

WASHINGTON WHIG.

Vol. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, JULY 16, 1821.

No. 20.

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.

From the St. James's Magazine.

THE CANDLE AND SNUFFERS.

A FABLE.

By Robert Lloyd, M. A.

"No author ever spar'd a brother:
A Vits are game cocks to one another."
It is no antipathy so strong,
Which acts so fiercely, lasts so long
As that which rages in the breast
Of critic, and of wit profess:
When, eager for some bold emprise,
Wiz, Titan-like, affects the skies,
When, full of energy divine,
The mighty dupe of all the nine,
Bids his kite soar on paper wing,
The critic comes, and cuts the string;
Hence dire contention often grows
Twixt man of verse, and man of prose;
While prose-man deems the verse-man fool,
A measures wit by line and rule,
And, as he lops off fancy's limb,
Turns en executioner of whim:
While genius, which too oft disdains
To bear an honorable claim,
Such as a sheriff's sell might wear,
Or grace the wisdom of a may'r,
Turns rebel to dame REASON's throne
And holds no judgment like his own.
Yet while they spatter mutual dirt,
Little threats, that cannot hurt,
Methinks they waste a deal of time,
Both fool in prose, and fool in rhyme.
And when the angry bard exclaims,
And calls a thousand paltry names,
He doth his critic mighty wrong,
And burts the dignity of song.

The prefatory matter past,
The tale, or story comes at last.
A candle stuck in staring state
Within the nozel of French plate,
Towering aloft with smoky light,
The snuff and flame of wondrous height,
(For, virgin yet of amputation,
No force had check'd its inclination)
Shllen address'd with conscious pride,
The dormant snuffers at his sick.
"Mean vulgar tools, whose envious aim
Strikes at the vitals of my flame,
Your rude assaults shall hurt no more,
See how my beams triumphant soar!
See how I gaily blaze afloat,
With strength, with lustre all my own."
"Lustre, good sir!" the snuffers cried,
"Alas! how ignorant is pride!
Thy light which wavers round the room,
Shews as the counterfeit of gloom,
Thy snuff which idly towers so high
Will waste thy essence by and by,
Which, as I prize thy lustre dear,
Fain would lop, to make thee clew.
Hast not, old friend, thy random rays,
Thy wasting strength, and quivering blaze,
You shine but as a beggar's link,
To burn away, and die in stink,
To merit waits unsteady light,
You must burn true as well as bright.
Poets like candles all are puffers,
And critics are the candle snuffers."

Discellaneous Miscellaneos.

From the Pen of Alangi.

RECOLLECTIONS OF EARLY DAY.

My infant hopes and fears
Look lovely through the solitude
Of retrospective years
And still, in Memory's twilight bowers,
The spirits of depra ted hours,
With mellowing aints, pourtray
The blossoms of Life's vernal flowers—
Forever fallen away.—Montgomery.

Dear scenes of my childhood! what
do banish ye from my recollection! At
the thought of ye, the warmest feel-
ings of my bosom are awakened; your
image is stamped upon my soul.
Ye cannot obliterate the impressions of
youth; they remain invulnerable to
the efforts of time.
The nearer I approximate the ever-
ing of life, the stronger become the
Reminiscences of childhood. The
sichel, depending from the shoulder,
swinging from the hand; the little
wicker basket that contained the non-
pareil; the well known path that
conducted my daily steps over the
flowery hill; and through the shady
wood, to the little school-house; that,
almost obscured from the sight by the
wide spreading branches of several
aged oak trees, slumbered, as it were,
in the shade at the foot of a long vel-

vet green, adorned here and there with a locust tree; the many sly pranks and stolen grimaces, indulged unobserved by the dreaded eye of the tyrant school-master; the anxiety for noon-day to approach, that the little store basket might be despoiled of its contents, or the various amusements and sports of the green resorted to; the will-pond, whose unruffled surface, studded over with projecting stumps, shining like a mirror, reflecting back the azure sky and the light cloud skimming through the atmosphere, and whose margin, lined with the gracefully bending osier, so pensively sighing to the breeze, or yielding its pliant and flexible limbs, uninjured, to the blast; and the lowly hazel, a secure retreat for the blackbird and the thrush, clothed with the luxuriant foliage of summer, and, kissing the placid stream so gently flowing beneath their pensile branches, seemed reposing upon the bosom of the silent waters; the little urchins, skipping and playing on its banks, and plunging into the flood; with a thousand other scenes equally dear to the juvenile hour and the regret of reflecting age, are all remembered with emotion.

There is a fascination in these scenes, that the sober eye of manhood nowhere beholds; and I know not how it is that the heart delights to recur to them. The scenes of infancy! There is a pleasure in the very name. The heart leaps with ecstasy at the delightful association it awakens in the mind. Of all the faded pleasures of life, of all the post enjoyments that the heart delights to linger upon, none is more the object of man's fondest regret than the scenes of his childhood. To whatever regions he may wander; whatever country may separate him from them; or whatever may be his fate, the hours of infancy are never forgotten. In the day of prosperity they are not contemplated without emotion; and in affliction they are remembered with deeper regret. How often, in such moments, the dear idea steals over the mind, arousing its melancholy and awakening it to pensive reflection! The eye, whose fires have been damped by age, the bosom, whose feeling has been blunted by the heavy hand of time, and from which the joys of life are fast sinking away, rob many an anxious hour of its peevishness, by delineating anew upon the pages of memory, scenes buried beneath the weight of years, and flowers that have faded forever. The earliest impressions dwell longest upon the heart; and as they become awakened by recollection, the smile of pleasure will illuminate the fading eye, and play upon the furrows of the time stricken cheek, or the starting tear will render the dimness still more pensive.

