

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, JULY 23, 1821.

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## SELECTED POETRY.

THE ASS AND THE NIGHTINGALE.  
FROM THE RUSSIAN OF ERILLOV.

An ass a nightingale espied,  
And shouted out, Holla! holla! good friend!  
Thou art a first rate singer, they pretend—  
Now let me hear thee, that I may decide;  
I really wish to know—the world is partial  
ever—  
If thou hast this great gift, and art indeed  
so clever?"

The nightingale began her heavenly lays;  
Through all the regions of sweet music  
ranging,  
Tying her song a thousand different ways;  
Rising and falling, lingering, ever changing;  
Full of wild rapture now—then sinking oft  
To almost silence—melancholy, soft  
As distant shepherd's pipe at evening's  
close—  
Breathing the wood with lovelier music—  
there

All nature seems to listen and repose:  
No zephyr dares disturb the tranquil air—  
All other voices of the grove are still,  
And the clear'd Rocks lay down beside the  
hill.

The she, like a statue stands—afraid  
His finger pointing to the harmonious tree,  
Seems to say, "Listen!" to his favorite maid  
The singer ended—and our critic bow'd  
His reverend head to earth and said aloud—  
"Now that's so so;—thou really hast some  
merit,  
But thy song and critics then might  
hear it,  
Thy voice wants sharpness—but if Chautau-  
clear  
Would give thee a few lessons, doubtless he  
might raise thy voice and modulate thy ear;  
And thou in spite of all thy faults may'st  
be  
A very decent singer."

The poor bird  
In silent modesty the critic heard,  
And winged her peaceful flight into the air,  
Germany and many a field and forest fair.  
Many such critics you and I have seen—  
Heaven be our screen!

## Miscellaneous Selections.

Anecdote of a Nun.—At the time  
the English army was in Portugal, under  
Lord Townsend and Count de  
Lippe, the following adventure hap-  
pened to an ensign in a regiment there:

One morning as he was at breakfast,  
A friar, much of the same liberal turn  
of mind in regard of gallantry with  
Dryden's father Dominic, waited on  
him, and after the usual jargon of po-  
verty and penance, told him that he  
had a letter for him from one of the  
nisterhood of his convent, which he  
brought out of pure charity, supposing  
it contained some wholesome admoni-  
tions tending to reform him. The  
young gentleman opened the letter  
with great eagerness, and to his utmost  
surprise, found it written in English,  
and from a lady, begging in the most  
earnest terms, that he would contrive  
to deliver her from the miseries of her  
confinement. The officer, thinking  
his fair incognita was well acquainted  
with her messenger before she would  
have trusted him, asked the friar if he  
could see the lady. Not unless you  
put on the habit of our order, replied  
the priest, which I have prepared for  
you.

It may be imagined that our gallant  
Englishman complied, for in about half  
an hour he was introduced to a lovely  
young creature, who with tears and  
blushes, hoped he would forgive the  
method she took to obtain his protec-  
tion, that she was an English woman,  
and second daughter to a Roman Cath-  
olic merchant of immense fortune, who  
took her as it were on a visit of plea-  
sure to Lisbon, and then buried her in  
a monastery, in order to gratify his  
ambition in matching of her eldest  
sister.

The friar is an Irishman and knows  
my family; he will do all in his power  
to assist my escape, as if it be effected  
I can amply reward him. A council  
of war was now called on the means of  
getting out of the convent; when it  
was agreed that the friar should let  
them out at midnight, and in order to  
prevent inquiry or pursuit, report that  
she had drowned herself, a death which

foreigners think happens every day in  
England to young women disappointed  
in love, or wounded deeply by other  
strong passions. The plot succeeded,  
and the officer was married next morn-  
ing to the fair apostate to perpetual vir-  
ginity.

However, it was thought most ad-  
visable, while the troops continued in  
Portugal, for the lady to appear in man's  
apparel. Upon her returning to Eng-  
land, she found her eldest sister dead,  
and her father in despair; for being, as  
we supposed, the cause of his daugh-  
ter's making way with herself. She  
waited upon him with her husband, and  
a new relation he had never seen. The  
old man fainted within his daughter's  
arms; and this meeting terminated in  
the reconciliation and happiness of all  
parties.

During the disputes in the Parliament of  
Paris, about the middle of the 17th century,  
here appeared many symptoms of ancient  
eloquence. The Advocate General Talon, in an  
oration, invoked on his knees the spirit of  
St. Louis, to look down with compassion on  
his divided and unhappy people, and to in-  
spire them, from Heaven, with the love of  
unity. Mole was, at this time, Presi-  
dent of Parliament. One day a man presented  
a dagger to his breast, threatening him-  
self with instant death if he would not consent  
to some decree proposed in the parliament  
which Mr. Mole thought prejudicial to his  
country. "Know my friend," said he, look-  
ing sternly at him, "that the distance is in-  
finite from the dagger of an assassin to the  
heart of an honest man."

A cause was lately tried by the court of as-  
sise of An, in France, in which an assassin,  
a man named Fleuret was condemned on evi-  
dence not unlike that of the famous dog of  
Montargis. The circumstances were these:  
The wife of Fleuret was anxiously looking  
for the return of her husband, whose unusual  
absence filled her with fear when about ten  
o'clock his dog arrived, covered with wounds  
and stabs, especially in the belly, where his  
bowels protruded. He laid his forepaws on  
his mistress, whined mournfully, licked her,  
and went to the door, as if inviting her, to  
follow him; the woman instantly conceived  
that her husband had been murdered, and  
gave herself up to the guidance of the dog,  
which conducted her to the place where the  
crime had been committed, and expired.  
The next morning the hat of Fleuret was  
found near the Rhone; the spot where he had  
had his last contest with the assassin was  
much trodden; the tract of men and a dog  
struggling were very evident; the dogs with  
which the ground was strewed bore testi-  
mony to the courage with which the dog had  
fought for his master; and his wounds and  
death showed, that after having defended  
him at the expense of his life, this faithful  
animal employed his last moments in aveng-  
ing him.

