

WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, JULY 2, 1821.

No. 27.

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.

SELECTED POETRY.

THE SPIRIT OF CONTRADICTION. A TALE.

By ROBERT LEARD.

The very silliest things in life
Create the most material strife;
What scarce will suffer a debate,
Will oft produce the bitterest hate;
Hie, you say: I say 'tis not—
Why, you grow warm—and you are hot.
Thus each alike with passion glows,
And words come first, and after blows.
Friend Jerkin had an income clear,
Some fifteen pounds—or more, a year:
And rent'd, on the farming plan,
Grounds at much greater sums per ann.
A man of consequence no doubt,
'Mongst all his neighbors round about;
He was of frank and open mind,
Too honest to be much refined,
Would smoke his pipe and tell his tale,
Sing a good song and drink his ale.
His wife was of another mould;
Her age was neither young nor old;
Her features strong, but somewhat plain;
Her air not bad, but rather vain;
Her temper neither new nor strange,
A woman's very apt to change;
What she most hated was conviction,
What she most lov'd flat contradiction.
A charming housewife couldst thou dress,
—Tell me a thing she ne'er did dress,
Soups, hashes, pickles, puddings, pies,
Nought came amiss—she was so wise.
For she, bred twenty miles from town,
Had bought a world of breeding down,
And Cumberland had said in seen
A farmer's wife with such a mien;
She could not bear the sound of *damey*,
—No—*Miss* Jerkin was her name.
She could harangue with wondrous grace
On gowns, and mobs, and caps, and lace;
But though she ne'er adorn'd his brows,
She had a vast contempt for spouse;
As being one who took no pride,
And was a deal too country'd.
Such were our couple, man and wife;
Such were their means and ways of life.
Once on a time, the season fair
For exercise and cheerful air,
It happen'd in his morning room,
He kill'd his birds, and brought them home:
—Here, Cicely, take away my gun—
How shall we have these starlings done?
—Done! what my love! You wits are wild,
Starlings, my dear! they're thrushes, child.
—Nay, now but look, consider, wife,
They're starlings?—No—upon my life,
Sure I can judge as well as you,
I know a thrush and starting too.
Who was it shot them, you or I?
They're starlings?—Thrushes?—'Zounds,
You lie!
Pray, sir, take back your dirty word,
Iscon your language as your bird;
Kough to make a husband blush,
To treat a wife so 'bout a thrush?
—Thrush, Cicely?—Yes—'A starting?—No.
The lie again, and then a blow.
Blows carry strong and quick conviction,
And mar the powers of contradiction.
Peace soon ensu'd, and all was well;
It were imprudence to rebel,
Or keep the ball up of debate
Against these arguments of weight.
A year roll'd on in perfect ease,
Twas 'as you like,' and 'what you please,'
Till in its course and order due
Came March the twentieth, fifty-two.
Quoth Cicely, 'This is charming life,
No tumults now, no blows, no strife!
What fools we were this day last year!
Lord, how you beat me then, my dear!
—Sure it was idle and absurd
To wrangle so about a bird;
A bird not worth a single rush!—
'A starting?—No, my love, a thrush,
That I'll maintain—That I'll deary.'
—'You're wrong, good husband!—'Wife, you lie.'
Again the self same wrangle rose,
Again the lie, again the blows
Thus every year (true man, and wife)
Ensues the same domestic strife:
Thus every year their quarrel ends
They argue, fight, and buss, and friends:
'Tis starting thrush, and thrush and starting;
You dog, you b—; my dear, my darling!
—Avoid the friendship of a fool. Even
When he means to serve, he will proba-
bly injure you.
Whatever you do, let it be done
well. None will ask how long it has
been doing.

AGRICULTURAL.

From the Morristown Palladium.

Although we all know what a good cow is, yet for form's sake it will be best to begin by describing the chief points to be attended to. She should have horns wide apart and smooth, thin head and neck, large dewlap, full breast, broad back, deep belly, large but not fleshy udder, long large teats, broad and fleshy buttocks, long tail and pliable. Good milkers are not very apt to grow fat, as the force runs to milk.

The size of cows, and indeed of all horned cattle should be proportioned to the fertility of the ground; large for rich land, small for poor; for on short pasture, a large beast will have no time to rest and ruminate. It has been said, that the longer any land has lain to grass, the better, and the more is the butter it will yield; while the curdy substance of which cheese is formed, abounds more in clover, and new or cold and moist pastures.

The anxiety of our house-wives to make butter, injures the calves, which are killed so young that their meat resembles fish rather than flesh.—This might very easily be prevented, and the animals suffered to live a month longer without stopping the churn. After the first week let the calf be fed with skimmed milk, thickened with two or three handfuls of Indian meal, daily, and give it twice every day two balls as large as a hen's egg, made of Indian meal, one egg and a little flax seed oil. An experiment was made on two calves, the one was permitted to suck thrice a day, the other was treated as above, and at the end of a month, the last was the largest and the best. Attention to this method would not only improve our veal, but increase our butter. Calves fatten best in the dark, because light is an excitement which renders them restless.

The practice of milking thrice a day, especially when cows are in good pasture, is recommended; each milking will give almost as much as if only done twice, for when the udder is full, the milk begins to be absorbed into the body of the animal. This practice will be found to increase not only the quantity of manure but of milk.

Milk should be poured into the pans as soon as possible, and if carried far, or much shook, never gives abundant or good cream.

Antidotes—or Remedies for Poison

1. When the preparation of a arsenic, mercury, antimony, copper, or of any metal, or when any unknown substance or matter has been swallowed, and there have speedily ensued heat of the mouth and throat, violent pain of the stomach, retching and vomiting, immediately drink plentifully of warm water, with common soap, or white of egg, or common sugar, mixed with, or dissolved in it. Two or three quarts of warm water, with four ounces to half a pound of soap, or a dozen eggs, or a pound of sugar, will not be too much.