But let us, after the lapse of many years, revisit the scenes whose idea has taken so unshaken a hold upon the heart; and can we then realize the pleasures which in thought we have so often indulged? can we identify the objects of our earliest delight? Alas! no. Time, it is true, has not changed them; but our feelings are no longer the same. We cannot realize the endearments of that hour, because their motives are forgotten, and the feelings which cherished them are buried in oblivion. The long intervals of happiness; the many changes, wrought by time and other causes, upon our thoughts, habits, and feelings, rush together upon the wind, arrest the feelings, and take possession of the heart. Pleasure gives way to pain, melancholy steals over the soul, and with pensive step we turn away from the scene we had sought with so much eagerness and anticipated delight.

From an English Magazine, printed in 1760.

FEMALE POLICY; OR, THE MAD MERCER.

A true tale.

Those who declaim with the greatest vehemence against the excellency of woman's understanding, generally conclude their argument by an appeal to experience, which they thitik establishes their opinion, that when she falls from virtue, she exceeds man in the fragrantcy of her crimes. But if (should we even indulge them by granting what they might find it difficult to demonstrate) proves any thing, it is illicrect the reverse of what they alledge it in support of, as it certainly requires superior abilities to exceed at all.

The following instance of female address, though shewn in a most unjustifiable cause, will prove this, and may divert, by its circumstances, even those who feel a just abhorrence of its motive.

A well dressed good looking woman, went lately to a physician noted for his skill in curing the maladies of the mind, to whom she told a long and circumstantial story of her husband's be-

ing subject to an uncommon kind of madness, which affected him periodically, when he would utterly lose his memory, so as to forget his nearest relations, and persist with the strongest obstinacy in any extravagant notion which might happen to possess his imagination at that time, though in every other respect, to all appearance in his reason. She concluded her account with a flood of tears, and sharpened the doctor's attention by an handsome fee, who told her, that he would consider the case with the greatest care, but that it was impossible for him to form a proper judgment, as he was unable to prescribe, without seeing the patient.

To this her tender regard made many objections, particularly, because the very mention of a doctor always heightened his madness, and to have recourse to any violent methods in his own house, would expose him before his servants, which she could not bear to do, and he would never forgive, should they ever prove successful; but these difficulties were all removed, by a proposal which she insensibly led the doctor to make, of bringing him to his house, where notice would be taken of any noise he might make, and all things were in readiness for whatever should appear necessary to be done. To this she consented, with seeming reluctance, and promised to try to decay him upon some pretence to come next morning, as she had reason to apprehend that the fit was coming upon him. The doctor accordingly promised to be at home, at the time appointed, and the lady, at her departure, took care to secure the respect and attendance of his servants by her liberality.

Matters being thus far settled, she went next morning, sometime before the hour appointed, with the doctor, to the shop of a noted silk mercer, the natural complacency of whose temper, with other circumstances which will appear in the sequel, marked him out as a proper subject for her design. The morning being fine, she walked attended by a footman in a genteel livery.—Having looked curiously round the shop for some time, she told the mercer, that she was recommended to him by a person of distinction, one of his best customers, whom she named, to buy wedding clothes for a young lady of fortune in the country, with every other thing that might be necessary for the rest of the ladies of the family on that occasion, and pulling a letter of directions out of her pocket chose with fancy and judgment, to a very considerable amount, and then, while the mercer was making out the bill, ordered her footman to call a coach.

As soon as it came, she bid the shopman put the things into it, and turning to the mercer, told him that she was the wife of such a gentleman, naming the doctor, and desired that he would please to come home with her in the coach, where her husband would pay him. He accordingly waited upon her without hesitation, as he knew by character that the doctor was a man of fortune, though he was absolutely unacquainted with himself, and the circumstances of his family.

When the coach stopped at the doctor's, the lady's footman knocked with authority, and the door was opened by another exactly in the same livery with him, who remembering her liberality the day before, received her with the most obsequious respect. She went in without asking any questions, and shewing the mercer into an outer parlor with the easy air of mistress of the house, told him, she would wait upon him directly.

She then went to the doctor, whom she told with tears in her eyes, that she had brought her husband with her, who had never been so bad as that very morning, having disowned all knowledge of her, and every person in his family, and raised a great disturbance in the house of one of his neighbors, from whom he pretended to demand money on some imaginary account of dealing. She then entreated him to try all possible means for his recovery, advising him, to take care, that he had proper assistance at hand, as he was apt to be very outrageous, and then giving him another fee, she said that she could not bear to be within hearing of him, much less see him, in those unhappy circumstances, but would go to friends in the neighborhood, and return to call for him in about an hour, when the operation might be over, and conjuring him not to use any harsh means, or put the dear man to any pain, that could possibly be avoided, she went away.

The doctor then waited on his patient, whom he found sitting very composedly, and after some general chat, asked him how he found himself that morning, and desired to feel his pulse. Though the mercer thought this somewhat odd, he had accustomed himself to so much compliance, with his ready-

ness customers, that he answered him civilly, and reached him his hand; nor bad resolution, or presence of mind, perhaps, in his surprise, to contradict the doctor, upon his telling him, that it was absolutely necessary for him to lose some blood, but submitted quietly to the operation.

However, thinking he had no farther occasion for the doctor's advice, he thanked him very politely, and said that as he had a good deal of business to do that morning, he should be very much obliged to him, to dispatch him as soon as he could.

The doctor answered, that he was very glad to find him in so happy a state of mind, which promised a speedy cure, as it shewed that his was not original madness; and then, without giving the other time to reply, called to his man to bring in the cupping glasses, and apply them to the gentleman's head.

"To my head, sir, (exclaimed the mercer in a fright) cupping glasses to my head? I do not understand you, sir! and I desire you will dispatch me without any more of your advice or practice, which I neither want, nor will submit to." "Poor gentleman! (answered the doctor) poore genleman! I was in hopes you had a proper sense of your condition! But come, John (turning to his man) proceed! do not be alarmed, sir; though the operation is a little painful, it will soon be over, and there is not the least danger in it.—Proceed, John; call in Thomas and William. If you struggle, sir, you struggle, sir, you will only add to your pain, and compel us to tie you down. You shall see, sir, that I will dispatch you directly."