## Interesting Boy.

A Correspondent in Poulson's  
Advertiser gives the following  
particulars of an extraordinary  
youth, only 12 years of age,  
the son of Mr. Gregorson, who  
resides on the Schuylkill, about  
11 miles from Philadelphia,  
and who has been blind since  
the summer 1813;— his child  
is of a sickly appearance, and  
shows but little genius on most  
occasions, but his extraordinary  
faculty of smelling has made  
him the wonder of the sur-  
rounding country. Many tales are  
related of his feats, which are  
incredible to those who have  
not had an opportunity of actu-  
ally witnessing them. Among  
others, I shall state the follow-  
ing. He can track game with  
all the facility of an ordinary  
Spaniel, and has frequently in  
the pursuit of game, put an ex-  
perienced dog to fault. But the  
most remarkable circumstance  
attending this youth is, that  
though totally blind, he can, at  
the distance of thirty paces, or  
thereabouts, so direct an arrow  
from a common bow, as seldom  
to fail hitting a mark, the smell  
of which done points out its situ-  
ation. He can thus bring down  
pieces of cheese, cooked meat,  
flowers, fruits, (especially the  
pine-apple &c.) and his father,  
a worthy man, assures me, that  
having suspended a dead rat by

a cord from the door of a barn,  
the lad, standing about 15 steps  
off, struck the animal with an  
arrow twice in succession.

## AN ORATION,

Delivered at Fairton, N. J. July 4, 1821.  
BY IGNAZIUS THOMSON.

Fellow-Citizens—Assembled on this  
auspicious day, to commemorate the  
era of our national existence, the vari-  
ety of occurrences which led to the  
declaration of independence, and that  
series of endurance which called forth  
the patriotism of the country to main-  
tain it, present themselves to the mind  
in such a crowded collection, the heart  
feels-eolivened, the attention is indefi-  
nitely arrested, and the countenance is  
expressive of the corresponding emo-  
tions, without settling on any particu-  
lar incident to awaken a dormant nerve  
or accelerate one tartly passion. On  
general principles we feel to rejoice,  
because we are citizens of a republi-  
can government— This was the feel-  
ing, the pride and privilege of ancient  
Rome.

But notwithstanding the animating  
influence of this general principle, it  
is our duty, as the guardians of those  
rights the venerable have acquired for  
us, to draw our attention to certain  
particular principles, which are indis-  
pensably necessary to make us guard  
with a watchful eye, that precious trea-  
sure committed to our trust. Let a  
few of these important principles suf-  
fice to occupy our attention at this  
time.

We would not here be understood to  
suggest that any thing essential or even  
collateral, relative to the revolution is  
unimportant; but the changing events  
of time require, at different periods,  
our lively attention to some particular  
principles.

I might inform you that we were  
once British colonies, and in our infant  
state were protected by that govern-  
ment; that in time they began to op-  
press us, and deprive us of privileges  
we held dear; that we endured, till  
they became insufferable; that the peo-  
ple made a united resistance, that war  
with all its attendant evils, was the  
consequence; that forty-five year- this  
day have been completed, since the  
colonies declared themselves free and in-  
dependent; and that under the com-  
mand of Washington, the wisest and  
most prudent of men, after eight years  
severe struggle, we obtained from our  
contending foe an acknowledgment of  
our independence.

But when I have given you a detail  
of all those events which are important  
in the history of our country; when I  
have gone with you from one scene of  
carnage to another; from Lexington in  
Massachusetts, to Yorktown in Vir-  
ginia, I shall have said nothing more than  
what has been rendered familiar to you  
by the repeated labors of those who  
have been before me. Neither can it  
be expected, on this subject so long  
and so often investigated, any new  
principles can be advanced, or any new  
fact relative to the revolutionary scene  
be disclosed.

But, shall we conclude from this con-  
sideration, that the observation of this  
day is unimportant, or that nothing  
useful can be drawn from it? Shall we  
say, in time of peace, because the thun-  
der of cannon, the din of arms, and  
that desolation which attends a war, is  
not presented before us, it is entirely  
uninteresting? In time of war, when  
the martial spirit is the order of the  
day, such a detail may be useful. But  
in time of peace, a popular govern-  
ment has other objects to command  
their attention. Would they preserve  
those civil rights which called forth the  
patriotism and the valor of the past ge-  
neration to acquire for them; for which  
so many Dives were sacrificed, and such  
a vast treasure expended, they have an  
unceasing task to perform. They must  
member that popular liberty has in-  
ternal as well as external foes. They  
must watch it as a dear and sacred

treasure, and guard it with all dili-  
gence as the apple of the eye.

It is not only the privilege, but the  
duty of every citizen of such a govern-  
ment to view every measure and every  
event that takes place with carefulness,  
it will not do for us to feel secure be-  
cause the sword is sheathed. In a time  
of peace, when things pass smoothly  
along, the citizen is prone to be inat-  
tentive to his rights. Then the foe  
that worketh in darkness becomes more  
bold in his designs, and before we are  
aware, may prove more destructive to  
our liberties than the instruments of  
death in the hands of an opposing foe.  
National pride, which leads to extra-  
vagance, the corrupt designs of the sel-  
fish; and the love of power in human  
nature, are deadly foes to our national  
liberties.

