No. 262

Subscriptions, Communications, Advertisements, &c. will receive themost prompt attention.

MONDAY, JULY 31, 1820

TER ANNIM.

## THE WHIG

TWO DOLLARS & FIFTY CENTS

IS PUBLISHED

Every Monday, at Two Dollars and Fifty Cents per Annum,

#### Payable in Advance.

No subscription will be received for ashorter period than six months, and unless orders are given, at that time, to discontinue, an intention to continue will be implied.

No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdrawhis name, whilst in arrears

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual

# LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY].

AN ACT for the relief of Thomas Leiper Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of A. merica in Congress assembled, That there be paid to Thomas Leiper the specie value of four Loan Office Certificates, numbered two thousand eight hundred and ninety-nine, two thousand nine hundred and four, two thousand nine liundretl and five, News thousand nine hundred and six, arid issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the Stat;? of Pennsylvania, in the name of Thomas Leiper, on the twenty-seventh day of February, seventeen hundred antl seventy-nine, for one thousand dollars each; and also the specie value of two Loan Office Certificates, numbered two thousand trine hundred and sixty, and two thousand nine hundred and sixty-one, issued by the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, on the second day of March, seventeen hundred and seven ty-nine, for one thousand dollars each which certificates appear to be outsanding on the **books** of the Treasury; with inte rest, at six per centum, annually; out o any money in the Treasury, not other wise appropriated: Pr vided, That the said Thomas Leiper shall first execute & deliver to the Comptroller of the Treasury a hand of indemnity, in such sun, and with such security, as shall be satisfacto ry to the said Comptroller.

May 15, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Richard S. Hackle] Be it enacted by the Senate and Hous of Representatives & the United States a America in Congress assembled, Tha there be paid to Richard S. Hackley, or to his agent or attorney, duly authorized, ou of any money in the Treasury, not other wise appropriated, the sum of six thousan two hundred and thirteen dollars and se venty-four cents; being the amount of expenses incurred and paid by him, in an about the detention of the Vigilant, seize by him at Cadiz, in the year one thousan i eight hundred and nine, under the order of George W. Erving, then Minister of the United States in Spain.

May 15, 1820—Approved, JAMES MONROE.

AN ACT for the relief of Ambrose Vasse Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the Secretary of the Treasury be, and he is hereby authorized to pay to Ambrose "Vasse of the town of Alexandria, in the District of Columbia, the sum of thirteen District of Columbia, the sum of thirteen thousand three hundred and seventy-eight inclinations, that you may the better acdollars and sixty-three cents; being the sum awarded to be paid him for the cargo of the ship Olive Branch, by the Board of Commissioners, under the seventh article of the treaty of the twentieth of November, one thousand seven hundred and ninety-four, between the United States and Great Britain: Provided, There is as much money remaining of the fund which, by law, was appropriated 'for the payment of the awards under the said seventh article of the said treaty: or to pay such part thereof, as the tunu aforesaid, remaining in the Treasury, will enable.

May 15, 1820—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

Mr. Greene, whose resignation of the office of cashier of the Phonix bank, New York, was lately announced, is now stated to be a defaulter to that institution to the amount of \$147,500. It is also said, that the bank is only conditionally secured for about one-half or one-third of this

#### POETRY.

From Blackwood's Edinburgh Magazine. THE SAILOR'S SONG.

And thee at home!

Vith steady ray the cold moonshine s slumbering on the shoreless brine; The pendant, curling in the breeze, iweeps onward thro' the foamy seas .-Where'er I roam,

3eloved girl! my wandering mind Reverts an eye to times behind,

When brooding tempests gather o'er The heaving sea, without a shore; As night descends upon tlie deep, Qndhowl the giant winds, and sweep With awful power-

think how happy I could be, At home, or -any where with thee,

When storms are soften'd to repose, And Ocean's breast no ripple knows; When, weeping o'er expiring day, Shines in the south, with holy ray, The evening-star;

With exstacy I gaze, aiid turn To long-departed days, and burn For thee afar!

Blow strong, blow steady, welcome breeze And bear us thro' the weary seas; Until before our wistful eyes The azure hills of Albyn rise-

in all its summer-pride I see, The elm-o'ershaded cot, aiid thee,
My love!—my lore!!