"Dispatch me, sir, (replied the poor man, almost frightened out of his wits, indeed, at the sight of three or four great ill-looking fellows, with the instruments of torture ready) dispatch me, sir; pray sir, do, by paying me my money: Here is the bill, sir; and give me leave to tell you, I am not accustomed to such usage."—"Aye, poor man, it is just so; just as she told me, (returned the doctor) and so, sir, you want your money? Make haste, Thomas. And pray, sir, will you please to tell me how much, and for what I am indebted to you?"—"For what, sir? for the goods your wife bought from me this morning: Here is the bill, sir."—"Poor man, it is just so: my wife, sir? William, fetch the straight waistcoat: I do not like his looks. Pray, sir, who is my wife?"—"Why, sir, the lady who brought me here."—"My wife is she? Pray, sir, is she not your own wife?"—"Sir, I do not understand you!"—"I suppose not, sir, at present, but you'll remember better by and bye. How exactly she described his case? I do not wonder at her saying he was very bad."

By this time, the doctor's people had laid hold on the poor mercer, and in spite of his roaring and struggling, clapped half a score of cups upon his head. The pain of this made him mad indeed, so that making a desperate effort, as he was a very strong man he burst from his persecutors, and rushed into the street, with all the cups sticking upon his head.

Such a sight instantly drew a mob about him, whom he entreated in vain to protect him, and assist his escape; asserting his sanity, and exclaiming against the usage he had received; but they only laughed at the ridiculous figure that he made, and helped the doctor's men to overpower him, who were just dragging him back to his torture, when fortunately a gentleman, with whom he was acquainted, happened to go by, who, surprised to see him in that condition, and being told the reason, soon undeceived the doctor, and relieved his patient.

The discovery, however, was far from being pleasing to either, as it shewed them the whole deceit of the woman, who had passed on each for the wife of the other. Their first care was to send in pursuit of her, but she had planned her scheme so well as to elude all enquiries. This heightened the difficulties in which they were already embroiled, and made the mercer inexorable in his demand for reparation for the treatment he had received; to satisfy which, and avoid the expense, vexation and ridicule of a law-suit, the doctor was, by the mediation of friends, at length prevailed upon to pay for the goods, and so divide the loss, he suffering that of the money, and the mercer receiving no other satisfaction for his personal damages, but the payment of his bill.

Lord Bacon informs us that Whitehead, chaplain to Anne Bolen, "was of a blunt, stoical nature," and that he came one day to queen Elizabeth, who happened to say to him, I like thee better, Whitehead, because thou livest unmarried." He answered, "In truth, madam, I like you the worse for the same cause."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the London Courier, May 20.

Declaration of the Allied Sovereigns at Laybach.

"At a late hour this morning we received the Paris papers of Saturday, from which we hasten to make the following extracts: We have neither time nor space for comment:

"Laybach, May 21.—At the moment when the Congress separated, the following document was published, in the name of the Courts of Austria, Prussia and Russia:—

"DECLARATION.

"Europe is acquainted with the motives of the resolution taken by the allied sovereigns to suppress anarchic societies and to terminate disorders which menaced the existence of that general peace, the establishment of which had cost so many efforts and so many sacrifices.

"At the very moment when their general objects were accomplished in the kingdom of Naples, a rebellion of a still more odious character, if possible, burst forth in Piedmont.

"Neither the ties which had, for so many generations, united the reigning House of Savoy with the people, nor the benefits of an enlightened government, administered by a wise Prince, and under paternal laws, nor the sad prospect of calamities to which the country was exposed, could restrain the disaffected from their designs.

"The plan of a general subversion was prepared. In this combination against the repose of nations, the conspirators of Piedmont had their part assigned them. They were eager to perform it.

"The throne and the state were betrayed—oaths were violated—military honor tarnished—and the contempt of every duty soon produced the scourge of every disorder.

"Every where the pestilence exhibited the same character; every where one uniform spirit directed these fatal revolutions.

"Not being able to assign plausible motives in their justification, not to obtain national support to maintain them, it was in false doctrines that these promoters of anarchy sought an apology; they founded upon criminal associations, a still more criminal hope. In their eyes, the salutary supremacy of the laws, was a yoke which must be destroyed. They renounced those sentiments which are inspired by a true love of one's country, and substituting for known duties, arbitrary and undefined pretences for a universal change in the constituent principles of society, they prepared endless disasters for the world.

"The Allied Sovereigns saw the dangers of this conspiracy in all their full extent, but they had also discovered the real weakness of the conspirators, in spite of their veil of declamation and deceit. Experience has justified their anticipation. The resistance which legitimate authorities has encountered, has been useless, and crime has disappeared, at the sight of, the sword of justice.

"It is not to accidental causes—it is not even to the conduct of men who behaved so ill in the hour of battle—that this easy success should be attributed. It has resulted from a more consulatory principle; from one more worthy of attention.

"Providenza struck, with terror, the consciences of men guilty; and the censure of the public, whose fate was compromised by these artificers of mischief, caused the arms to fall from their hands.

"Solely employed to contend with and to put down rebellion, the allied forces, far from pursuing any exclusive interests, have arrived to the aid of the people who were subjugated, and the people themselves have regarded the employment of those troops as a support in favor of their liberty, not as an aggression upon their independence. From that moment the war ceased—from that moment the states which revolution had assailed, became the friendly states of those powers which never wished any thing but their tranquility and their prosperity.

"In the midst of these grave occurrences, and in a situation thus delicate, the allied sovereigns, in concert with the king of the Two Sicilies and the king of Sardinia, have judged it indispensable to adopt temporary measures of precaution, indicated by prudence, and called for by the general good.—

"The allied troops, whose presence was necessary for the restoration of order, have been placed in suitable positions, solely for the purpose of protecting the free exercise of legitimate authority, and to assist it in preparing, under the auspices, those benefits which may efface every vestige of such portentous misfortune.

