpose of utility. He accordingly, by assuming the garb of piety and reserve, introduced himself into the family of a rich citizen, who had an only daughter, the heiress of an immense fortune. One day as they were conversing on religious subjects, the citizen heard a voice solemnly whispering in his ear, "If thou dost not give thy daughter in marriage to this godly young man, within three days, thou shalt die."—The old man started with horror, and casting his eyes on Mons. de Miravin, saw that his lips were unmoved, and that his countenance expressed nothing but amazement.—The mother of the young lady, who was present, recommended an immediate conclusion of the match, that her husband might escape his impending fate. He, more suspicious, adjourned to the church of Notre Dame, there by prayer to seek for comfort and consolation. He had not been many minutes on his knees, when he heard from behind the altar, the word "obey" repeated thrice in the same solemn accent as the former warning. He returned home, and the next day made Mons. de Miravin his son-in-law, and one of the richest men in Paris.

**Enigmatical List of Beasts.**

1. Two-thirds of a falshood, and two-fifths of an attack.
2. Two-fifths of a man's greatest blessing, and half of every one's nearest concern.
3. Two-thirds of an enemy, and the initial of a famous ancient shrew.
4. Three-fourths of a fop, and the initial of a thief.
5. A Jewish title and a consonant.
6. Five-sixths of an English title of gentility, and half a widow.
7. Three-fourths of an ancient musical instrument, and a vowel.
8. One-fourth of a month, and one-third of a skin.
9. Two-thirds of a limb, two-fifths of a somniferous drug, one-half of a body of forces, and the initial of a river in Scotland.
10. Half a number, one-third of a

bird that never existed, and one-third of the opposite part of the globe.

11. Two-thirds of a small vessel, the same of a luminary, and the twenty-third letter in the alphabet reversed.
12. Two-fifths of a vision, half of an interjection, the same of a fruit, one-third of an element, and two-thirds of a grain.

### Bank Note Exchange.

Banks in New Hampshire	2 p. c. dis.
Boston Bank	1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally	2 do.
Rhode Island Banks	2 do.
Connecticut Banks	1 do.
NEW YORK BANK NOTES.	
All the city Bank Notes	par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank	90
Albany Banks	1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks	1 do.
Monawick Bank in Shenectady	1 do.
Lansingburg Bank	1 do.
Bank of Newburg if not signed with red ink	1 do.
Newburg Bank, the old emission	2 do.
Notes of the Bank of Canada if made payable in this city	2 do.
Newburg Bank signed in red	2 do.
Newburg branch Bank at Ithaca	2 do.
Orange county Bank	1 1/2 do.
Catskill Bank	1 1/2 do.
Hudson Bank	no sale
Bank of Columbia at Hudson	1 1/2 do.
Bank of Niagara	90
Jacob Barker's notes	90
Notes of the Aqueduct Association at Catskill	10 p. c. dis.
Auburn Bank	1 1/2 do.
Central Bank at Cherry Valley	1 1/2 do.
Bank of Chenango	6 do.
Columbia receivables	1 1/2 do.
Utica Bank	1 1/2 do.
Utica Insur. Company's notes	10 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica	2 do.
Jefferson county Bank at Adams	5 do.
Washington and Warren Bank	75
Plattsburg Bank	3 do.
NEW JERSEY NOTES.	
Sussex	1 do.
All others	par.
PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.	
Philadelphia Notes	par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster	par.
Easton	par.
Germantown	par.
No. trampton	par.
Montgomery County	par.
New Hope Bridge Company	1 do.
Susquehanna Bridge do.	2 do.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county	par.
Harrisburg	par.
Delaware county at Chester	par.
Chester county at West Chester	par.
Farmers Bank of Reading	3 do.
Lancaster Bank	1 do.
York Bank	2 do.
Chambersburg	2 do.
Gettysburg	2 do.
Carlisle Bank	2 do.
Penn. Agric. & Ma. Co.	50 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg	2 do.
Pittsburg	2 do.
Northernumberland, Union, and Columbia Bank at Milton	15 do.
Silver Lake	70 do.
Green Castle	40 do.
Marietta	35 do.
Bedford	50 do.
Washington	50 do.
Beaver	50 do.
Greensburg	10 do.
Brownsville	10 do.
Farm. & Mech. of Pittsburg	15 do.
Union Bank of Pennsylvania	50 do.
Juniata	40 do.
Huntingdon	20 do.
Centre	20 do.
Meadville	60 do.
DELAWARE NOTES.	
Bank of Del. at Wilmington	par.
Wilmington and Brandywine	par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware	par.
Branch of do. at Milford	3 do.
Farmers Bank of Delaware	par.
Laurel Bank	40 do.
All others	par.
MARYLAND NOTES.	
Baltimore Banks	1/2 do.
Baltimore City Bank	1 do.
Harve de Grace	1 do.
Bank of Caroline	12 do.
Elkton	30 do.
Cumb. Bank of Allegany	50 do.
Snowhill	50 do.
Somerset Bank at Princess Ann	80 do.
All others	1 do.
VIRGINIA NOTES.	
Richmond and Branches	1 do.
All others	2 do.
Columbia District Banks	1 1/2 do.
North Carolina	4 1/2 do.
South Carolina	2 do.
Georgia, generally	5 do.
Tennessee & Kentucky	25
Ohio	5 1/2 do.
U. S. Branch Bank Notes	1/2 do.