# OLD NICK.

My native grove,

The rib of Gaffer loved a drop; When e'er she took a sup; 'Twas all in vam he cried "dame stop, Dont swallow down the cup.'

Now Gaffer like Columbia', tar, Disliked his foes, odd rot 'em, Iiis bowl display'd two ships of war, In action at the bottom.

'Twas once when dame the bowl had seiz'd Says Gaffer "leave some dear." "No," she replied, "I am so well pleased,

To see the vessels here.' "O ho!" said Gaffer, gentle soul, "I'll cure of that trick."

Away he went and sought 3 bowl, Whose bottom held old nick!

But still his dame left Gaffer none, And roused the peasant's ire, "Why what the dickens, wife have done, Why blood and 'ouns and fire!"

"Nay, be not angry," said the dame, You would not have me stop, For sure, dear Gsffer,'twere a shame' To leave old Nick a drop!"

## Matrimonial Rules and Maxims.

1. When ayounggentleraan mahes you ain offer, hold yourself flattered by his preference, and be proportionably grateful.

2. If you accept him, (which we will commodate your own to them.

3. Alter marriage, obey him cheerfully, even though you think him in error: it is better that you should do wrong in what he commands, than that you should do wrong in objecting to it.

4. If he flatters you do not forget that it is but flattery: think lowly of yourself, and highly of him, or at least make him believe

5. If you see any imperfections in your husband, (which there may be) do not pride yourself on your penetration in discovering them, but on your forbearaace in not pointing them out: strive to show no superiority, but in good temper.

6. Bear in mind continually, that you are weak and dependent; and even if you are beautiful, it adds to your weakness and

dependance.
7. If you displease him, be the first to conciliate and mend; there is no degrada. tion in seeking peace, or in showing that you love jour husbandbetter tnan your tri-

8. If misfortune assail you remember that you ought to sustain your share of the buden; imitate your husband's fortitude, or show your own for his imitation.

9. When you rise in the morning resolve to be cheerful for the day; let your smiles dispel his frowns.

10. Take pride in concealing your husbands's infirmities from others, rather than in proclaiming them; you will only be laughed at by all your acquaintances if you tell his faults to any one.

11. Endeavour rather to save than to spend your husband's money: if his fortune, be large, strive to preserve it; if small, to inerease it.

12. Be not importunate or obtrusive in your fondness, and choose proper occasions for caresses, lest they prove wearing

13. Finally, recollect always that God made you subject to him, and that he is your natural guardian and protector; .hat you owe io your husband nu less honor than love, and not less love than obedi-

## Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.

Y Virtue of 3 Writ of Fieri Facias, to me di Prected, will be esposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hurs of 12 and 5 o clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

#### Tracts of Land.

Situate in the township of Deerfield, Fairfield and Millville. No. 1. A Tract of Bush Land, three thousand one hundred and fifty-five acres more or less; called the Penn tract. No. 2. A Tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one hundred acres more or less; called the Hubb's tract. No. 3. Several tracts situate at and near the Defiance Mill, and including a part of the pond and two small tenements containing togeth, or five hundred acres more or less. No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Bridge Mills and Pond, together with one third part of the several tracts near or adjoining; being all the defendants lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Buck, and William Potter, Esqs. containing fire thousand acres more or less, to gether with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Benjamin B. Cooper, and taken in esecution at the suit of Gideon Sculi, jun. and to be sold by

DIN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of

August next.

July 11.

#### At the same time and place, The equal undivided half part of a Grist Mill and Stream,

And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, alse one hundred acres of landjoins lands of John Chance esq.—Seized as the property of William Maslander, and John Chambers, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin B. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

**July 11.** 

#### At the same time and place, A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to con tain two thousand, seven hundred less; joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and oth ers, together with all the lands of the defendant Seized as the property of John Sheldon, and the ken in execution at the suit of George Cake, Jo n Johnston and Benjamin B. Cooper, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 11.

#### At the same time and ptace, A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty-six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull and others; together with all the lairds of the defendant. Seized as the propel. ty of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff,

adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of paper and stationary punctually attended The sale of the above property is August next.