2. When the preparations of opium, henbane, nightshade, hemlock, tobacco, foxglove, or stramonium, or any poisonous fungus mistaken for mushroom, or spirituous liquors in excess, or any other unknown matters have been swallowed, exciting sickness without pain of the stomach, or producing giddiness, drowsiness, and sleep, give instantly one table spoonful of flour of mustard, in water, and repeat it in copious draughts of warm water, constantly, until vomiting takes place. If the person become so insensible as not to be easily roused, give the mustard in vinegar, instead of water, and rub and shake the body actively and incessantly.

3. When oil of vitriol, spirits of salt, or aquafortis, have been swallowed, or spit on the skin, immediately drink, or wash the part with large quantities of water; and as soon as they can be procured, add soap, or potash, or chalk to the water.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A TONISHING MEMORY.

William Lyon, an itinerant actor, who died in Edinburgh, in 1748, possessed an astonishing memory. One evening over a bottle, he laid a wager, that the next morning at the rehearsal, he would repeat the contents of a newspaper. At the rehearsal his opponent reminded him of the wager, imagining that, as he was intoxicated the preceding night, he must have forgotten the circumstance and rallied him for boasting of his memory. Lyon taking the paper from his pocket, desired

the other to decide whether he did or did not win the wager. Notwithstanding the want of connection of the paragraphs, the number and variety of advertisements, and the heterogeneous mass of matter, which enters into the composition of every newspaper, he repeated it from the beginning to the end without making a mistake.

Walking upon Water.—Mr. Kent, Glasgow, has invented a machine, by which he is enabled to walk on the surface of the water with perfect safety, at the rate of three miles in the hour.

A few days since, Mr. Kent walked on the Monkland Canal, at the rate of three miles in the hour, which was witnessed by about 200 persons.

From the Monthly Review.

A VISION OF FEMALE EXCELLENCE.

Les femmes y sont belles et agreables; mais simple modestes et laborieuses. Elles charment moins par leurs beautés que par leurs vertus.

In the month of May, when nature puts on her gayest robes, I passed a few weeks at the country-house of a friend. As its distance from town was inconsiderable, I walked there, and sauntering along, amused myself with the picturesque scenes presented to my view. Quitting the confined metropolis, I, with nimble foot, tripped over the dewy mead, and my heart thrilled with the liveliest sensations of joy:

—Nor palace, theatre, nor proud exchange
Here lift their heads but fir trees, beech and pine,
O'er verdant vallies, and on pleasant hills,
Lift up the thoughtful mind from earth to heaven.

My friend had relinquished the engagements of commercial life, and wished the residue of his days to steal away, amid the sweets of pastoral rusticity. His villa was remarked for neat simplicity. The garden was portioned out with taste and the statues and obelisks caught the eye at each opening avenue, and produced a fine effect on the spectator's imagination. From the centre of this enclosure rose an elevated mound of earth, somewhat resembling a cone. From the top of which might be seen a diversified prospect of the surrounding country.— Upon the side of this hillock was a cave, similar to that of *Trophonius* of old, but decorated by a fanciful arrangement of curiosities, taken from the fossil and vegetable kingdoms. A group of trees concealed the entrance into this hermitage; and its inside inspired the frequenter with the soothing melancholy of solitude.

The proprietor of this little spot was blessed with two amiable daughters.— To perceive the young ladies vying with each other in expressions of filial affection, smoothing the brow of declining years, and diminishing the burden, accumulated by the decrepitude of age, might gratify the benevolence of an angel. To their lot had fallen no uncommon share of that frail article beauty; but their tempers were mild, their dispositions sweet, and their minds improved by a suitable education. When at leisure we rambled through the garden, or diverted ourselves with the music of the harpsichord, for the eldest sister played with superior skill on that delicate instrument. Every morning we hailed the rising sun, and our spirits were exhilarated by contemplating the beauties of nature—the cuckoo entertained us with his reiterated note, expressive of spring's return; and our ears were ravished with the carolling of birds, warbling their sprightliest strains.

The song of joy and the laugh of mirth, were heard among us; and in innocent conviviality glided away the appropriated time of visiting. The period of departure surprised me by its sudden arrival, and I bade the happy family adieu, not without the tenderest sentiments of regret.

Returning homewards, the amiable sisters recurred to my mind, and their private and social virtues pressed forcibly on my heart. Fatigued, near the end of my journey, I threw myself on a bank, over whose verdant surface lay scattered the primrose and violet, intermingled with other sweet-smelling flowers, whose odiferous fragrance deliciously regaled the senses. The evening was calm and serene; the declining sun was sinking below the western horizon, and the sky was lightly tinged with the luxuriance of variegated colors. Hushed and silent were all things around me—

—'Save where the beetle wheeled his droning flight,
And drowsy tinklings lull'd the distant folds.'

Thus situated, I indulged a medita-

tive humor, and leaning pensively on my arm, I exclaimed in a faint tone of voice—who can estimate female worth? Who can be indifferent to the charms of female excellence. Uttering this soliloquy, I fell into a deep slumber, and the following imaginary train of circumstances rose to view:

Before me I beheld an extended plain. Upon this plain stood a stately throne, of curious workmanship. Before the throne, was gathered together a large concourse of females. The whiteness of their garments rivalled the new fallen snow, and their spiritied countenances betokened an anxiety, derived from eagerness of curiosity.— There were numerous spectators of this extraordinary scene. When I enquired who the individuals were, that composed the assembly, and why they were met together, it was replied, "On yonder plain, sir, are assembled the FAIR SEX, from the middle and higher walks of life. The throne is to be filled by the goddess of female excellence. We wait her descent. She will address her youthful auditors, and furnish them with directions for the regulation of their future lives."