"The justice and disinterestedness which have prevailed in the deliberation of the allied monarchs, will always continue to regulate their policy. In future, as during the past, they will ever prescribe to themselves the preservation of the independence and the rights of every state, such as they are recognized and defined by existing treaties. The issue itself of such an alarming crisis, will, under the auspices of Providence, become the consolidation of that peace, which the enemies of the people attempted to destroy, and the stability of an order of things which will secure to nations their repose and prosperity.

"Filled with these sentiments, the allied sovereigns, in terminating the conference at Laybach, have wished to announce to the world the principles by which they have been animated. They are determined never to abandon them; and all the friends of order will constantly see and find in their union, a sure safeguard against the enterprise of anarchy.

"It is for this purpose that their Imperial and Royal Majesties have ordered their Ministers Plenipotentiary to sign and publish the present declaration.

"Austria—METTERNICH,
"The Baron DE VINCENT.
"Prussia—KRUSEMARK.
"Russia—NESSELRODE,
"CAPO D'ISTRIA,
"POZZI DI BORGIO."

Naples, May 8.—The miracle of the liquefaction of the blood of Januarius was effected yesterday in the most gratifying manner. His excellency the Archbishop, pronounced on this occasion a discourse against the errors of those sophists who attempt to practise delusions on the people.

The London and Continental journals say, that the King of England intends to visit the following places during the summer—Ireland, France, the Netherlands, Hanover, Hesse Darmstadt, Austria, Brussel, Darmstadt, Aix-la-Chapelle, and Vienna. He will also visit Wales, and preparations are making to collect together the Bards and Minstrels, and give his Majesty a reception after the ancient manner.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, JULY 16, 1821.

There has been, for some length of time, a great dearth of foreign news. Late arrivals have furnished us with a few items, the most important of which is the salutatory declaration of the allied sovereigns on breaking up their Congress at Laybach, which we have given in this paper.—The Turks appear to have been completely driven from the island of Candia by the Greeks, who have possession of every important place on that island. Their progress in the provinces of Moldavia and Wallachia is not yet perfectly ascertained. That they have become formidable to the Turks, appears evident from the latter's wreaking their vengeance on the Christians in Constantinople, and perhaps in every place where their power is dominant. There is little doubt that the cruelties exercised by the Turks over the Christians will provoke retaliation, and if the northern powers of Europe do not interfere, important results may take place. Little, however, can be said on the subject, until we obtain more information, as the mutilated accounts which we receive are various, and often contradictory.

MORAL REFLECTIONS.

Every person in life is more or less actuated by a desire for knowledge, or stimulated by a spirit of curiosity.—The man who possesses neither will hardly escape the imputation of stupidity. As there are various kinds of knowledge to engage the mind, so among illiat variety there is much to reject, and much desirable. It is the province of wisdom to make a judicious choice; and the person who is regardless of what kind of selection he makes with which to store his mind, will never arrive at greatness, will seldom attain a mediocrity of station among his fellow men, and will very often be found in the ranks of the lowest classes of society. There are few, indeed, who could bear to be told that their habits are ignoble, their principles base, or their understandings defective.—Those who can listen with pleasure to admonitions, and after hearing them, and having examined themselves, can make the application, are either seriously disposed to amend, or are under the influence of habits which are not good over which they have no power, or to which they are willing to submit. In this case self-knowledge is indispensable, and in all cases it is an acquirement of infinite value. Without it we are no apter to imagine ourselves perfect in the midst of the grossest mal-

versations—we are too easily reconciled to practices and pursuits which, while they destroy our ability to perceive their pernicious tendency, leave us in the world with only the semblance of respect, and make our principles scarce approved by ourselves, and odious to the virtuous; without it we may be led to commit violence on every rule of Decorum, and when done console ourselves with a smile of self-gratulation on having escaped the censures of the upright, on having received the approbation of the base, or on having been so fortunate as to invent some unprincipled justification for our conduct so as to palliate it and deceive others.

If mankind were to take into consideration that every species of valuable knowledge they possess would, if improved, afford to themselves a never-failing source of pleasure, and if transmitted to their posterity would enrich them by adding dignity to wealth, and uniting virtue and innocence with pleasure, they would soon become ambitious in the pursuit. They would take treat pains not only to learn much, but to select what is valuable for their improvement. They would look upon knowledge as power, and find that a proper application of it can make the way to riches easy of access, and make their characters resplendent with works of virtue, and ennobled by deeds of honor. It is scarcely possible for those who are indifferent about their education to believe how much can be attained by application and industry in the few leisure moments they have to spare from their usual avocations. Every valuable remark we read may be a subject of reflection very often when our hands are employed in procuring the necessaries of life, and those reflections will be corrected and established by each succeeding effort to increase our stock. The mind is fertile, or sterile, according to its culture; its produce will be proportionate to the seed which it receives, and its quality of a kind with that which is sown. It is then highly important to each individual that he should take the utmost pains to regulate it with prudence, cultivate it with industry, and establish it with fixed and correct principles.

By letters received in this place from an officer on board the U. S. brig Enterprize, Lieut. comdt. Kearney, dated "off Cape Henry, July 8th, 1821," we are informed that vessel left Hampton Roads on the 7th inst. bound for Port au Prince (W. I.) from which place she is destined to Pensacola, West Florida.

Fairfield Celebration.