July 11,

# Sheriff's Sales.

Y Virtue of two Writs of Fiert Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty second 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 Jarvis K-Brewster, in Bridgeton

A Farm,

Situnte in the township of Downs, joins lands of Mark Moore, Edward Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and se enty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the clefendant.—Seized as the property of James Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carrall and Isaac Bacon and to be sold by rall and Isaac Bacon, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff WW. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same.time and place,

The following described Lands,

situate in the township of Downs, the hold a tractjoins lands of Joseph & Collin Cooper and others, said to contain sevent-five acres more or less; a tract said to contain 'twenty-five acres, joins lands of Wm. Davis and others, ten acres joins lands of Samuel Jenkins and others; together with all the lands of the defendant—Seized as the property of William Perkins, and taken in execution at the suit of John Budd, william Tomlinson & Davis, and Samuel Seeley, assignee, and others, and to be sold by

assignee, and others, and to be sold by
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820-4t

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the Lands of Major Heno derson is further adjourned until the 2nd day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel, in Bridgeton.

Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff. July 19,1820.

#### **Sheriff's** Sales.

PY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day ot 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 Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

## A small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Lewis Paulin and other, said to contain thirty acres more or less, a lot of bush land, joins the above described land, contains forty acres more or lese; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seizedas the property of Pierce Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodruff, and to be sold by.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

#### At the same time and place. One hundred Acres of Woodland,

More or less, joins lands of Benjamin B. Gooper and others, a right to fifty acres of cedar swamp and meadow, in the township of Downs, together with all the lands of the defendants. A better description on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Francis Av.s and Thomas Stanford, andtaken in execution at the suit of David Vickers, assignee, and Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

# TAKE NOTICE.

THE partnership of BOWIE & SHANNON, is dissolved by mutual consent (Shannon) h is dissolved, by mutual consent. Those who have any demands against us, a-e desired to bring in their accounts for settlement; and those who are indebted to us either on bonds, niotes or book account, to make immediate pay. ment to either of us

Alexander Bowie,

Bridgeton, July 5Joshon Shaunon.

#### Ten Dollars Reward. THE person who has the Pocket Book-of the

subscriber, which was lost on the 7th day subscriber, which was lost on the 7th day of June last, and since advertised, is requested to return the same to the office of the Washington Whig; on its delivery with its contents, ten dollars will be paid and no questions asked. Should the person who now has It in possession, think proper to refuse this request, they may expect to be dealt with as the law directs in such Daniel Carrall.

Port-Elizabeth, July 3, 1820-3t

# Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for

George Helmbold, Paper maker, Delivered at ... lv. on the 4th of July, vi. 1 1820.

BY N. LEAKE, ESO.

It is nut without some hesitation and reluctance that I undertake to address you at this time: but having made some advances, rather too far to recede, I shall without further apology undertake to fulfil the part assigned me, not doubting but that your kind dispositions pill be extended to make all necessary allowances in my behalf. But my friends, there has annually on the fourth day of July for forty-four pears, been so much said and written, and so many orations delivered, in many instances by gentlemen of the first respectability and talents, in order to revive and the more effectually to establish the most noble principles that took govern ance of our country at that epoch; and so many sentiments given in the way of toasts, that it would seem as though no thing new or interesting could be added or expected, and as if any attempt to excel would only spring from egotism, and any refusal to act from a culpable negligence to public feelings. — A history of the several causes that eventuated in the de-claration of our independence, together with the prominent events of a seven year's cruel revolutionary war, usually supplies the theme for declamation on this anniversary. If the subject be so far varied as to consider what has resulted to us in consequence of that struggle, and what is now more immediately interesting to our feeling!, the state of political felicity we now enjoy. Will it not not be equally as pleasing to us as to follow the old beaten path so often trod before? I ful-ly trust it will—I shall therefore proceed to consider in a desultory way the results Bu this can be done only in a partial and very imperfect manner. For who under the in can accurately weigh the differen a letween a life of virtuous liberty and one of slavish bondage. It appears to me that no comparison can be drawn—I shall not altemptit.