**MARRIED.**  
In Philadelphia, on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Dr. Broadhead, Mr. ROBERT B. PORTER, Merchant of this place, to Miss MARY, daughter of Philip Justus, of Philadelphia.

**DIED.**  
On Saturday morning, the 16th inst. at Newport, after an illness of two days, Mr. John Webb, of that place—disease, an affection of the throat.

### Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

**THE TWO OYSTER BOATS, THE FAME AND THE HIRAM,** And the Personal Property of Joseph Doughty, consisting of Horses, Cows, Sheep and Swine, Farming utensils, Household Furniture, &c. &c. which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Friday, the 29th inst. The Boats will be sold at the inn of John Kinsey, Port Elizabeth, at half past 12 o'clock, P. M. The property of Joseph Doughty at his dwelling house, near Port Elizabeth, to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon of said day. The said Property and Boats will be sold by  
W. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 21, 1821.

### FOR SALE.

**A VALUABLE WATER-MILL AND WATER POWER.**  
Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy village of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of Cohanzey; the Mill is 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high, the 1st of stone, the 2d and 3d of wood, all of excellent materials and workmanship, is two years old, has two water-wheels and two run of the first quality French Bur Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wharf, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the state; extending to the town of Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; ten or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 tons of river craft, and a Mail Establishment to and from Philadelphia every day (Sundays excepted.)

Also for sale on the same Navigation, and within a few rods of the above Mill, several convenient seats for manufacturing Cotton, Woollens, Paper, &c. with sufficient privilege of water to carry them on extensively. It is confidently believed that the celebrated Brandywine possesses no advantages over these situations for the carrying on any species of the Manufacturing. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN REEVES at Camden, N. J. or to DAVID REEVES at Bridgeton.

**Benjamin Reeves, David Reeves.**

**ALSO.**  
**Thirty thousand two-foot SINGLES.**  
For sale, on very low terms, for which Grain or Cordwood, will be taken in payment.

**DAVID REEVES, Bridgeton.**  
June 25, 1821.—tf

### Cumberland Orphans' Court, JUNE TERM, 1821.

**Remer Dare, Administrator of Daniel Dare, deceased, Charles Finkler and George W. Taskin, Administrators of Joseph Finkler, deceased, James Dailey and Matthias Miller, Administrators de bonis non of Matthias Miller, deceased, having severally exhibited to this Court, duly attested accounts of what it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.**

Also at the Term aforesaid, Abigail Dunlap, guardian of Ann Dunlap, Mary Dunlap and James Dunlap; and Juster Dragstrem guardian of Matilda Henderson, Clark Henderson, Allison Henderson and John Henderson, severally setting forth that said minors are indebted for their support and maintenance, and praying a decree for sale of real estate for the payment of said debts.

It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the Lands, Tenements and Real Estates of said decedents, and said minors do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court at Bridgeton, on the first day of September Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the Real Estates of said decedents and said minors, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, which remain unpaid.

By the Court.  
**T. Elmer, Clerk.**  
June 25—6w

### Cumberland Orphans' Court, JUNE TERM, 1821.

Upon application of Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Administrator of David G. Parris, deceased, Daniel Gilman, Administrator of David Gilman, deceased, John Ogen, Administrator of Joseph Daniels, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers; of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Administrators.  
By the Court.  
**T. Elmer, Clerk.**  
June 25—2u

### Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT we the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cape May, to audit and adjust the demands of James Diverly and other applying creditors, against the goods, chattels and lands of David Johnson an absent debtor, having by order of said court, sold the goods of said David Johnson, agreeable to the act of Assembly in that case made and provided; therefore the plaintiff, and other applying creditors are requested to attend at the Inn of Lydia McClung, in the Upper township, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, in order to give refunding bonds, and receive their respective demands.