The Forty first anniversary of the Independence of the United States was celebrated this year at Fairfield, in an unusually spirited manner.—At a previous meeting of the citizens held pursuant to public advertisement, at which Daniel Burt acted as Chairman and Amos Westcott, Esq. Secretary; the officers of the day were chosen, and the general outline of the plan agreed on, the minor particulars of which to be arranged by Dr. Ephraim Bateman, Daniel L. Burt, and Dr. Leonard Lawrence who were constituted a committee for the purpose. Accordingly the day was ushered in by discharge of cannon at Fairfield and Cedarville.—At 12 o'clock, 1 gun—at 2 o'clock, 1 gun as a signal for the people to assemble, soon after which upwards of 80 couple of ladies and gentlemen of Fairfield and Downe were seated at the table in a pleasant orchard grove in the skirts of the village. Mr. Ephraim Westcott officiated as President, supported by Major Asa Smith and Henry Howell, as Vice-Presidents.—The exercises commenced by an introductory address, and prayer by the Rev. Mr. Osborn, succeeding by singing the following lines from the late Rev. Mr. Davi's version of the 21st Psalm to the tune of Ballstown:

Eternal King, our strength and joy,
Thy praise shall well our songs employ;
We greatly will rejoice in thee
For thou hast made thy people free.
Before we seek, thy blessings sent
Does oft our numerous wants prevent,
Our heavenly King will never withhold
The choicest gifts of grace or gold.
Twas in a time of arduous strife,
To God we pray'd to give us life,
The life we sought was freely giv'n
And all our foes were homeward driv'n.

The Lord with strong and mighty hand,
Appear'd to save our injur'd land,
His heart our righteous cause approv'd
And in his strength we stood unmov'd.

Pierce as a burning furnace glows
And all its rage and redness shows,
His vengeance on invaders beat,
And flam'd with more destructive heat.

Jesus, our Sovereign King, abhors
Oppressive laws and bloody wars,
His hand shall soon destroy their seed,
Who triumph in the lawless deed.

Almighty Lord, exalt thy name,
With liberty the world inflame;
So shall thy church thy glory sing,
And praise thy power, eternal King.

The Declaration of Independence was then read by Dr. Lawrence, followed by a gun—next in order was the Oration.—The orator Mr. Ignatius Thomson after adverting to the Era of the Revolution, and descanting on the excellency of free institutions, dwelt principally upon the natural proneness of governments to degenerate and the inherent love of power, political distinction, and emolument, which marked the characters of the most public men; more economy in the public expenditure was recommended, and the present salaries of public officers, and the rate of disbursements both for the Army and Navy disapproved. The remedy for these alleged abuses as well as all others was referred to the election ground, and the privilege of voting for public officers considered a duty which could not be omitted with impunity &c.

The following toasts were then drank each succeeded by a gun and martial music.

1. *The Day.*—Let it be long remembered with emotions of unfeigned gratitude, as the anniversary of some of the most splendid deeds of modern times.

2. *The People of the United States.*—The necessity of political knowledge and vigilance cannot be too strongly urged—an intelligent and watchful community will seldom greatly err, or permit their public agents to do so.

3. *The Constitution of the United States.*—May its principles be deeply engraven on the minds of the American people.

4. *The President & the United States and other members of the Executive government.*—Pacific in their policy; honest in their views—may they omit no opportunity of ascertaining the real state and interests of the country, and never compromise its welfare in furtherance of any favorite system of revenue.

5. *The Army and Navy.*—In War celebrated for their dauntless bravery; may they in Peace cultivate harmony among themselves, respect for the civil authority and citizens of the country—the only way to gain permanent esteem.

6. *The Memory of the departed Heroes of our Land.*—Peace to their manes—may every exigency bring men of efficiency with it.

7. *New-Jersey.*—Modest and unassuming among her Peers—may she ever be distinguished for loyalty to the union, reverence for public and private virtue, and the industry of her citizens.

8. *Agriculture and Manufactures.*—Mutual helpmates—what in the nature of things are joined together, let not sophistry attempt to put assunder.

9. *Foreign Commerce.*—More of that species of it which exchanges redundancy for articles of necessity or convenience, not easily made at home; less of that which results in a 10 per cent. rate of exchange against us.

10. *The Times.*—We have been sifted like wheat; the great advantage of prudence in dealing, economy in expenses, and habits of industry were never more evident—let us all profit by what our eyes have seen and our ears heard of the effects of a contrary practice.

11. *The Elective Franchise.*—The Hercules of a free people—to lightly esteem or intermit the exercise of it indicates degeneracy, and justifies fearful forebodings for the welfare of the state.

12. *The Spirit of rational Liberty throughout the world.*—Despotism may depress but cannot extinguish it—it must, it will gain currency, maugre the dictations of intermeddling Legitimates.

13. *The American Fair.*—If they

be physically weak they are morally strong; let their influence be judiciously exerted and all mankind will be the better of it.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Dr. E. Bateman.—The United States—the diversity of climate and products, and different pursuits of the people the source of mutual dependence and advantage—may it prove also a guarantee for the integrity of the Union, and concord among its citizens—a perfect whole, fitly joined together, let none of its parts be undervalued.

By Jedediah Ogden, Esq.—The Government of the People—may their representatives administer it with the strictest economy, and no longer offend by extravagant measures.

By Daniel Parvin, Esq.—The Congress in both houses, and Legislature of New Jersey; may they try for the future to do as they would wish to be done unto.

By Abijah Garrison.—May the same Almighty Being, who confused the councils, defeated the arts, and discomfited the arms of Britain in 'seventy six, still continue to preside over and direct our National Councils.

The preparations on the ground, were made, and the refreshments supplied by Messrs. Matthias Burch, E. H. Whitaker and Joseph Dayton, stewards. A military march, in which the ladies joined concluded the exercises of the day; and the company were dismissed at a reasonable hour.—Commendation is due the military for their spirit and good order—more of them were in uniform, than has been noticed for a long time, on a similar occasion,—and indicates a reviving spirit, probably induced in a considerable measure by the existing law favorable to Uniform Companies.

Extract of a letter from Norfolk, dated June 28.

NEFARIOUS TRANSACTION.

A house in Philadelphia shipped on board a sloop for New Orleans, 60 packages dry goods and 4 kegs of dollars, containing 20,000 dollars, on which they effected insurance in Philadelphia to the amount of \$55,000.—One package they were particular in marking GLASS, which the mate thought prudent to put on the top of the cargo, although it was one of the first sent down; when they got out of the Capes of Delaware, it happened that this glass package took fire, and very fortunately for the crew was discovered immediately and hoisted on deck, where it was found to be a jar of vitriol.