The establishment of our Constitution of government, that enihraces the rights of man, is one great result that I propose to examine, in order to- which, let us consi der the nature and principles of our gov erment as now administered, and then consinde with some general observations on the state of nations. According to the plan proposed, we are first to consider the Datute of our government, We may per. haps the better infer the nature of our goof mankind.—Man's nature is affected or influenced by many contingencies or incidents, both as it respects his physical or moral endowments. Climate, religion laws, customs, and many other things, all give their shades of difference in his very nature. In northern climate man is con siderate, and intrepid, and more under the guidance of reason and education, and less under the influence of passion. In southern climate, quick, less considerate less patient, the passions have a greater ascerdency over their reason, less fear of consequences, and not so admonishable. As it respects the influence that religion may have on man's nature we may easily conceive a wide difference between the temper and dispositions of a man govern ed by the benign principles of love, charity, humility, and doing unto others as he would that others should do unto him; tvith universal benevolence esteeming each other better than themselves, and finally fesponsible to a just and merciful judge for all their conduct—between a character of the ahove description and one under the influence of sensual pleasure, trusting to the book of fates for further events-and jealous and revengeful for present enjoyment, bet careless for a fu. ture life. Between two such opposite characters I say, ne may easily conceive such ference as tu make them fer in their nature. All the shades of difhence we observe in the human family have their cause in snme contingency or cheumstance with which we are more or less unacquainted. But let us return to the point in hand, the consideration of the nature of our government. Under a mild and diversified climate; under the benign influence of the Christian religion; under the influence of constitutions arid laws, securing to man his native rights antl privilegas: under the customs and manners of a people, to choose hone to govern them, but such as will respect their rights and secure their best interests, and who will but from their councils those who betray their trust; under men whom society at large choose to confer honor and trust; under all these and more advantageous circumstances that might be mentioned, may we not confidently conclude and trust that the nature of our governmest is incomparably good for (let us remark) the nature of a government, is that by which it is constituted.

chose to treat of it distinctly from the of these United States from the other, to principles of our government, which comes sunder the bands which bind us together force in relation to the principles of our chinations and the sword of civil discord:
government. I will here again have recourse to the principles of mankind, in oria the people of these United States to

nake, which it brings into the world with t. If this be so, it would seem from the

nature of the case, that all—that -every me of the human family must know what

but this is so far from being the fact, that

we may with propriety ask if any one can tell what these imprinted ideas are?—If by

these pre-existing imprinted ideas were:

this principle, conscience be meant, we might then rationally expect that con science would be alike in every man; that this is not the case will appear by leaving all others aside, antl considering only those who profess to be, and wlio we may rationally conclude are under the immediate influence of its dictates—by their conscience, some keep Saturday and some Sunday for an holy Sabbath, some eat meat in time of lent and some mag not, some go to war and shed blood, others may not. - If then conscience thus varies in those who are immediately uoder its dictates, may we not safety conclude, that it is only the result of their own opinion or judgment acting in unison with what may he their dread or fear? If this should be found to be the case, then it bears not the above description of innate deas or principles - I have suggested these ideas in order to show that man gains his princi-ples from the belief or knowledge which he receives through the medium of his perception or senses.—I will now recur to the point in band, viz: The principle's of our government, yet somewhat under the influence of our revolutionary struggle-under the influence consequent from a constitution securing to the people the benefit of periodical elections—under all the ennobling principles corisequent from the glorious example of the immortal WASHINGTON—ander all the inducements that can influence man to be good and benevolent to his fellow man:-and under all the penalties of infuriate execrating millions. Thus then their inducements are the strongest that possibly can be to do right unto all and wrung to none. Under all the foregoing incentives, and as many more equally worthy of notice, mag we riot safely conclude that we have the greatest guarantee for good principles in our government extant in the world. By what has been said, it inay be observed that it is the aggregate principles of each individual acting uiider the limits of governtnent that compose the principles of that government, or in other words, their joint will. their caprice. I will now with some general desultory observations draw to a close on this head. I have observed that our government in its nature and principles was the best extant, and which I think has been made clearly to appear. If so, we have good reason to rejoice, and keep in memory the groundwork of our delivery from a long catalogue of grievances well explessed In the Declaration of our Independence. And now fellow-citi zens, we have taken a partial survey of the nature aild principles of our government, we have enumerated a few of the plessings resulting from its happy constitution, a constitution which has been the dread of tyrants, and the admiration of We are all the children of one Almighty Father, the common stock of one corrupt progenitor, and from these facts we draw this self-evident truth so happily expres-sed in our declaration of aights, which has ust been read in your hearing.-" That ill men are created with certain unalienable rights,-that among these are life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness."-These are the pillars on which the fair abrick of our independence is built. And as long as the happp subjects of it con-tinue to be enlightened, virtuous and united, we may bid defiance to the desolaing march of despotism, and chastise with equal case the foot of every base intruder. Under our own vines & fruit-trees, under the auspicious smiles of a gracious P-rovidence, we may sit serene amidst the revolutions of empires, the crashing thrones of despots, which threaten destruction to three quarters of this spacious Globe, we may muse over this Scene of horror, "bid