A secret satisfaction stole across my soul, arising present at so very interesting an occasion. But scarcely was the information communicated, when the acclamations of the multitude announced the appearance of the Goddess—Rapid and magnificent was her descent from the sky—Her presence flung a vivid effulgence over every adjacent object. Her person was tall and graceful—Her habiliments simple yet elegant; in her countenance was blended the bloom of youth with the sedateness of maturer years.

"Grace was in all her steps—heaven in her eyes,
In every gesture dignity and lo'e!"

The celestial visitor seated herself upon the throne. A silence not unlike the universal stillness of a summer's noon, pervaded the assembly. Every eye fix'd itself upon the goddess.— Every bosom glowed with fervid expectation. She arose with majestic air, and thus addressed the attentive audience.

—FATHERS of men! this day ye are assembled for an important purpose. I shall communicate sentiments with which you should be intimately acquainted. I have your dearest interests at heart. I breathe the warmest wishes for your present and future felicity.

"The Creator, in the plenitude of his benevolence, made WOMAN an helpmate to MAN. You are, therefore, possessed of a similar form; endowed with an intelligent soul; and furnished with passions and dispositions necessary to accomplish the purposes of your existence. Upon most of your sex nature bestows the graceful form—the well proportioned feature—the engaging mien—and the delicate complexion. These exterior charms, however fascinating, and tho' many plume themselves upon them, are of little worth, unaccompanied with the more permanent accomplishments of the mind. To these I call your attention. May their enumeration kindle a spirit of emulation!—For nobler ends were you designed, than to flutter about like gaudy and insignificant insects, enamored of outward show. You are capable of elevated attainments. Seek them with assiduity. Cultivate them with enthusiasm.

"Attend carefully to the improvement of the mind. This is of primary importance. I do not mean that you should be versed in the profound parts of literature. I do not require you to be skilful linguists, acute philosophers, or expert mathematicians.—The abstruse sciences are unconnected with domestic life. But, why not rendered companions for the more discerning of the other sex? From the too common neglect of intellectual accomplishments flows the false, and illiberal suggestion, that your understanding is weak, and therefore incapable of any considerable culture. But are not the distinguished female writers numerous? Do they not rank high in the annals of literary fame? It may be granted, your minds are formed for relishing works of imagination, rather than for commenting on the productions of a *Newton*. This concession implies only, that the delicacy of your frame, joined to exquisite sensibility, mark you out for the cultivation of one branch of knowledge in preference to another. The wisdom of Providence is conspicuous in the appointment.—You are the better capacitated for the less useful sphere in which you move. By reading and meditating improve the faculties of the mind. Biography, voyages, travels and poetry, selected with judgement, repay amply the time consumed upon them. Remances peruse them with caution. Most of them inflame the juvenile imagination, irritate the fancy, & by exhibiting fal-

lacious views of life, cruelly to ture the female heart. The instructive page, both of sacred and profane history, should ever lie open before you.—The rise, progress, and fall of kingdoms, and of individuals, teach admirable lessons, and pour upon you that knowledge of human nature of which none should be destitute, who pretend to any degree of refinement. Geography and chronology, the favorite hand-maids of history, enable you to perceive the beauty and propriety of historic story. Astronomy is as well worthy of your attention. The perspicuity with which its first principles are laid down, facilitates their attainment. Delightful is it, to trace the signatures of wisdom and goodness every where impressed on creation, and to know something of the general laws by which your days and your nights, your summers and your winters, roll around with such astonishing regularity. Nor be uncontentant with periodical E-says. They prove an inexhaustible fund of rational entertainment and instruction. Music, painting and occasional visits, may occupy vacant hours. The informed mind has been likened to a piece of polished marble, which exhibits to the eye, in all their perfection, those beautiful spots and veins, which, on its ruder surface but faintly appeared.

"The cultivation of a good temper merits particular attention. It inclines you to be satisfied with the lot assigned by Providence, to forgive the injuries of enemies, and to be unoffended with the foibles of friends. It is the basis of human bliss. The infirmities of mankind call for its perpetual exercise.—With the wisdom of the serpent, mingle the innocence of the dove. And may the genius of discord never hover over your habitations; for, is not domestic felicity, the most dear of sublunary enjoyments, marred by the obliquities of an irritable temper.

"To the nicer sensibilities of the heart be not inattentive. Graceful is the garb of humanity. Generous is the heart, dilated with the milk of human kindness. To melt at another's woe, and commiserate the unfortunate, are congenial to the female mind. If, unsusceptible of humane sensations, a shade is cast over your best qualities—To raise the dejected—to administer the cup of relief—and to visit the fatherless and the widow, are your almost exclusive province. Sympathy avails, when boasted medicine proves inefficacious.—Withold not then, what is in the power of all to give. Spare no exertion to alleviate human woe.

"In your friendships be firm—in your attachments be decidedly fixed. Coquetish frivolity disgraces those who dare to indulge it. Give no room, then, for the imputation! Having just reason to think favorably of an individual, let no idle report, sordid interest or volatile caprice, enfeeble your predilection. Believe not all you hear. The breath of calumny sullies the most uncontaminated reputation. Rashly disapprove of none.—The human character is complicated, and latent are the excellencies of many. Long acquaintance and close scrutiny, bring them fully to view. The fickle mind, like the restless ocean, is a stranger to tranquility and peace.