The Author of our make has im-  
planted in our breasts, for useful pur-  
poses, a desire to distinguish ourselves  
among our fellows by noble actions and  
worthy deeds. By the influence of  
this, man has constantly before him an  
object to excite him to action; and in-  
deed it is absolutely necessary for the  
well being of society. But this divine  
gift to man, like many others, is often  
converted to the vilest purposes. So  
great is the love of power in man; so gra-  
tifying are its appendages, and so alu-  
rating are the anticipations of enjoy-  
ments, that the history of man affords  
every rare instance in which an indi-  
vidual in power possesses a mind super-  
ior to the influence which its gratifica-  
tions afford, even when the retention  
must be at the expense of the rights of  
community. However patriotic the  
mind of man may be when he enters  
the career of public promotion, he sel-  
dom retires without inward regret.—  
But this is not the worst feature in his  
general character, he studies to secure  
what he has already attained, and as-  
pires after more. Hence it has be-  
come a general remark, "that all gov-  
ernments are prone to arrogate to  
themselves power, and to increase their  
emoluments, and to appease the peo-  
ple, these are called the dignity of gov-  
ernment." The general history of  
nations is marked with one peculiar  
feature. "Those in power make a con-  
tinued progress in extravagance, to  
support which they trample on the  
rights of the people till the evil be-  
comes insufferable, then comes a revo-  
lution, and the government falls by the  
weight of its own corruption.

Should this picture of human de-  
pravity appear exceptionable, we would  
readily acknowledge, that Cincinnatus  
of ancient Rome, and Washington of  
America are exceptions.\* But we  
should remember, that more than two  
thousand years rolled between them.  
There are other instances, it is true, in  
which men in power have voluntarily  
resigned, but these originated from causes  
which come not within the pro-  
vince of a general remark. The in-  
stance of the resignation of Charles  
the fifth of Germany, was the effect of  
religious enthusiasm. He caught the  
popular disorder of the day, and volun-  
tarily banished himself from society to  
spend the remainder of his life in an  
hermitage. "No wonder," the histo-  
rian informs us, "all Europe was filled  
with astonishment." Other causes  
have operated to stamp men's charac-  
ter with eccentricity; but the pure love  
of liberty has produced only a few ec-  
centric characters in the whole history  
of man.

If the human character is thus de-  
based; if our government is thus ex-  
posed to be corrupted, some may be dis-  
posed to indulge desponding thoughts,  
and feel ready to resign their prospects  
of long enjoying their civil rights them-  
selves, and view their children as  
doomed to a miserable oppression, or

\*John Hancock ought to be classed  
with these men. He was twice elect-  
ed President of Congress in the revo-  
lution. He declined the third, lest it  
should prove a bad example. This has  
been observed ever since.

the calamities of a revolution. Should  
any one, from this consideration, be-  
come soured or indifferent towards the  
measures of government, and the elec-  
tive rights he enjoys, he should remem-  
ber that this is the very principle which  
makes certain that fatal evil over  
which he so much laments.

The constituted government of our  
country has placed the power in the  
hands of the people of choosing their  
own officers, and has made their term  
short, that when corruption should ap-  
pear, it may be soon checked without  
a revolution or a tumult; and that man  
who dares not esteem these rights, who  
neglects to inform himself in those  
measures which the men of our choice  
are pursuing, or does not improve his  
right of electing the best men in office,  
commits a heinous crime against soci-  
ety, and may stamp his memory on the  
minds of the rising generation with all  
the blackness of a traitor.

A love of country and an high esti-  
mation of our civil rights, are essential  
to the right discharge of our duty. He  
who does not realize the preciousness  
of those liberties he enjoys, is very  
sure to abuse them by his neglect. In  
what nation on earth have the peo-  
ple stronger obligations to love their  
country and guard their rights, than in  
these United States? Where do the  
people enjoy so great civil privileges?  
What nation on earth can effect so  
speedily a change in their government,  
when the men of their choice do not  
meet their expectations? and who can  
do it without assassination, mobs or  
riot? With us no person's character is  
so sacred as to shield him from the just  
reproach of vice. The ideal phantom  
of royal blood commands no reverence.  
Every man elects his own character,  
and he whom the people delight to ho-  
nor with an office is eligible to their  
gift. These rights will remain secure  
to us, so long as we zealously improve  
them, and thus prove ourselves worthy  
to enjoy them. We need not fear the  
fatal effects of extravagance, selfish-  
ness, or the love of power, if we are  
only discreet in the choice of our rul-  
ers.

Our love of country should lead us  
to treat with becoming contempt every  
person who would weaken our confi-  
dence in the constituted system of  
our government, or speak lightly of it.  
Where is there a man who has any  
just reason to traduce the liberties of  
our country? If such there be, he must  
be grossly ignorant of the value of those  
rights he enjoys. Shew me a citizen  
who will say he prefers any gov-  
ernment in the world to our own, for  
there are such in our country, and I  
will shew you a man of a corrupt mind,  
or a perverted understanding.

That the administration of our gov-  
ernment, in some respects, has been  
imperfect, it will not be denied. It  
could not otherwise have been expect-  
ed, for it is administered by the imper-  
fect family of man. And that popular  
measures, which existed for the season,  
have occasionally been adopted,  
and which, if pursued, would have  
greatly effected our rights, is also evi-  
dent. But these as yet have not es-  
sentially effected our rights as citizens.  
Instead of diminishing the value of our  
rights, they only call on us to exercise  
them the more faithfully and the more  
carefully. If the men of our choice  
pursue measures which we do not ap-  
prove, elect others in their place, and  
thus shew we are governed by princi-  
ple and by law. But you complain  
that the government of our country  
have not been sufficiently cautious in  
their expenditures. This must be evi-  
dent to every one, for they have far ex-  
ceeded the accustomed resources of  
their country.

This subject claims our attention;  
for every citizen must feel an interest  
in it. In times that are past, when Eu-  
rope was engaged in a long contest, the  
price of the produce of our country  
became greatly enhanced, and a

try was abundantly rewarded. This gave to commerce a powerful impetus and the revenue of our country great. At that time Congress saw fit to increase the salaries of the respective branches of the government, and devised means to meet the revenue. Since the return of peace, the salaries have felt a depression, but those salaries remain the same.