origin of some important laws, I rather ca every attempt to alienate one portion it is revenue cutter Gallatio, having on next in order to he here considered, and in one great republican brotherhood. And may here remark, that most of the a-to exchange the peaceful implements of ove considerations will apply with equal | usbandrg for the torch of incendiary ma-

tler to find more distinctly the principles reserve them from the unhallowed gulliof our government. grasp of greedy tyrants, and to awe the Some men ingeniously contend, that he Creator imprinted ideas or principles upon the soul or mind of man at its first nest aspiring demagogue from any at; empts to subjugate this fair portion of earth, this only asylum for appressed humanity. Let us but place virtue for our hallast, reason for our rudder, prudence and economy for our sails—and then follow the farewell chart of our immortal Washington, and we may ride safe and erene o'er the tempestuous ocean of life. And the star spangled hanner shall wave riumphant, "while the earth bears a plant, or the sea rolls its wave." Fellowitizens, I have already trespassed some time on your patience; but I cannot close these spoutaneous effusions without turn ing an rye across the broad Atlantic, and contemplating for a few moments the condition of the largest portion of the human race. Europe, Asia, and Africa—names coupled with every thing that is naturally great and good. Here the first beams of that grand luminary of heaven were felt and enjoyed. Here too the first rays of the sun of science poured his benign radiance over the dark night of intellect. But I must not pursue the thought further.

This fairest portion of earth has long groaned under the iron hand of despotism and monarchy. Might has usurped the place of right, and the mandates of the sovereign's will, are tendered to his horror doomed subject on the point of the glittering sabre. But how consoling the thought, and how auspicious the day, which has already began to dawn upon the nations of Europe, those public associatioris—those local disturbances—those respectable meetings, ana that, 1 had almost said universal discontent, are but the ebul litions of the principles of liberty; the sure prognostics of their glorious emancipation froin the yoke of slavish bondage The fire is fast kindling on the eastern continent which will ere long consume the gilded habitations of monarchy with a meteor sweep. Spain is a glorious trophy and happy presage of this anticipated event. The prison doors of injustice fly open, and the walls of the hellish inquisition fall, ut the magic, or more properly, sacred touch of the finger of liberty, and the time is not far distant when the glorious fire of liberty, which emanated from this happy region, and which has been gathering strength for years, and for years been kindling in the bowels of the eastern continent will burst upon them like ten thousand Etnas, and with one irresistable cataract of liberty? Ere sweep the last vestige of tyranny from the earth, one glorious universal republic when in the long expected era of Milleni al blessedness,

Then Pence on earth shall hold his equal sway, And Man forgethis brother man to stay.

The steer and lion at one crib shall meet,
And harmless serpents lick the pilgrims feet.

The smiling infant in his band shall lake,
Therested basilisk and speckled snake, Pleas'd the green lustre of their scales survey And with their forked tongues shall innocently play."

Brom Niles' W ekly Register.

" Going going gone.': Many banks, too tedious to mentisn, aie "shutitng up shop"—leaving the little circle in which their notes were received in a state of wonderment that a bank should break! Good bye to them. Begotten in iniquity, every friend to liberty, and of man. We liave traced some of the many causes the liave traced some of the many causes the liave traced to render us the happiest nation upon earth. A nation of hanks will regain their character, providhappiest nation upon earth. A nation of freeman, in which the ruler an: the ruled are an enable to the same laws—and these aws bottomed on the only Immutable rights, of equal and unalienable rights.

We are all the children of one Almighty. But the misery of the thing is, that the Fellows who ought, perhaps, to surer on he vallows for banking frauds, are those who live in their palaces and at ease.

The cashier of the New-Hampshire bank, a! Portsmouth, appears to have made a deficit of \$42,000 79. So we go—Mural rinciple seems to have sunk beneath gi int peculation and fraud.