"Let modesty preside o'er every part of your conduct, the reign of modesty is the reign of simplicity and innocence. She is queen of virtues. She is the patroness of every thing excellent and praise-worthy—with incredible charms she decorates female beauty. Divested of her enchanting influence, the sweetest complexion is unattractive, and the finest features have but a slender power to engage. Modesty is a thin transparent veil, which shews, with superior lustre, the graces it would seem to cover, as a new blown rose is more beautiful, when its leaves are a little folded, than when its glories are fully displayed.

"Be virtuous and religious. Ah! of what avail was the consummate beauty of *Helen*, and of *Cleopatra*, of *Rosamond*, and of *Shore*? Unenamelled by the excellence of moral goodness, it entangled them in fatal snares, and pierced them through with many sorrows. But virtue alone, though valuable, is insufficient. Devoid of religion, the female character is incomplete. The goodly train of charities, unoriginating in a rational and fervent piety, are precariously founded.—Mere unassisted virtue is of too delicate a texture, to suffer long the rude blasts of this inhospitable clime. It droops its head, and dies away like the lilly, nipped by the frozen gale. As religion confers upon virtue, strength and permanency, believe firmly its truths, imitate its spirits, obey its precepts, imitate the example of the immaculate author, and aspire to the transcendent honors of a blissful immortality.

—Such are the prominent features of FEMALE EXCELLENCE—but here,

regard for your best interests forbids me to close.—Is not even that flower garden, the hue and fragrance of whose productions most powerfully hit the senses, injured by the nauseous weed? To the female character also adorns blemishes, which tarnish its beauty, and obscure its glory. Over these, charity refuses to fling her veil. To specify them, is painful. Excuse me. All I utter is dictated by a concern for your truest welfare.

Watch against the intrusion of pride, affectation and extravagance. Pride renders you disgusting, affectation ridiculous, and extravagance hateful. No esteem is conciliated by the haughty look, the forward gate, or the forbidden mien. Detraction indicates unamiableness of spirit, and is incompatible with the dignity of the sex. Never countenance the obsequious flatterer. His incense is pestiferous. The gilded, but empoisoned pill of adulation is administered with deplorable success. Thus, the innocence and the reputation of the modest, but too credulous virgin, are sacrificed often at the shrine of unhalloved passion.—But of all the infelicities of life is not his the greatest, who enlarges the catalogue of female woes?

Be not the votaries of preposterous fashion. This pernicious turn of mind generates embarrassments, solely felt, deeply regretted, yet not easily obviated. To the manners of the country where you reside, a temperate regard is due, dictated by good sense and strict propriety. Repress the rage for popular amusements, which characterizes the present age. Do they not often encroach on the time claimed by domestic affairs? Are they not accompanied with enormous expense? Have they not, sometimes, annihilated sobriety of mind, and banished regularity of conduct, the leading excellencies of the moral character?

Upon the eye of the impassioned admirer, the ray of female excellence plays with distinguished brilliancy. Direct into an usual channel, whatever ascendancy you obtain. In some cases your influence may be almost authoritative. Ere abused it, when she plucked the forbidden fruit, and gave it to Adam. Helen abused it when she occasioned the Trojan war, which lasted ten long years, and Cleopatra abused it when she accelerated the ruin of Anthony in the height and splendor of his Military career. Awe'd by these examples, let your jurisdiction over the over the other sex be mild and beneficial.—Then you humanize the ferocious, disarm the evil-mindedness of passion and check the folly of dissipated extravagance.

In fine, you possess the momentous trust of training up the rising generation. Under your immediate inspection, the individuals of the human race pass the important years of infancy and childhood; important not indeed in themselves, but on account of their connection with subsequent life. When their memories are retentive, and their minds docile, teach them the inestimable lessons of wisdom, virtue and religion.

in your race
To rear your graces into second life!
This be the female dignity and praise."

May He, who in the beginning empowered Women to captivate, and gave Man the susceptibility of impression, guide you through the mazes, and support you under the perplexities of this transitory existence! To the graceful form—the well regulated feature—the engaging mien—and the delicate complexion, may there be added the improved mind—the mild disposition—and the obliging temper! May you be distinguished for intelligence, modesty, sensibility, virtue and religion! May every avenue to your heart be guarded against the wiles of the insidious adulter, and the less disguised insinuations of the vicious and unprincipled rake! May the fond hopes of your parents be realized! May your pastners in life equal your wishes! May your children rise up to call you blessed! Quitting this troubled theatre, may you be admitted into the abode of bliss, and clothed with the robes of immortal beauty!"

Here the Goddess ceased. The exultations of the assembly roused me from my slumbers; and the visionary scene vanished in the twinkling of an eye! Finding the evening far advanced, and the dews of night fast falling, I sprang from the bank on which I had reclined, and hastened homewards pleased with my rural excursion.

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

30,000 Three Feet CUMBERLAND SHINGLES,

Just received and for sale by

Mark A. Sheppard & Co.
Greenwich, 5th mo. 13th 1821.—6t

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, JULY 2, 1821.

"Brutus" is received.—The writer would confer a particular favor by informing us whether his lines are original or otherwise.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The Committee, appointed by meeting of the Citizens on the 19th instant, have made the following arrangements for the celebration of the approaching Anniversary of American Independence—

At day-break a gun will be fired, the bells ring, and after hearing the reveille the music will parade through the town.

At sunrise a gun will be fired as a signal for hoisting the colors.

At nine o'clock a gun will be fired and the bells ring as signals for the military and citizens to assemble at the Baptist church, where a procession will be immediately formed, and move to the Presbyterian church in the following order:

- Marshal on horseback.
- Revolutionary officers and soldiers in uniformed companies.
- Music.
- High Sheriff of the county.
- Constables.
- Judiciary.
- Clerk and Surrogate.
- Clergy.
- Flags of the U. States and New Jersey.