The expenses of government have become truly extravagant. The several bills of appropriations for the last session of Congress make the expenses nearly ten millions of dollars, [\$9,687,863 04 cents.] It exceeded the revenue the last year three millions of dollars, and this year it is estimated at five millions. The interest of this at five per cent. comes to four hundred thousand dollars. Ways and means must eventually be provided to pay these deficits. It cannot be met by a direct tax. Calculate these deficits for three years more, and the very interest in a direct tax would be felt as a burden by the people. These deficits command our serious investigation. They are certainly preparing a heavy burden for us or our posterity. From an inspection, the resources of our country the last year did not pay the one-half of the expenses.

Extravagant salaries for public services, whether we have a full treasury or not, is the root from which spring the great corruptions in the government and in the people. The idea of living extravagantly by some, or of acquiring by prudence an independent fortune in a few years, in the service of our country by others, is so alluring to the selfish and the unprincipled, that every man in their power will be exerted to obtain an office, and every artifice will be used to make their constituents believe they are what they ought to be. This extravagance with its attendant evils, has originated from a practice which we have adopted, of calling into the first offices of government men who have visited Europe, and become familiarized to their customs. Where greatness of character is measured only by greatness of extravagance. This custom, when once established, has a powerful influence over the whole. Men, when elected to office, feel it indispensably necessary to conform to established customs, and thus hold themselves above the duties of their office. To this we may attribute a principal reason why it was so difficult to obtain a Secretary of War to promptly discharge his duty in the late contest. This custom has its influence even on the minor officers of government. This may be evident from the single fact, that two hundred and eighty-two thousand eight hundred dollars were appropriated the last session of Congress for clerks in the various branches, in the city of Washington; and nearly ten thousand dollars [9,920 dollars] for messengers to carry their billets, and distribute their papers. These appropriations appear quite exceptionable.

This custom of extravagance has innumerable evils attending it. The tumult raised in the eastern states in time of the late war, and the memorable Hartford Convention, were headed by men who longed for these offices. The same cause may in time produce again a similar tumult. The real fact is, custom has a powerful influence over the minds of men. The power of correcting this custom is in the hands of the great body of the people. They should be exceedingly careful to elect those men who are of known habits of industry and economy, and whose attachment to the rights of the people would lead them to correct every evil. If the people will not carefully guard their rights, they must expect they will be wretchedly abused.

Again, the Navy has been a very popular thing with those who are admirers of European extravagance. A million a year has formally been appropriated for its increase. At the last session of Congress, it was reduced to one-half, and extended to eight years. A suitable number of vessels, in time of peace, may be necessary to keep the free-booter in the world in a proper check; but in time of war the peculiar advantages are more imaginary than real. Did the Navy acquire our independence, or in the late war did it even keep the Long Island sound open to our citizens? Besides, the loss and expense for repairs amounted to more than the gain. If we mean to have an efficient navy to keep the nation of the earth in fear, we must appropriate more than fifty millions a year. When we have got our navy, it will cost us half as much to support it a year as it did to build it. If we do not mean to have a superior force on the ocean, the advantages are not adequate to the expenses. But how shall we meet our enemy in time of war? A navy will never do it, unless of superior force. If the patriotic zeal and enterprise of the citizens will not annoy them, as they hitherto have done, we must endure the consequence. The appropriations for the navy department, including the cabinet, amount to almost three million of dollars, [\$2,893,505 75 cents.] And for what purpose? To have a number of large vessels on the water, some of which will cost three hundred thousand dollars a year to support them, and whenever we shall have a war

with a nation of superior force, these vessels will be blockaded in some harbor during the contest.

The Military Department claim our attention. It appears from all the appropriations, including the cabinet salaries, that this department costs this year the enormous sum of five millions six hundred and fifty-four thousand dollars, [\$5,654,459 51 cents.] These appropriations contain more than half of all the expenses of government. In time of peace, this does not look much like economy, or an exhausted treasury. The appropriations in this department of government appear the most exceptionable of all. Especially when we consider that a military spirit is hostile to a republican spirit. It destroyed the Roman republic, and should be a warning to us. The war and the navy departments embrace the principal part of the expenses of government. All the other expenses of government fall considerably short of two millions. Even retrenchments, which can with propriety be made in every other department of government, cannot be considered great. The burden of expenses emanate from these two departments. It is in vain for us to aspire after military glory, and maintain a republican government. Their spirits are so repugnant to each other they never can exist long together. It remains for us to determine which of these shall give a character to posterity.

Do we highly estimate our privileges under a republican form of government, and feel zealous to support it? Let us then pursue those measures which will cherish the spirit, and which will make us free indeed. The empty shadow of a name is but of little worth, when the spirit and privileges are gone. To maintain unsullied our republican government, economy is absolutely necessary, both to guard us against corruption, and to free us from the monarchical blessing of a public debt. If we mean to be free, we must be free from the overbearing influence of those who have loaned largely to the government.

Fellow-Citizens, you here behold the gem on which you hold your civil rights. They depend on no being on earth whatever but yourselves. You are the only efficient protectors. Neglect your rights, and be assured they will soon be lost. Without your aid, a bill of rights, inuring the offices in government, and a constitution written on paper, will no more be able to guarantee your liberties, than yonder narrow house where Franklin lies, can contain his fame. The principles of your liberties must live in your breasts. They must form your sentiments and mark your characters. That inefficient spirit which begets error, and only produces a murmur, will never guard your rights. That man, who boasts that he did not attend the poll because he did not approve of the prominent candidate, ought to be viewed in a degraded light, and treated as a nuisance in society. When neglect of duty becomes popular, liberty will be shrouded in mourning, and look around in vain for protection. Was this the spirit of those who acquired our liberties? Was this what they expected from their descendants? Visit the Rea Banks, Trenton, Princeton, Freehold, and a great number of other places, and ask the sleeping dust what motives led them to face the engines of death. Will they tell you it was the selfish motive of enjoying civil liberty, the short time allotted them in this life? Will they not tell you it was the noble motive of purchasing liberty for unborn millions? Where, then, is the patriotic feeling, the grateful tribute to the memory of these victims for liberty in these boasts of neglected duty? Is this acting worthy the descendants of those who laid down their lives from the exalted motive of purchasing an inestimable blessing for posterity? Can the great Ruler of the Universe, who beheld them with an approving blessing, look on such degenerate descendants with tokens of favor?