The Captain immediately bore away for Norfolk, came up and called a survey; it was determined by them that the damage was trifling, and she might proceed; but the captain thought some thing was wrong, took his own advice, and wrote to Philadelphia; the underwriters hearing of the accident, and some suspicious circumstances happening with the parties in Philadelphia after her sailing, and this rendering more suspicion, an agent was dispatched by the underwriters, who arrived on Tuesday, on which day a letter was received by the Captain of the sloop from one of the shippers, advising him not to let a single package be touched until he came on, which would be in a day or two.

This led to further suspicion, and they agreed to carry the money to the Bank for deposit; when the kegs were opened, they were filled with old nails, bars of lead, and other kinds of precious metals. They then thought it would be well to examine the dry goods—the boxes were all large and well strapped, marked and numbered. On opening them, they were handsomely papered on the top, and on raising the paper, nice hay with three or four pieces of pig iron, were neatly packed. I saw about 20 opened, all packed as I describe. If the fire had communicated to these tinder boxes, I think the crew would have been obliged to jump overboard.

It appears the cook has been missing since the thing was discovered, and it is supposed he was one of the concern, as he was white.—One very large package on deck was a \$900 carriage, which on examination, was found to be the same kind of ware as the other packages, only that it contained rather more. I will let you know further when the business is unravelled.

It is stated that on full examination, the whole cargo which was valued at \$50,000, will pay scarcely the wharf storage.

[The persons said to have been engaged in the above villainous transaction, are, John Hulme, President of the Bank at Humeville, (since superseded) and Humphrey Green, Daniel Scull and E. J. Hollinshead, of Philadelphia. It is said they have been examined, and admitted to bail.]

ANGUISH SUSPICION ASK.
Extract of a letter dated
Norfolk, June 29.

The brig Rose in Blooin, Smith, from Philadelphia; for New Orleans, has just put in here in distress. The report here is, that she is loaded with Hay, Gunpowder and Bricks, and belongs to some of the shippers of the cargo of the sloop Norfolk.

The Cortland Repository of June 5, states that on Sunday morning, the 3d inst. Lysander Hall, of Gorton, Tompkins county, committed suicide by cutting his throat with a chisel. He sustained a reputable character, was in eligible circumstances as to property, and was to have been married on the evening of the day he died. A writing was found in his possession, availing his property to his intended bride, dated five or six days previous to the termination of his life.

New-York, June 12.

By the sloop Ocean, from Sag Harbor, via Nantucket, we learn that a letter had been received at the latter place from Capt. Pollard, of the ship Essex, of Nantucket, communicating the melancholy particulars of the loss of that ship. The facts as near as I can learn are as follow: The ship was in the Pacific Ocean, on "whaling ground," and was run foul of by a whale with great force, which stove in her bow; she filled very fast, and capsized, but an letter, being cut away she righted. At the time the accident happened, two boats were absent from the ship in pursuit of whales, and signal was immediately made for their return. They had but a short time to save a few articles of provisions, before the ship was entirely filled with water, [she could not sink having a considerable quantity of oil on board.] The officers and crew then divided as nearly as possible into three whale boats, and they left the ship in hopes of shortly falling in with some other whaler; but in this they were disappointed. A few days after a gale separated them, and two of the boats have not since been heard of. The boat in which the captain was, continued to buffet the waves without falling in with a vessel, and had consumed what little provision they had saved from the ship, till at length, being famished with hunger, several of them died; on their bodies the survivors subsisted as long as they lasted, and when consumed, seeing no prospect of speedy relief, they were reduced to the awful extremity of proposing that one should die to preserve the lives of the others; in the hope that they would be eventually taken up by some vessels cruising in those seas; accordingly they cast lots which should fall, and the one on which it fell was killed, and so doing, the lives of the others (Capt. P. and a boy) were preserved, who, after being in the boat ninety days, were providentially taken up by a vessel, the name of which I have not learned.

Extract of a letter from a French mercantile agent at Pera, Constantinople, April 20.

"We are enervated with terror, fear and blood. There is no safety here for any Greek; and still less for any European. Alas! I cannot find words to express to you the horrors which we daily witness. I am almost distracted. For the last two days my eldest son has not been seen or heard of. I enquire for him of every body—even of you who are 600 leagues distant—Yes!—for it is possible that in his fright and trouble, flying from death, by the natural instinct of self preservation, along the sea-shore, he may have found an asylum on board some ship, which the wind, and his fortunate stars, may have guided to my native country.

"The entry of the new Grand Vizier into Constantinople was the signal, as it were, of those frightful excesses to which the Turks now give themselves up. Two days ago, on Easter Sunday, the venerable Patriarch of the Greek Church was dragged, in the midst of divine service, from his pontifical chair, and within two hours afterward he was hanged! Several bishops have suffered the same fate. All the Chiefs of the principal Greek houses have been beheaded, and their heads exposed on the walls of the Seraglio, with the inscription, 'Traitors to the Porte.' Both here and in the city, the populace murder, without pity, all the Greeks, or Franks that they meet with. It is easy to foresee that the atrocities committed at Constantinople against the Clergy will carry to the highest pitch the exasperation of the Greeks. What a long and frightful train of evils!"

BUENOS AYRES.

Extract from Buenos Ayres, May 8, 1821.

This country is in a most deplorable state; 30 leagues distance in the interior, the Indians are assembled in vast numbers, murdering all the white inhabitants, laying the country waste, and killing all the cattle and horses. Carreras is now Governor of Cordova, and with Ramirez, is expected here."

Neptune Engineer Corps.

A special meeting will be held on Saturday, the 21st inst. at 7 o'clock P. M. at the Engine House.

By Order,
J. D. Westcott, Jr. Sec'y.

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The President of the United States was so much indisposed that he could not see company at Washington on the 4th inst. or partake in the proceedings adopted to honor the day, though he had specially returned to that city for the purpose.