Otor and Reader of Declaration of Independence.

- Committee of Arrangement.
- Militia Officers in Uniform.
- Teachers with their Scholars.
- Citizens.
- Uniform Company.
- Marshal on horseback.

A Marshal on horseback on the flank of the Procession.

- The Exercises at the Presbyterial Church will be
- Invocation.
- Music.
- Prayer.
- Music.
- Declaration of Independence.
- Music.
- Oration.
- Music.
- Prayer.
- Benediction.

The Procession will return in the same order to the Court-house, where a *feu de joie* and a national salute will be fired.

Arsu-set a gun will be fired as a signal to lower the colors.

It is expected that thirteen splendid sky-rockets will be discharged in the evening, precisely at half past eight o'clock.

Militia officers are requested to appear in uniform.

The inhabitants of Bridgeton and its vicinity, are requested to have the fronts of their houses, on that day, decorated with evergreens.

COMMUNICATION.

Anecdote.—The other day, as two gentlemen, Mr. Timepiece and Mr. Shallop, were conversing on the doctrines of Universalism, as held forth by a clergy of that church, in a discourse recently preached in this town Mr. Timepiece exerted himself much to persuade the other that those doctrines are founded on truth and justice and perfectly accord with Scriptural and reason. Mr. Shallop in reply contended, that however specious they might appear, and however grateful they may be to the feelings, yet they are unsafe to depend on, because they rest their whole weight on a few texts of Scripture, whose meaning are obscure, and therefore variously understood; and concluded by saying, that as the foundation of his faith was dubious, it should be rejected as dangerous.—"Alas! sir," replied the other, letting fall his head, and looking grave as he spoke, "if they are not true, what shall you and I do? We live as if our whole dependance was founded on an escape from future punishment, and if we fail us our fates, will be miserable indeed."

For the Washington Whig.

Written for the Forty-Fifth Anniversary of American Independence.

All hail to the day that gave liberty birth,
When the bright star of happiness rose in the west,
Diffusing her beams o'er the wide-circling earth,
The weary she cherish'd, the wanderer bless'd.

When the genius of freedom pronounced the decree,
That Columbia is sovereign, independent, and free.

Oh! then sank the lion; the eagle soared high;
From the crown of Britannia a jewel was torn,

When the thunder of millions in rapturous cry,
Join'd to welcome the dawning of liberty's morn.

When the genius of freedom, &c.

Dark lowered the gloom when our country arose,
And the clangor of battle struck wild on her ear;

For her bosom was press'd by the footsteps of foes,
And the hopes of her champions yielded to fear.

When the genius of freedom, &c.

But our HERO appeared like the rainbow of heaven,
Conspicuous, sublimely exalted on high;

A symbol of mercy by Providence given,
To prove that the storm would pass harmlessly by.

When the genius of freedom, &c.

In the season of danger, distress and alarm,
Which pained the patriot, watered the brave;

Serene was his valor, and nervous his arm,
That stuck not for glory, but conquered to save.

When the genu of freedom, &c.

Columbians, wherever you hallow this day,
So dear to the bosom of liberty's son;

The homage of hearts to your countrymen pay,
Who have fought for your rights and your liberties won.

When the genu of freedom, &c.

And oh! while you're pledging the full goblet high,
To the names of your fathers who sleep with the dead,

Let a smile grace your cheek, and a tear gem your eye,
For the heroes who conquer'd the martyrs who bled.

When the genu of Freedom, &c.

PINDAR.

ADDRESS

To the Children and Teachers of the Cumberland Sunday school Union, at their meeting in Fairfield, on the 25th day of April last. By D. E. ELLEN.

My Young Friends—

Having been appointed to address you on this occasion, permit me to call your attention for a few minutes to the importance of becoming early acquainted with those rudiments of learning, which, if well improved in advanced life, will make you useful members of society in this world; and more especially to engage your tender minds in the pursuit of that knowledge which will make you wise unto eternal salvation. This life is a probationary state, in which we are all training up for an immortal state, either of never-ending misery, or unending felicity.

You have already perceived that we come into the world in a very helpless situation;—ignorant of every thing around us and of our future destiny; yet with capacities far acquiring knowledge, and fitted for immortality.—Hence you will in some measure perceive the necessity of early education for your future welfare. And this necessity will more clearly appear upon considering the properties of the human mind. The brute creatures around us are possessed of instincts perfectly suited to their condition in life; but mankind have less perfect instincts, by no means sufficient to guide them safely though their course of probation; and therefore are endued with intellectual and active powers of mind which begin to display themselves in childhood, and gradually expand until we arrive at maturity. But in order to direct these faculties to a right end, such care and tuition is required.—The necessity of the early restraints of education, appear in a striking light when we advert to the natural depravity of human nature. Unless pained and repressed with the beauty and excel-

lence of virtue, vice will become triumphant, and unholy habits formed.—Therefore the youthful mind should be trained to habits of proper conduct, in order to prevent an indulgence in the obstinate and selfish propensities of their corrupt natures. To this may be added the express command of God, whose authority is binding on all rational beings. Train up a child in the way he should go, is a solemn admonition. And an apostle exhorts us to bring them up in the nurture and admonition of the Lord—or which is a more correct and plain translation, bring them up under the discipline and instruction of the Lord. The self-will, the obstinacy, and perverse disposition of children must be subdued by proper discipline; and they must be early instructed in the doctrines and precepts most graciously handed down to us in God's holy word.