You are called on by every thing that is sacred, by the liberties you enjoy, by your love of country, by gratitude to the memory of those who achieved your liberties, by your duty to posterity, and by the approbation of Heaven, to maintain inviolate your civil rights. Behold the war-worn soldier, whose weight of years calls him to the retired shades of life, who faced death, and waded through scenes of blood for your liberties, now looks to you to defend those sacred deposits in your trust.

Be faithful to your trust. Make the constituted rights of your country a sacred standard, around which you will rally at all times, even at the risk of your lives. Then you will imitate those who acquired them for you, and shew to the world that you are the worthy descendants of such sons of liberty. Thus you will make strong the bulwark of your defence, and transmit to the rising generation those civil rights which you have received from those who have gone before you.

The malignant fever appeared in Baltimore in the latter part of June, and early in this month. It is said, in no one instance has any person recovered who was attacked with it. By a late report of the Board of Health, it appears to have completely subsided.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,  
MONDAY, JULY 23, 1821.

The verses from "Brutus, Jr." shall appear in our next.

In to-day's paper will be found an Oration delivered on the 4th of July, inst. at Fairfield, in this county, by Ignatius Thomson. Its publication has been deferred a week in consequence of its not having been accompanied, as usual, by a request from the committee of arrangement. As addresses of this kind are generally accommodated to party feelings, or local politics, this request appeared necessary, as the committee are supposed to speak the sentiments of the people, and therefore take on themselves the responsibility of whatever opinions may be advanced by the Orator, not leaving the public to infer that the editor gave them publicity as his own sentiments, when that was not the case. This Oration has been inserted at the request of a number of gentlemen who live in that district, to whose wishes, as far as consistent, we are at all times willing to comply, and for whose opinions we have a proper deference.

The length of the Oration has compelled us to defer a variety of interesting matter which should have appeared in this paper.

We have seen Mr. Secretary Adams's "Address," delivered at Washington on the 4th of July. We have not, for years, met with any public address which has excited so much interest, or has been so much censured, criticised and applauded, as this. From the talents of Mr. Adams, the public expected much, and they have not been disappointed. We have perused remarks on it by some of our brethren almost as long as itself, and when done, we were in truth, from solid criticism, but little wiser than when we began. They are a display of fine words, but then they are rather calculated to excite, than to supply those ideas which are necessary to form a correct judgment of the "Address" they purport to review. Like all human productions, Mr. Adams's address has faults, but they are almost obscured by its many and superior excellencies. Whatever opinion others may form of it, we are for ourselves disposed to think, as Dr. Johnson said of Grey's elegy, that "it is vain to blame, and useless to praise it."

At an annual election, held on the 2d inst. by the Stockholders of the Cumberland Banking Institution, to choose Directors for the ensuing year, the following gentlemen were elected:

- James Giles.
- James D. Westcott.
- John Buck.
- Daniel Elmer.
- John Sibley.
- Timothy Elmer.
- Joshua Brick, Port Elizabeth.
- Ichabod Compton, Maurice township.
- Hedge Thompson, Salem.
- Gideon Scull, jr. Salem.
- Peter Bilderback, Sharptown.

At a joint meeting of the Directors, held the same day, JAMES GILES, Esq. was unanimously elected President of the Institution for the ensuing year.

The latest arrivals from England state, that it is currently reported and believed there, that Napoleon Bonaparte is DEAD. We do not consider this report sufficiently authenticated to place any dependence on it.

Gen. Jackson's Proclamation was issued at Pensacola on the 25th June, ult. announcing that the Floridas have been transferred to, and are in possession of the United States, and that the Spanish authorities have ceased to exercise their power over that territory.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state that the President of the United States has sufficiently recovered from his late indisposition to have been able to leave this city yesterday for his seat in London county, Va. distance about 30 miles.—Nat. Intel.

### For the Washington Whig. THE MISTAKE CORRECTED.

Come, let us now resolve at last

To live and love in quiet;  
'Tis tie the knot so very fast,  
'That time shall ne'er untie it.

The truest joys they seldom prove,  
Who free from quarrels live;  
'Tis the most tender part of love  
Each other to forgive.

When least I seem'd concern'd, I took  
No pleasure nor no rest;  
And when I feign'd an angry look,  
Alas! I lov'd you best.

Own but the same to me, you'll find  
How bless'd will be our fate:  
Oh! to be happy, to be kind,  
Sure never is too late.

#### THE ANSWER.

Come now, dear sir, take my advice,  
'To live and love in quiet;  
We'll slit the knot so very nice,  
'That time shall never tie it.

The truest joys they always prove,  
Who live from quarrels free;  
For the happiest life is love,  
With blithesome harmony.

If I must own the same to you,  
What you have said of me;  
Why then indeed I'll tell you true,  
I had no sympathy.

When you with angry looks drew near,  
I guess'd you then my tool;  
And when you "seem'd concern'd, my dear,  
I thought you then a fool.

Well now you must be reconcil'd,  
Alone—to freeze and burn;  
Far from my thoughts, you're now exil'd,  
No, never to return.

For when alone—you then will find,  
'How bless'd will be our fate:  
Oh! to be happy, to be kind,  
Sure never is too late."

The sweet way, you now must own,  
'To live and love in quiet,"  
Is for each one to live alone,  
'To live and love in quiet."

A BRIDGETON RHYMER.

### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### TURKEY.