The U. S. brig Enterprize sailed last week from the navy yard at Washington for Pensacola, with several passengers.

Good.—A dealer in, and stealer of negroes for the southern market, has been sent to the Maryland penitentiary for five years. This infernal business is carried on to a great extent here, through the disposition to check it is not wanting—but the laws are defective.

The Susquehanna.—Twelve arks, with 18,000 bushels of wheat, arrived at Baltimore in one day last week, from great distances up this noble river.

Courtesy.—On the sailing of the Macedonian from Callao, a boat was dispatched from the British frigate Hyperion, captain Spence, then getting under weigh, tendering a salute, if one would be returned. It being ascertained to be captain Downes, this compliment was exchanged with the utmost good will. This circumstance is mentioned as being a peculiar act of courtesy on the part of the British commander, and one not often shown by British ships of war to those of the United States.

COLUMNY.

Calumniators are those who have neither good hearts nor good understandings. We ought not to think ill of any one till we have palpable proof; and even then, we should not expose them to others.

We ought to attend to our business, and not meddle with the affairs of others, unless we are applied to, to render a service. We should condemn no one unheard.

Look on slander, as direct enemies to civility; as persons without honour, honesty, or humanity. Whoever entertains you with the faults of others, design to serve you in a similar manner.

To accuse another who is not present to answer for himself, is mean, speaking cowardly, and base; and I know not whether the bearer of tales, or the receiver is more criminal, for one produces the other.

The great Zimmerman justly observes, that there is always something great in that man against whom the world exclaims, at whom every one throw a stone, and on whose character all attempt to fix a thousand games, without being able to prove one.

The Irishman's Initials.

An Irishman meeting an acquaintance one morning after the usual salutation, addressed him as follows:—"So, Barney, I see that my coat has made a d— of a mistake this morning."—"Mistake, how?" replied the other:—"Why, man, it has by some accident or other, got on your back when it should have been on mine." At that instant the magistrate made his appearance—and Paddy, without any circumlocution, judged a detainer against the portion of his wardrobe he found astray, and the other as loudly asserted his right to the garment in question.—The magistrate having at length obtained a hearing, by silencing these noisy litigants, addressed the complainant in the following terms:—"What is your name, friend?"—"Pat Purdie."—"What proof have you the coat in question is yours?"—"Please your honour, my initials is on it."—"Your initials! let me see them." Pat took out his knife, and ripping up a part of the sleeve at the wrist, took out two peas which he placed in the magistrate's hand with an air of triumph—"What do these mean, my friend?"—"Was the first question, 'Mane, your honour? why, ain't there Pae for Pat, and Pae for Purdie? sure.'" It is almost unnecessary to add, that the evidence was considered conclusive in Pat's favor, and the coat restored to its right owner.

Beauty of mind firmness of soul, disinterestedness, extensive capacity? make real merit; and yet they are not the aptest to raise admiration.

Be conversible, for by conversation we receive benefit—as hints put in motion and striking against each other produce fire on both sides, which would not have appeared had they lain still.

Let your first lesson with your children be obedience. The next may be what you please.

If you wish to make a good will and testament, let it be done in perfect health.

He who makes others afraid

of his sarcastic honour, ought to be afraid of their memory.

The Duke d'Usez was considered a very good courtier, though a weak man. He was gentleman usher to the Queen. One day she asked the Duke what time of day it was? What time your majesty pleases. At another time, the Queen asked him when he expected his wife, the Duchess, to be brought to bed? Whenever your majesty pleases.

Since the days of Queen Elizabeth, sixteen writers in England have written on population, the increase of which they have ably recommended. It may appear a little extraordinary that all these writers died *bachelors*, nor did they leave any issue.

ADVERSITY.

A certain philosopher said, the greatest object in the universe, was, a good man struggling with adversity.—There is one greater still—a good man who comes to his relief:

It costs us more to be miserable, than would make us perfectly happy; how cheap and easy is the service of virtue! how expensive is vice!

MARRIED.

In Kent County, Md. on the 21st ult. Mr. Thomas Granger, aged 75, to Miss Mary Bramble, aged 16, both of Kent County.

Often in youth, life's storms induce to ramble, Alas! in age how sought, how sweet the ramble!

DIED.

Suddenly, at Newark, on Friday the 7th inst. Gen. John N. Curraning, a soldier of the Revolution, and late vice president of the Society of Cincinnati, in the 70th year of his age.

At Salem, N. J. on the 7th inst. Mr. Thomas Cleaveland, an old and respectable inhabitant of that place.

Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Collar, and Whip MANUFACTORY.

At the Pole Tavern, Salem county, where he manufactures and keeps for sale the above described articles which he will sell on the most reasonable terms. Putsgrove, July 16, 1821.—if

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, will be sold

At Public Vendue, At the house of Lydia M'Clung, Innkeeper in the county aforesaid,

ON SATURDAY, The 25th day of August 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 Eli Camp, deceased, situate in the Upper township, county aforesaid, on the public road from Dennis Creek to Leesburg, adjoining lands of Isaiah Christian, Jonathan Scott and others, containing fifteen Acres with a large Two Story House on the premises.

Elias Hand, Administrator. July 16, 1821.—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 first Tuesday in February last, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper, in the county aforesaid,

ON SATURDAY, The 25th day of August 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 Jruu 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. July 16.—4t

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD.

NOTICE. A MAN, by the name of DAVID BLIZZARD, has made and signed a Note, payable for the sum of sixty-seven dollars, bearing date March 10, 1821. All persons are requested not to take any assignment on said note, and if any person or persons will apprehend said David Blizzard, or give intelligence where he lives or may be found, so that he can be brought to justice for said note, he shall receive the above reward by me.

POWELL GARRISON. Fairfield, July 16, 1821.—3t

Public Sale.