These are the important subjects had in view in the Sunday school instructions; and you, my young friends, ought to receive the instruction afforded you with grateful hearts, and with a fixed determination to improve thereby.

We wish to enable you to read the Holy Scriptures fluently and properly; and not only to read them, but to obtain a knowledge and a delight in the truth therein contained, that they may prove a lamp to your feet, and a light to your path through future life. By these you will be brought, as your faculties increase, to love God supremely, to value the compassion of the Saviour, and to exercise benevolence and love to all your play-mates and fellow creatures. We wish also to improve and store your memories with sacred and solemn subjects, that they may not be too much occupied and stored with vain trifling and worldly objects. In fine, we wish you to be trained up in the practice of every virtue, in order that you may spend your days usefully and agreeably in this world, and when you depart hence, be forever with the Lord. Many of you, no doubt, have already discovered that you have proud, vain and foolish hearts; stubborn and refractory wills. These must be rectified and subdued, or unhappy consequences will follow in after life; and I solemnly call upon parents to exercise that discipline and instruction towards their children which the Lord requires. Their pride must be humbled, at a very early period, and their wills, in the first place, brought to submit to your wills, and as their rational powers advance, be brought sweetly to acquiesce in the will of God their Creator, and of Jesus Christ their Redeemer.

By early attaining a conscientious regard to duty, the whole of your after life will be virtuous, honorable and happy. The divine spirit by the Psalmist proposes the interesting inquiry—Where with shall a young man cleanse his ways? By what rule shall he be guided, in order to escape those irregularities and evils to which youth is peculiarly exposed? The question presupposes that he has neither knowledge, experience nor self-command sufficient to direct the course aright. The answer is therefore graciously subjoined—"By taking heed thereto according to thy word." The word of God is the only sure light to guide the feet of the young through the slippery paths of life, and to lead them into the ways of virtue, happiness, and immortality.

The Bible, if diligently studied, will form your minds into a religious reverence of your Creator and Preserver. It will create within you a pious disposition; and early piety is the greatest ornament with which human nature can be clothed. By piety I mean the adoration and worship of God, and submission to his revealed will. Thus you will be taught to understand the respect which you ought to pay to your parents, teachers, and superiors in years and knowledge. And by thus imbibing a devotional spirit, you will learn, by the grace of God, to subdue your vicious passions, which will make you calm, cheerful and happy. Be assured that all religious persons, however they may differ in other things, will unite with Solomon and say, wisdom's ways, which is the same with religion or piety, are ways of pleasantness, and all her paths peace. Early piety has many and very peculiar advantages which I can but barely mention. There is less difficulty and more ease in attaining the feelings of piety, and a course of virtue while the conscience is tender, and not hardened by the bewildering intricacies of vice, and the affections more easily drawn forth, and centred in the love and mercy of God, than in after life. Although we are by nature all depraved, yet by indulging in vicious practices, we form such inveterate habits of wickedness as hardens the heart, and renders repentance and reformation far more difficult. Besides, by early religion, you will escape much guilt, and be saved from much after pungent pain and remorse. It will also procure for you the esteem and support of all the wise and good among mankind; and we have good reason to believe that it is peculiarly amiable in the sight of Heaven, and will be attended with the guidance and protection of the Almighty. And moreover, if followed in after life with rectitude of conduct, and devotedness to God, it will prove a powerful antidote to the evils and afflictions incident to human life, and extract from the king of terrors its bitterest sting.

These children, are some of the happy effects which we wish to produce in your behalf, by calling you to attend upon Sunday schools. You must be sensible that there is a vast advantage in being able to read the Bible and other useful books with propriety, and of treasuring up the lessons of wisdom in your susceptible minds. And you cannot but observe that a kind, tender, and obliging line of conduct is far more amiable, and attended with more satisfaction to the possessor than an indulgence in angry, morose and sinful passions, which tend to create disorder and uneasiness in every society.

Under these impressions, I trust you will listen to a few directions which I am about to give you, and attend to the duties which are incumbent upon you. Your first duty is to render daily thanks to your Merciful Creator, Benefactor and Preserver, for having cast your lot in a land, and at a period of time, when and where the means of instruction and of grace are so many and so great; and to earnestly entreat Him to grant you the influences of his Holy Spirit, that you may wisely and religiously improve these means to his glory, and for your improvement in wisdom, especially in that wisdom which leadeth unto everlasting life. Pray that your souls may be washed from your natural pollution, in that fountain which was opened for sin by the blood and atonement of the Divine Redeemer; and that henceforward you may live quiet and peaceable lives in all Godliness. For your early initiation in this important duty, it is of use to commit to memory the Lord's Prayer, and other comprehensive prayers and aspirations of devout persons, of which you can obtain a sufficient supply.—You should never rise from the bed in the morning, nor retire to it in the evening, without reciting some of these, and lifting up your hearts to God in adoration, thanksgiving and prayer. It is a maxim which will ever be found true—Praying will make us leave off sinning, and sinning make us leave off praying, and remembering your Creator

God, and pard him the tribute due to his most holy name, you are next to render due obedience to the commands, reproofs and instruction of your parents, tutors and superiors, both in years and station. Remember they watch over you for your good, and it is highly ornamental in you to yield a submissive deference to their authority, direction and advice. These include the most important duties to which you are called.

My first and leading direction to you is, early to form habits of industry.—Idleness never fails to be followed by ignorance; and ignorance is the parent of folly, vice and wretchedness. Life is short—the concerns of it momentous; you should therefore employ your time, even from your childhood, in the useful business of procuring subsistence, and in acquiring knowledge, and

God, and pard him the tribute due to his most holy name, you are next to render due obedience to the commands, reproofs and instruction of your parents, tutors and superiors, both in years and station. Remember they watch over you for your good, and it is highly ornamental in you to yield a submissive deference to their authority, direction and advice. These include the most important duties to which you are called.