Our accounts are so confused and contradictory that we know not how to put them into regular order. The following are some of the chief things that are mentioned:

Several accounts say that Ypsilanti is abundantly provided with money and pays his troops liberally—that he was every day joined by new recruits, and that 1000 young Greeks, of the wealthiest families at Vienna, Olessa, &c. met him at Bucharest in a body; others say that he had not any money, and that his force was diminishing daily. It is stated further, that notwithstanding the order of the emperor Alexander, the Greeks from Russia had not left his standard, but that, on the contrary, many continued to join it, &c. &c. We cannot pretend to mention all the things that are said. But this seems certain, that a large Turkish army has taken the field against him, and that a greater degree of alarm prevailed at Constantinople than had ever been witnessed on any similar occasion. Troops are called from all parts of the empire, and many had already crossed over from Asia. Executions of the Greeks took place daily in the capital. The venerable Greek patriarch was dragged from his chair in the midst of divine service, and two hours after hanged in his patriarchal robes—several bishops have been beheaded before the doors of their churches, as well as many other wealthy and respectable Greek merchants, &c. The soldiers committed so many excesses on all the Christians, that the British ministers felt it necessary to make a strong representation on the subject, which had some effect. They murdered many women and children at Pera, which they set on fire and thereby burnt many to death! These excesses were attributed to the new grand vizier, Bender Ali Pacha, who had called the Janissaries to arms. Such was the state of things that it is said the foreign ministers were preparing to leave Constantinople. It seems that the allied powers are marching some of their troops towards the Turkish frontier—letters from St. Petersburg announce extraordinary movements in the Russian army; that the imperial guard had definitively marched for the frontiers, &c.

It is said that the whole of the Morea is in arms. Patras was on fire four days, and all the Turks were slaughtered there, except those who took refuge in the houses of the consuls, which were respected through the great exertions of the Greek archbishop, Gerveaux. The Greeks had attacked the castle of Lepanto, and occupied the isthmus of Corinth with 6000 men. The widow of a Greek beheaded at Constantinople, had fled, and with her own money raised a force with which she attacked the citadel of Amphi, or Napoli de Romanica, and carried it after a great slaughter of the Turks. After this, she again defeated the Turkish force of the Vale of Tempe. A great battle is said to have been fought near Am-

pli, in which the Greeks gained a complete victory—their loss amounted to 300 men, but 6000 Turks were killed. It was victory or death on both sides. The islands are generally in a state of revolt: Hydra, whereat the greater part of the Greek ships is owned, and the richest perhaps of the whole, though only about ten miles long and two broad, has taken the lead—and in Candia, the largest of all, it seems as if the Turks had been completely driven out. A letter from Zante, however, says, that 15,000 Greeks from the Morea had thrown themselves on the protection and humanity of the Ionian government. A report prevailed that Ali Pacha, of Janina, had been killed by his secretary—another states, that the Porte was endeavoring to make peace with him, and that Ali had rejected his proposals.

Constantinople, April 16. The Sultan's commands to the Caimacin, or representative of the grand vizier of 28th March:

"You who are the Caimacin, and the Seik Islang, and you my ministers of state, and my heads of companies hear what follows:

"As every body knows that the Woywode of Moldavia has become a rebel, and conducts himself in a criminal manner, are you permitted to look at such a state of things with indifference, and to remain tranquil? Why have you not taken one of the measures which circumstances require? How can my Janissaries, whose valor has always been so renowned, and my other six companies, look at all this with indifference if they are not degenerate? I absolutely demand an answer to this. God is great—every body knows how things stand.

"My Janissaries shall this very day begin to arm, in order to march to the plain of Baba Daghe. The Janissaries, Dienedgis, Topdgis, A badgis, Kumbardgis, Siphais, Silikhdars, my captain Pacha, and my ministers of state, shall know this order; all shall obey those who show zeal and devotedness in the defence of religion and of the state, will be rewarded in this world and in the next."

Further particulars—later dates.—Ypsilanti has been joined by prince Cantacuzana, who boasts a descent from the Greek emperors, and his army is said to be rapidly augmenting. He crossed the Danube at Sistver and was joined by 10,000 Bulgarians and Servians. All Bulgaria is in arms. The army of Epirus [Ali Pacha's] is marching on Thessaly. The 30,000 men sent by the Grand Turk for their reduction are destroyed. A Paris paper of June 2, says—"General credit is given to a rumor that Ypsilanti, master of Adrianople, is preparing to march against the capital. The hospodar Callimich, who was appointed to the chief command of the army destined to arrest the progress of this chief, and which has not yet been organized, having received a summons to appear at Constantinople, was so struck with terror that he has become insane."

The Greeks murdered in Constantinople appears to have amounted to thousands. Indeed it seems that a proposition was made to the Divan to murder all the Christians in the empire—about twelve millions! But the grand vizier and mufti opposed it, and were dismissed. The new vizier, Bender Ali was in office only ten days, and then exiled to Cyprus—his successor is not named. The foreign ministers at Constantinople have left that capital for the town of Buyukdere, on the Bosphorus: they thought themselves unsafe. The councillor of the Russian embassy hardly escaped with his life, and the flag which floated over the ambassador's house was pierced with balls—by the soldiers of the prophet.

The Asiatic troops in their march commit the most horrid enormities—they murder even the Turks themselves as well as destroy their property. The native Christians of Asiatic Turkey have generally fled to the mountains.

The Greeks have taken the populous town of Larissa, in Macedonia—a very important place, the key of Epirus—and it is reported that they murdered all the Mahometans they found therein!

The Greeks of the Morea and Archipelago have already fired out many privateers—from 30 to 33 were armed at Ipsara alone. The Turks were endeavoring to send out a squadron to act against them—but their squadron on the shores of Epirus had taken refuge in the port of Humnitza, it being feared that the sailors would make themselves masters of it, and join it to the forces of the Greeks.