"Patriots!" The hrig Wilson, alias Bolivar, &c. commanded by capt. Almeila, et alias, and apparently having several lags, Buenus Ayrean, Artigan, Venezueian, et alias—by which a Spanish ship bound to Baltimore was recently captured on our coast, was lately off Charleston waiting for men. Information of the fact being given, lieutenant McClunie, of the United States schoones Revenge, happily arrested a sloop-load of her intended arrested a sloop-load of her intended about the 1st of June to ascend the Mistrew, and they were lodged injail togeth distance from 900 to 1000 miles, and she er with a person calling himself Job Weee nature of a government, is that by earth roll round nor feel its idle whirl."

den and reported to be the surgeon of the was expected to make the hich it is constituted.

The nation of our government being the beloved Washington, frown indignantly Clunie, in the Revenge, accompanied by ofits kind ever attempted,

board b detachment of U. S. artillerists, roceeded to sea to arrest the privateer nd her prize, the Santiago—but returned

'vithout being able to come up with thern,
'The "patriot" brig General Ramirez, as been captured off the southern coust and carried into Savannah, by the U.S. revenue cutter Dallas. This vessel is a prize to a privateer, and liad on board 280 laves, mounted 10 guns and was manned with 28 men. She had not any papers the purpose of her comritinder was, no cluuht, to smuggle the slaves ashore. Her crew haw been deposited in jail. This is the vessel by whom young Coppinger, son of the governor of St. Augustine, was tacen out of an American vessel—of whom we have the following account from a Charleston paper of the 5th inst.

"A gentleman who arrived at this port

vesterday from St. Augustine, informs us, hat a few days previous to his sailing, a patriot privateer touched at St. Augusane, having on board Mr. Coppinger, son of the governor of the latter place, who was forcibly taken out of the schr. Mary, a short time since, on her passage from this port for Mantanzas. The commander of the privateer made the fact of his son being on board, known to the governor, and required a supply of provisions and water, as a condition of his release. Gov. Coppinger refused complying with the request, calling the commander and his crew, at the 'sametime, a band of buccaneers, who were university of any assistance. It was finally, through the humane exertions of the above gentlemen who furnished us with these particulars, that young Mr. Coppinger obtained his freedom.

Slave traders. Eighteen persons, ahich belonged to the slave vessels sent into N. York by the Cyane, have arrived at Boston, in a merchant vessel, under charge of a midshipman, and were delivered into tlie custody of the marshal. They are chiefly foreigners and of several nations, The captain of the Endymion, however, is an American, named Andrews, and a midshipman in the navy. The Cyane had not made any **new** captures.

The late auniversary of our independence appears to have been observed more generally than usual—and the "wicked practice of reading the declaration," we are happy to say, was as generally persevered in.

Lewis, a person famous for his robbeies and escapes from prison in Pennsylvania, has been taken and lodged in the jail of Gentre county. He and his associate, Connelly, were fired upor by a party resolved to take them: the latter was killed, and Lewishimself badly wounded.— Lewis, it appears, has since died

Flour, at Lisbon, \$5 per barrel, by retail! The crop of wheat, in the United States, never was nearly so large as in the present year, and that of corn is moie promising than ever known: the value of a home market will be seen, felt aid understood by our farmers.

St. Paul's Church, Boston. -34 pews in this new church, on the ground floor, were sold for \$21,862, an average of about 615 dollars each; and 10 in the galle. y at ahont 150 each.

Specie, It is said, and we think with probability, that there never was more specie in the United States than at this present time.

Fine arts. Rembrandt Peale, of Baltinore, to whose pencil we have been indebted for several exquisite pieces, is now employed on a picture, 24 feet by 15, the subject of which is the "Court of Death," from hishop Porteus' poem.

Walker's Dictionary. The Incorpora ted Society of Teachers of the city of N. York, (says a paper of that place; have adopted Walker's dictionary as their standard of English pronunciation. Johnson's orthography antl Walker's pronunciation will doubless become the universal standard of English literature.