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require some amusement to keep alive the spring and activity of your minds; and we would not reduce you to the dormancy of hermits, or forbid you the pleasures of sociability, and of innocent recreation. You are cautioned, however, against all fretful, revengeful and spiteful conduct towards your associates.—Learn early to curb your tempers;—foster in your breasts at all times, especially with your playmates, quiet, placid and benevolent affections. Do nothing to them which you would not be pleased if they did the same to you. You are further cautioned against spending any part of the Sabbath in trifling amusements. Remember it is the Lord's day, and that he has sanctified and made it holy. It should therefore be devoted wholly to his service,—in reading and hearing his word,—in thanksgivings, prayers and supplications for his gracious benedictions on you, on your fellow scholars, on all who have the charge of, or are in any way connected with you, and on the whole human family, who are all of kindred blood, and bound with you to immortality.

In your way to and from school, maintain a cheerful, but at the same time a civil, decent, and becoming behaviour. Let not, at any time, a profane or indecent word escape from your lips. Thus will you become a check and a restraint to any wicked youth around you, if any such there be. How amiable, how pleasing to behold all the children in a neighborhood living together in friendship; conducting themselves in every situation with propriety, and constantly improving in all useful knowledge? Then shortly, instead of deploring the haunts of vice and immorality, we should see the inhabitants become the abode of harmony, of neatness and abundance.

While attending the school, let your thoughts be employed on the business before you. Let your minds be engaged in reading the Holy Scriptures, and such books with which you may be furnished. At school, and at leisure times during the week, treasure up in your memories select passages of Scripture, and other useful and entertaining passages which may be recommended to you by your parents or tutors: And here let me caution you against attempting to commit too much, as it will never be attended with an imperfect retention. It is an observation which experience will always verify, commit, and you will in time forget; commit again, and you will again forget; but commit the third time, and it will remain indelibly fixed upon your memory. And it is far better to have what you learn completely fixed on your minds, although it may be but little, than to have a vague and imperfect remembrance of much more.—I would advise, therefore, that you revise the same lesson over every 4 or 5 weeks, until you can repeat it all without the least hesitation.

These are some of the happy effects which we hope will follow from Sunday schools, if diligently attended, and properly improved. They, I trust, will be attended, in due time, with great advantages, both in a civil and religious point of view, on the great mass of population in our country. The Sabbath will, in consequence, be more strictly observed, and the means of grace attended more promptly and decently. Vice, as ashamed, will shrink back to hide its haggard head, and babes most melodiously shout forth the praises of God. May you, my young friends, be the honored instruments of these glorious results—in proper time become teachers in these schools—and finally obtain that crown of righteousness which fadeth not away.

(To be continued.)

MARRIED.
On Friday evening 22d ult. near this town, by the Rev. Thomas Ware, the Rev. Richard G. Kendall, to Miss Margaret Tomlinson, all of this place.

On the evening of the 19th ult. at Bowen-Town, by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. David Minch, to Miss Priscilla Mulford, after a tedious courtship of seven years, both of Cumberland county, New Jersey.

Heaven crowned their mutual wishes. And the smile of kind affection coy at first, ripened, matured, and urged them on the nuptial vows to consummate.

On Saturday 23d ult. in Fairfield, by the Rev. Ethan Oshorn, Mr. David W. Carnes to Miss Mary Riley, both of this place.

Lately at Kennebunk, (Maine) the Hon. Mark Langdon Hill, member of Congress, to

Miss Abigail, third daughter of David Sewall, Esq.
At Edwardsville, (Illinois) the Hon. Daniel P. Cook, Representative to Congress from that state, to Miss Julia Edwards, daughter of Ninian Edwards, a Senator in Congress.

DIED.

At Cedarville, on Monday evening the 25th of June, Mrs. Rachel Clark, wife of Jeremiah Clark, leaving a numerous family of minor children.

FOURTH OF JULY.

PURSUANT to a determination of the Citizens of Fairfield, at a meeting held at the Inn of Moses Burt, on the 15th inst. the approaching Anniversary of the Independence of the United States will be celebrated this year at Fairton in the manner heretofore usually practised in the township. An address will be delivered by Mr. Ignatius Thompson—Militia officers of the Regiment and members of Uniform Companies are requested to attend in their Uniform dress.—The citizens to assemble at 2 o'clock P. M. A general invitation is hereby given.

Eph. Bateman,
Daniel L. Burt,
Leon Lawrence. } Committee of Arrangements

July 3, 1821

Notice to Claimants.

Office of the Commissioners.
Washington, 14th June, 1821.

The Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, to ascertain the full amount and validity of the claims mentioned, or referred to, in the said Treaty, being organized as a board, according to the provisions of the Treaty and the act of Congress in that case made and provided, have passed the following Orders; of which all those interested will be pleased to take notice:

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commission as essential to be averred and established before any such memorial can be received by this Board, it is further—

Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, does now, and at the time when the said claim arose, did belong solely and absolutely to the said claimant, or to any other, and, if an other, what person. And in cases of claims preferred for the benefit of any other than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, why, and by what means, such other has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount, of the said claim. The memorial, required to be exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whether the claimant as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is preferred, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose was a citizen of the United States of America—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was domiciliated—and, if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and, if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

And that time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further Ordered, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above orders, shall be received for examination.

Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this Board, in all the public gazettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed.

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers once a week, until the 10th day of September next, and forward their accounts to the Secretary, immediately thereafter.