The following is the oath which prince Ypsilanti has administered to his troops:

"As an orthodox Christian, and son of our Catholic apostolic church, I swear, in the name of the Almighty Father of our Lord Jesus Christ, and of the Holy Trinity, to continue faithful to my religion and my country; to join my Christian brethren in the cause of our country's liberty, and to shed the last drop of my blood in the defence of my religion and my country, and to undergo death for the sake of its liberty, I swear to kill even my

My brother should be a traitor, to obey my leaders in the defence of my country, and not desist until its enemies have been driven out; I swear to take up arms whenever I learn that a corps of Christians is on its march against our tyrants, and to exhort my friends and acquaintances to follow my example, and to regard the Turks but with hatred and contempt. I will not lay down my arms until my country shall have been delivered and its enemies exterminated, and I will either overcome the enemies of my religion, or die a martyr for Jesus Christ. Finally, I swear by the mysteries of the eucharist, and may my last hour be deprived of the comforts of the holy sacrament, should I fail in the performance of all I have promised to observe before the image of our Lord Jesus Christ."

**Vienna, May 23.**—Hostilities having commenced between the Greeks and Wallachian Insurgents and the Turks, a short distance from our frontiers, the Aulic Council of War has sent orders to reinforce the Cordon of Observation on the frontiers of Turkey. The Russian army also, commanded by the Count de Wittgenstein, is advancing on the banks of the Pruth, which separates the Russian territory from the province of Moldavia. Never, at any period, was the Porte in such a critical situation.

**Spain.**—A camp of 12,000 men was about to be formed in the vicinity of Madrid on the 21st of May, under the orders of Gen. Morillo.

A royalist constitutional opposition is said to shew itself in the Cortes.

**Aples.**—Tranquility is said to be perfectly restored in the kingdom of Naples.

All that remained of the public functionaries employed under the constitutional regime, have been deprived of their situations.

The marquis de Circello had published a decree against illegal sects and societies.

**Russia.**—The Emperor of Russia arrived at Warsaw on the 20th May, on his way to St. Petersburg.

The Russian and Polish troops are marching to Moldavia to prevent the Turks from violating the Russian territory.

In Ireland, a proclamation has been issued by the Lords Justices, declaring that the barony of Galway in the county of Kilkenny, and the old barony of Upper Ossery in the Queen's county, are in a state nearly approaching to rebellion.

The King of France labors under a severe attack of the gout, produced by attending the various festivities which took place on the baptism of the infant Duke of Bordeaux.

By a gentleman in this county, who returned from a western tour a few days since, we have been informed of one of the most shocking occurrences that has ever fallen to our lot to record.

A man near St. Clairsville, who had his smoke-house robbed frequently by some person unknown, undertook to detect the thief by rubbing arsenic over a piece of bacon, and leaving it in a convenient place. The next day a whole family was taken ill in the neighborhood, and the wife and three children of the thief had died, and all the rest, consisting of two or three children and himself, were lying at the point of death when our informant passed.—*West Pa. Register.*

#### LOOK OUT.

A counterfeit 5 dollar bill, of the United States Bank, was brought to our office on Saturday last; letter C, dated September 7, 1819—very coarsely done and easily detected.

GILBERT & DEAN.

#### COUNTERFEIT NOTES.

The public are cautioned against 5 dollar notes, purporting to be of the Bank of Pennsylvania. They are of different plates, and a description cannot be given. Six have been presented at one bank in this city within a few days.—*Balt. Amer.*

**Musquitoes.**—It is stated, with great gravity, in an English publication, that a principal road in America has become impassable from a species of musquitoes; inasmuch as they attack both man and beast, and their sting causes death in 3 hours! A New York editor inquires, whether these are the same kind of musquitoes as those which carry brick bats under their wing to smother their bill upon.

Knowledge will not be acquired without pains and application. It is troublesome & deep digging for pure waters; but when once you come to the spring, they rise up and meet you.

To inure young persons to bear patiently small injuries, is a capital branch of education. Nothing tends more effectually to secure men against injuries.

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cut fifteen hundred cords dry oak and pine wood, for which generous wages will be given.

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—11

#### SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

ON SATURDAY.

The 25th day of August next,

Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

#### A Dwelling House and Farm,

Situate on the south side of the main road leading from Bridgeton to Roadstown. Containing about twenty or thirty acres, late the property of John Thompson, deceased, joins lands of Mason Mulford, William Sheppard, and Job Stiles.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

her

MARTHA THOMPSON, Ex'or.

mark.

July 23—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 28th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

#### A TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the township of Millville, joining the road leading from Bridgeton to Buckshutem, lands late of David Reeves and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, together with all the property of the defendants. Seized as the property of Joseph Slebbans, and taken in execution at the suit of James Damerit, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described

#### TRACT OF LAND,

Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining lands of Mark More and others, said to contain two hundred and twenty-five acres more or less. Also,

#### A LOT OF MARSH,

Adjoining lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Edward More, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Seely and Henry Mulford, Jr., and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, June 23, 1821—July 23—15

#### 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 Bridgeton, 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 Hannett, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 11—June 11, 1821.—15

The sale of the Lands of Samuel Williams, which was to have been this day, is adjourned to the 14th day of August next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1821—23—15

**Saddle, Bridle, Harness, Col- lar, and Whip**

#### MANUFACTORY.

BY

ANDREW HOLDZKOM.

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.

Pitts Grove, July 16, 1821—3t

#### 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, lunkeeper, 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 Jehu 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 Aldredh,

July 16—4t

#### 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. MERSELLES, for  
J. B. POTTER & CO.  
Bridgeton, July 9, 1821—1f

#### Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August 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 undivided moiety of

#### A Tract of Land,

Situate in the townships of Millville and Maurice river, joining lands late of Westley Budd and others, said to contain two thousand one hundred and ninety-one acres, more or less, which moiety Ezekiel Foster sold to Joseph McIlvaine, &c.—Seized as the property of Joseph McIlvaine and wife, Paul Bust and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Charles Ellis, complainant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June 5—July 14, 1821—15

#### 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—25A

#### 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 Dwyer 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 McClogh, in the Upper township, on Saturday, the 4th day of August next, at 10 o'clock forenoon, in order to give refunding bonds, and receive their respective demands.