**Nicholas Willets, Joshua Swain, David Townsend,**  
Auditors.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery, N. Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 31st 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, all that

**Tract of Land,**  
Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining on Cohanzey creek, lands of William Johnson, the heirs of Jacob Miller, David Husted, Daniel Bishop, marsh of Moses Veal and others, said to contain one hundred and seventy-five Acres more or less; and is the same farm which Andrew Miller, purchased of Isaac Mulford, in the year 1811.—Seized as the property of Joseph Cook, Philip Freas and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of David Greer, complainant, and to be sold by  
**WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**  
May 28—June 25, 1821.—ts

### 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, one subscriber will expose to sale at Public Vendue, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, at the hour of three o'clock in the afternoon, all the Real Estate late of John Newkirk, dec. 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 Kill-pig-hole Farm, containing about 122 acres, and having thereon a Dwelling House, Barn, &c. now in the tenure of Abinadab Sheppard.

2. The undivided half part of a Lot of Land, on the main street in the village of Fenton having thereon two Dwelling Houses; one of them large and well finished; adjoining John Frenchard, Jr.

3. The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining Garrison Mau 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 Cohanzey Creek, below the present Grist Mill with the water right, the same being one third of one half of the 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 landings on Waurice River late the property of Wm. Whitaker.

**Lucius Q. C. Elmer,**  
June 18, 1821—ts Administrator

### NEW STORE.

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

**Hugh R. Merseilles.**  
May 14, 1821.—tf

**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.—tf

### 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, luncheoner, 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, Administrator.**  
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 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, adjoining the premises of Richard Ingersoll and others.

**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 fifteenth day of May next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all the following described

### Lot of Land and Premises.

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

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.  
June 25—11 FITHIAN, Sheriff.

### Cumberland Bank, BRIDGETON, June 9th, 1821.

The Stockholders of this Institution are hereby notified, that the Annual Election for Directors will be held 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

### 30,000 Three Feet CEDAR SHINGLES.

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

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY  
**JOHN CLARKE & Co.**

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

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

**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 Pamphilia 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 Buck and Sarah his wife, and others, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Mary M-Hvain, complainant, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

**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 3055 Acres; two Tracts, No. 7 and 8, containing 71½ Acres; No. 17, containing 99½ Acres; No. 24 containing 97½ Acres; five other Tracts, No. 28, 30 1-2, 36, 37 and 35, a Moiety containing altogether 564½ 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 J. B. Wallace, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of John Tuff, Esq. complainant, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
May 5 — June 5, 1821. — 18

**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 Manumishin 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. —

**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.

**A Small Farm,**  
Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty six Acres, more or less; joins lands of Hoshel Scull, 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 Crage, and others, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late 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 Shull, Guardian, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.  
May 2. — June 4, 1821. — 18

**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 Mauris 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 Hamelt, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
May 11. — June 11, 1821. — 18

**HAT STORE.**  
No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.  
WHERE may be had HATS, which the man will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water.  
Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50.  
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 Bucksburn 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. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
May 11. — June 11, 1821. — 18

**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. Pritchard,  
Martin N. Springer.  
Cape May, June 4, 1821. — 3m

**Three Dollars Reward.**  
RANAWAY from the city of Philadelphia on Sunday, the twenty-seventh ult. by 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 Pantaloons, one pair of Linsey, one Flannel and one pair Cotton Casameres; one Fur Hat about half worn; two shirts; one of them Flannel and the other Muslin, and several other articles. — Whosoever 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 Scull, 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 Crage, and others, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late 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 Shull, Guardian, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.  
May 2. — June 4, 1821. — 18

**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 Mauris 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 Hamelt, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
May 11. — June 11, 1821. — 18

**APPROVED**  
**FAMILY MEDICINES,**  
Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.  
Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,  
**T. W. DYOTT, M. D.**  
Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh,  
AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,  
AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
**DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,**  
Nos. 137 and 139,  
North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,  
AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S**  
CELEBRATED  
**STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,**  
Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.  
WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.  
For the Dysentery or Loix, 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 Conruptive 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 a general weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impurities of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.  
Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It nerves, with delicate influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.  
The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pain in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.  
The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.**  
WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.  
The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.  
If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stragouary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scurbitic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.  
This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.  
And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.  
They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.  
DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.  
A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

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

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

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, 3, 4, 6, 7, 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, 31 and 32, 14 to 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 range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.  
At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the islands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.  
At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:  
Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east, 15 to 10, in range 3.  
At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:  
Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E. 15 and 16, 5, 15, 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:  
JOSEPH 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 eye, 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—3L

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