By order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission
Under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty.
July 2—1821

WANTED,

At this Office, a smart, active BOY, as an Apprentice. He must be from 15 to 17 years of age, of respectable connections, and well recommended. None other need apply.
July 2

Auditor's Sale.

By order of the Court, Cumberland Pleas, June Term, 1821.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgeton, on the west side of Cohanzey creek, with two Dwelling Houses thereon, fronting on Water street, adjoining lands of John Shannon, Alexander Bowie and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre, now occupied by Wm. S. Brooks and others, as the property of Henry Smith, an absconded debtor. Seized on attachment at the suit of Enoch Boon, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by

JAMES HOOD,
David Lupton,
Peter Slesman,
Auditors.

July 2—ts

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 Esteban 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 Eldrege, deceased.

1. The one-half part of a tract of Woodland, containing fifty-four acres, adjoining lands of Robert M. Holmes and others, in the township and county aforesaid.
2. A lot of Land adjoining the heap of the Homestead Plantation of the said deceased, containing six acres.
3. The one-half part of three acres of Cedar Swamp, situate in the Upper Township, in the county aforesaid.

Joshua Hildreth,
June 11—4t Administrator.

Sale of Real Estate.

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

ON WEDNESDAY,

The 25th day of July next,
Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Property, belonging to the estate of said deceased, will be sold at public vendue,

- No. 1. is a lot or tract of Land lying on the north side of Green Creek, adjoining land of Richard Cresse and others.
2. The Homestead Plantation, with the appurtenances, adjoining land of John Holmes and others.
3. A lot of Woodland, containing twenty-five acres, adjoining land of Thomas Foster and others.
4. A lot of Woodland, containing twenty-one acres, adjoining lands of Ebenezer Ingersoll and others.

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

ANNE SPRINGER, Adm'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.

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

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT 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 wall, 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 Manufactory. 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 SHINGLES,

For sale, on very low terms, for which Grain or Cordwood, will be taken in payment.

DAVID REEVES,
June 25, 1821.—tf

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, 1821

Reneer Dare, Administrator of Daniel Dare, deceased, Charles Tonkin and George W. Tonkin, Administrator of Joseph Tonkin, deceased, James Dailey and Matthias Miller, Administrator de bonis non of Matthias Miller, deceased, having severally exhibited to this Court, duly attested, accounts by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said decedents had 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 Ogden, 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—6w

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT the subscribers, Auditors, appointed by the Court of Chancery, Pleas, in the county of Cape May, to audit and adjust the demands of James Diverty and other applying creditors, against the goods, chattels and lands of David Johnson an absent debtor, having by order of said court, sold the lands 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 M'Clough, 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,

Cape May County, Auditors.
June 25, 1821.—6w

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 Grier, 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, the 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 Abinidab Sheppard.

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

3. The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining Garrison Maul 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 Maurice River, late the property of Wm. Whitaker.

Lucius Q. O. Elmer,
June 18, 1821.—ts Administrator.

NEW STORE.

THE Subscriber, having taken the White Store formerly occupied by big 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

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 McIlvain, complainant, and to be sold by
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 At the same time and place,
 Those of

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. 23, 30, 1-2, 36, 37 and 35, a Moiety containing altogether 364½ 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
 WM. 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 Manamishin creek, lands of Jonathan Lore, Henry Reeves and others, said to contain fifty-six Acres, more or less; also, a tract of Meado Land, joining on Mauris River, land 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 Doughry, and taken in execution at the suit of Randal Marshall, F. G. 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.
 Nathaniel Johnston,
 James Johnston,
 William B. Boon,
 Henry L. Wilson,
 John Morgan,
 Joseph Garrison,
 Joseph Beck,
 Ephraim Bateman, Jr.
 Joseph Sutton,
 James Nicholls,
 James Norton,
 William Armstrong,
 David Shull,
 Felix Pierce, colored,
 Benjamin Peirce, do.
 Edward Roberts, black.
 Cumberland Jail, June 11, 1821.—4t

Sheriff's Sale.
 BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue; on Tuesday, the 17th day of July, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at Smith Bowen's Hotel in Bridgeton, the following described Land, situate in the township of Maurice River, joining the road leading from Port Elizabeth to Budd's works, lands of Benjamin Ackley, lands late of Samuel Coombs, and others, said to contain twenty Acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant which remains unsold. — Seized as the property of Samuel Williams, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Hamett, and to be sold by
 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
 May 11.—June 11, 1821.—ts

HAT STORE.
 No. 14 North Front street,
 PHILADELPHIA.
 WHERE may be had HATS, which will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water.
 Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50.
 Youths and childrens proportionably cheap.
 P. C. WILLMARTH
 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 Buckshtem 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
 Wm. 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 Middie 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 Jail, June 4, 1821.—St*

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 Pantalons, 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. — Whoever brings back said boy shall receive the above reward.
 Nehemiah Tubman.
 Dividing Creek, 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 Snull, 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 Trist 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 Connor, and taken in execution at the suit of Levi King, Samuel Crage, and others, and to be sold by
 DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
 Wm. 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 Shull, 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, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.
 For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.
 Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.
 Common Coughs and Colds, which 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 inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fuler 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 a deleterious influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.
 The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.
 The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.
 WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.
 The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.
 If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholic, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, apoplexy and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.
 This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.
 And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from miasm 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 thereof 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 safe and sure 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 cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.
 Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth; it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.
 PRICE ONE DOLLAR.
 These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are 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 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 B.
 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-two 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:
 JOSIAH 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, shall have him again, by applying to the subscriber.
 GEORGE HARRIS.
 Jones' Island, Fairfield Township.
 May 28—3t