Nicholas Willets,  
Joshua Swain,  
David Townsend,

Auditors.

Cape May County, July 25, 1821.—6w

#### LIST OF LETTERS

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

- A. Samuel Austin.
  - B. Abijah Blew, 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, Matilda Davis.
  - E. James Edgar, (S) Thomas Elvail, G. Priscilla Green.
  - H. Ezekiel N. Humphreys, Jonathan J. Hann, John Holmes, Jeremiah Hann.
  - J. John Jones.
  - K. Thomas Knowles.
  - L. Levi Lovering, Library Company.
  - M. Isaac Mason, Joseph Miller, Lewis More, Jarvice B. Manley, Robert McGee, John Mann, John Morgan.
  - O. Henry Ott.
  - P. Jehu Porter, (S) Benjamin K. Platts, William Potter, Elizabeth Parvin, (S).
  - R. James Reeves, John Reeves, (S) Mr. Robinson, Danl. & M. Richman.
  - S. John Shannon, William Schultz, David Sayre, Joseph Scott, Asa Sayre, Reuben J. Sheppard, Jacob Shull, Esq. (S) Marshal & Stranger.
  - T. Joseph P. Tooker, Margaret Fitzworth.
  - W. James Wills, John C. Wood, Samuel F. Ware, Jonathan Woodruff, Ebenezer Westcott, Asbury Ware, Elizabeth Ware.
- CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.  
Bridgeton, July 9, 1821—4t

#### THE SUBSCRIBERS,

having entered into Co-partnership for the Firm of  
**DOUGHTY & BUDD,**  
HAVE OPENED A  
**HARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT,**  
At No. 45 Market street, (between Front and Second streets, north side.)

PHILADELPHIA.

Where they intend keeping a regular supply and general assortment of Hardware, Cutlery, Brasswares, Nails, &c. which will be sold at reduced prices, wholesale or retail.

JOHN DOUGHTY,  
WM. A. BUDD.

July 9—3f

#### FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

#### NOTICE.

A MAN, by the name of DAVID BLIZZARD, has made and signed a Note against me 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 felony, he shall receive the above reward by me.

POWELL GARRISON.

Fairfield, July 16, 1821—1f

#### 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 McClogh, Insurper 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 Seel and others, containing fifteen Acres with a large Two Story House on the premises.

Elias Hand,

Administrator.

July 16, 1821.—4t

#### 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 3 o'clock P. M.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

July 16, 1821—2f

#### 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 Shull, and others; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Moore, jr. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

#### A FARM,

Said to contain one hundred and fifty Acres, on which is situate a Grist Mill; Also, one hundred Acres of Land, joins lands of Daniel C. Husted; forty Acres joins Norton O. Lawrence; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of William Conner, and taken in execution at the suit of Levi King, Samuel Crage, and others, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

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, 1821—1f

#### Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of Lorenzo Lawrence and Daniel C. Person, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to the 14th day of August next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; will be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17th, 1818—92—15

#### 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 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. W. C. Elmer.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

June 18, 1821—1f

#### 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 Dwyer 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 died severally seized of real estates in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

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

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

By the Court.

T. Elmer, Clerk.

June 25—6w

#### 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 Landings, with a Wind Saw Mill thereon, containing three acres, adjoining land of William Tomlin

ANNE SPRINGER, Adm'r.

SPRINGER, Adm'r.

June 11—4t

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...

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits...

And, in order that claimants may be informed of what is now considered by the Commission...

Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial...

Ordered, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next...

Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary of this Board...

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, are requested to insert this notice in their respective papers...

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

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...

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...

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.

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...

July 2—ts

FOR SALK,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL AND WATER POWER.

Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy tillage of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of Cohanzey; the Mill is 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high...

Also for sale on the same Navigation, arid within a few rods of the above Mill, several convenient seats for manufacturing Cotton, Woollens, Paper, &c.

Thirty thousand two-foot SAILS.

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

June 25, 1821.—H. Bridgeton.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

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...

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 the Court, T. Elmer, Clerk. June 25—2m

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.

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 medicines, 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 secrete impropriety of youth and dissipated habits...

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 doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair.

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.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FEVERS, &c.

The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement.

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

RECOMMENDED BY DR. HUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured 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 carterized 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, dysenterics, &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 at Washington, on the first Monday

in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Worcester, 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, range 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 E. 15 and 16, 5. 15, 6. 15 to 22, 1 & 2 W.

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

Townships 15 to 22, of range 3 west. 22, 4 and 5. 15 to 21, 6 and 7.

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

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 W.

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

Townships 15 to 21, in ranges 11, 12, & 13 W. 15, 16, and 17, 14.

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

Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west. 15 to 21, 15, 16, and 17.

Each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical order.

The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821.

JAMES MONROE, By the President: JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office, May 21—11A

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 2—5

At the... No... last... week... To ext... find... Be... House... ed... sen... leg... ver... men... ly... eight... April... sine... ment... of all... execu... for au... sely a... year... patent... provis... to prom... arts, as... made... far as... of his... Appli... For... Farewell... It strike... Like the... Of joy... On all th... But spare... if to bear... The joy... The pray... who me... fill the... if this be... Each bree... A charm... The wind... And rain... And every... Save these... Thou bid... Those ha... Ah not thy... Would m... And from m... A censeless... Yet thou wi... And I sha... and the soft... Shall once... The thought... Around this... Philadelphi... For th... When virtue... As that be... who can be... Or offering... Who would... make, A blessing... Place his fort... stake, For that riche... The Brahm... dome, The Saxon... The Musselm... tomb— Thy temple... No legend of... To sanction... Thy creed is... heart— Thy offering... Dig the... search for... from min... getables, a... birds, beast... sect: small... of God in a