The Subscriber will sell at Public Vendue, on SATURDAY, the 28th day of July inst. at the Inn of Daniel L. Burt, in Fairton, the two following Tracts of land conveyed to him by Lot Fithian, viz:

1. A Small Farm on Rattle Snake Run, about one mile from Fairton, adjoining land of Henry Powell and others, containing fifty-eight Acres and one third.

2. A Tract of Land near the above containing thirty-eight Acres and a half.

A good title will be made and a liberal credit given for the purchase money.—Sale to commence at 8 o'clock P. M.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer July 16, 1821.—2

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 South 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 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.

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.

The sale of the property of John Moore, jr. William Conner and Gabriel Parris, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th of August next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. July 16.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and John B. Wallace, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 7th day of August, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. July 10.

Last Notice.

The Subscriber informs all those who remain indebted to the late firm of JAMES B. POTTER & CO. that he intends to close said concern the 10th day of August next, and unless their accounts are settled by that time, they will be put in the hands of a Magistrate for collection.

H. R. MERSEILLES, for J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton, July 9, 1821.—if

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 Divert 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'Clung, in the Upper township, on a 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. Cape May County. } June 25, 1821.—6w }

THE SUBSCRIBERS, having entered into Co-partnership, under the Firm of

DOUGHTY & BUDD, HAVE OPENED A

A **DEPARTMENT** (at the corner of Second and Third streets, north side,) PHILADELPHIA.

Where they intend keeping a regular supply and general assortment of [hardware, Cutlery, Brass wares, Nails, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale or retail.]

JOHN DOUGHTY, WM. A. BUDD. July 9—3t

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 23—3m

LIST OF DEBTORS Remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, N. J. July 1st, 1821.

- A. Samuel Austin.
- B. Abijah Blow, Stephen Butler, John Boggs, Samuel Bowen, Mabel Bishop, Abigail Blanchard, Hannah Blackwell, Ann Boon, Susan Burk.
- C. Josiah Cooper, Joseph Conklin, John Carns, Rebecca Conner.
- D. David Dare, William Davis, William Duffield, Marilda Davis.
- E. James Edgar, (S) Thomas Elvail.
- G. Priscilla Green.
- H. Ezekiel N. Humphreys, Jonathan J. Haun, John Holmes, Jeremiah Mann.
- J. John Jones.
- K. Thomas Knowles.
- L. Levi Lovering, Library Company.
- M. Isaac Mason, Joseph Miller, Lewis More, Jarvice B. Manley, Robert M'Gee, John Mann, John Morgan.
- O. Henry Ott.
- P. Jehu Porter, (S) Benjamin K. Platts, William Potter, Elizabeth Parrott, (2).
- R. James Reeves, John Reeves, (2) Robinson, Danl. & A. Richmond.
- S. John Shannon, William Schultz, David Sayre, Joseph Scott, Asa Sayre, Stephen J. Sheppard, Jacob Shull, Esq. (S) Marshal & Stranger.
- T. Joseph P. Tooker, Margaret Pittsworth.
- W. James Wills, John C. Wood, Samuel F. Ware, Jonathan Woodruff, Ebenezer Westcott, Anbury Ware, Elizabeth Ware.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. Bridgeton, July 9, 1821—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, containing three acres, adjoining land of William Tomlin.

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

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.

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 Abinadab 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 Trencard, Jr.

3. The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining Garrison Mount 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 Cohanzee 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. W. Baker.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer, June 18, 1821.—15 Administrator.

Cumberland Orphans' Court, JUNE TERM, 1821.

Renere Dare, Administrator of Daniel Dare, deceased; Charles Tonkin and George W. Tonkin, Administrators of Joseph Tonkin, deceased; James Dailey and Matthias Miller, Administrators 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 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, Macy Dunlap and James Dunlap; and Juster Dragstrom, 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 in 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

ON ATTACHMENT.

Jacob Miller, vs. Zachariah Nichols.

Notice is Hereby Given,

THAT we the subscribers, Auditors appointed by the Court of Common Pleas, in the county of Cumberland, to audit and adjust the demands of said Jacob Miller and other applying creditors, against the goods, chattels and lands of Zachariah Nichols, an absconded debtor, having by order of said Court, sold the lands of said Zachariah Nichols, 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 hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, on Saturday, the 25th day of August next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, in order to give refunding bonds, and receive their respective demands or dividends.

JOHN MAYHEW, ADAM HANNAN, JAMES HOOD, Auditors. Cumberland County, July 7, 1821. July 9—125A

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.

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 fully 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 any 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.

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, 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 D. W. Grier, complainant, and to be sold by W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 28—June 25, 1821.—ts

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which the rain will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water. Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Youths and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLIAMS, March 26, 1821.—Sm.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the seventeenth day of July, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the following described

Tract of Land,

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

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

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 W. M. 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, July 2—ts

Three Dollars Reward.

RAN AWAY 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 Pantaloons, one pair of Linsey, one Flannel and one pair Cotton Casamere; one Fur Hat about half worn; two shirts; one of them Flannel and the other Muslin, and several other articles.—Whoever brings back said boy shall receive the above reward.

Nehemiah Tubman. July 2—Clerks, June 4, 1821.—4t

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCANTILE 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 (Sunday 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.

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 25, 1821.—ts

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

Grandson of the late celebrated Dr. Robertson, of Edinburgh,

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,

AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or 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 scarce impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fuler Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulency, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurf, 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 fit, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and cough, asthma, stranguria, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurf, scurvy, scabrous 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 rise of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will surely 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 gold 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 Melagers 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 anti wounds, tending to suppuration; it draws cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth; it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated, to dry sores arising from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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, of ranges 9, 10, & 11, 1, 2, 6, 8, 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, 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 tracts, in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east 15 to 10, in range 3.

At the same place, on the third Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-three townships, viz:

Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E. 15 and 16 5 15 6 15 to 22 1 & 2 W

At the same place, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, of range 5 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: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. May 21—1821.

Cumberland Bank,

BRIDGETON, July 2, 1821.

THE Directors have this day declared a dividend for the last six months, of one dollar on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

July 9—6t

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