Pensioners. About one huadred aged soldiers of the revolution assembled at New-Haven, Con. on the 5th itist. to make application for pensions. The court seemed at first resolved to charge them \$4,75 each, for the necessary papers, to be paid for beforehand. It was impossible for many to comply with this requisition. Pubic opinion came to the aid of the veterans, and finally the judges, sheriff clerk, &c. ill resigned the fees to which they appeared to be legally entitled';

some alterationis have been made in the new Russian tariff, which is to aid the national manufactures.

The steam bout Calhoun left St. Louis was expected to make the voyage in twelve clays. This is the first expedition

## THE WHIE.

BRIDGETON, JULY 31,1820.

THE NAVY. - It appears by a state ment in the New York Columbian that Our navy including vessels building and authorised to be built, will consist of 14 ships of the line, 22 frigates, 13 ships of 14 to 32 puns, 14 brigs and 14 schooners. The expense of a ship of the line in service, is for one year 202,110 dollars, and of a frigate 134,210 dollars, exclusive of epairs.

The slave traders, prisoners to the Cy. ane, who arrived in the Portuguese schr: Maria, from St. Jago, were delivered to the marshal yesterday afternoon, VIZ— Wm. Moore, Thos. Youle, John Tall: bud, John Johnson, Charles Gilson, Thom: as Young, Thos. Gee, and Antonio Morial Gonzolus, a Portuguese.

At a dinner in honor of the 4th instant, at Georgetown, in Kentucky, the head of the table was occupied by NATHAN YOUNG, aged one hundred and eight years who had been a soldier in Brad dock's defeat, and fought in the battles of his country throughout the revolutionary

A most barbarous scene was exhibited in our streets a short time past, and wit nessed by hundreds of our citizens—A negro with his hands tied and fastened the the tail of a gig, was dragged along the Pennsylvania Avenue, like a dog through the (lust and a schorching sun, whilst his owner, going at a smart trot, was lolling in the chair at his ease. Can our civil authorities look on and suffer such an inhuman wretch to escape with impunity? Or is humanity and sympathy for our fellow beings selfishly confined to our own color only. Wask, City Gaz.

It appears by the "Journal of the Con, stitutional Government of the Havana', of the 11th ult. that upwards of \$14,000 dollars had been raised at that date, by private subscription, by the theatre, and by a bull fight, for the widows and or phans of those who fell in the massacre at Cadiz in March last.

#### COMMUNICATION. CURIOUS TRIAL.

(Concluded.)

Judge.—Mr. Hearsay please to come forward.

Do you know the defendant!

Hearsay—Yes, Sir: I have frequently heard of him, and as the former evidence stated, I have heard very little good of him, neither would I hear much, as I understood it was all false; but leaf inden, as I inderstood It was an laste, out I feel conscientious of an oath, and don't wish to say positively what I heard, out I can affirm according to the best of my knowledge and beliefs that I have heard he was a bad fellow, that he wont be cheated, and gets the best end of a bat. gain; and I have heard many things respecting his second marriage, some of which have been stated by plaintiff, and many such like, too tedious to mention; but allowing oue half to be true (that is told by me, as I dont always stick to the truth) he is not fit to live, nor fit to die, much

less to preach good tidings to his neighbors.

At this Common Sense arose, and said, he could not but be amazed at the judge for hearing suck evidence as it was so contrary to alldecorum, and the positive laws of I Am.

Accuser.—I beg that the judge will silence this fellow, for if he is suffered so to interrupt he will break the chain of the evidence, and it will puzzle the judge to have any correct recol-

Judge.—Please to keep silence. Sir: the court must not be disturbed by you,—Remember X arn judge absolute: I am done with you. To Accuser, have you any more evidence to offer.

Accuser.—Yes, Sir, here is Mr. Tale-bearear, call him if you please.

Judge.—Do you know the defendant?

Tule-bearer. Pes, sir; I have been told a gre: 1 Tale-bearer. Pes, sir; I have been told a gre; It deal about him, and am able to give you any information you may want. As for the other evidence, one has suspected and the other has heard much very likely; but E can tell that which has never thought of by any before, if Mr. Accuser will only help my recollection a little by asking me question.

Accuser. This gentleman is a man of informa-tion and much intelligence may be hard from hub; but suffice it to say, that the foregoing evidence out sumee it to say, that the foregoing evidence is true. (Asida. I fear he will tell too mucli, and may prove to our disadvantage.) Please to call Mr. Prejudice, ha is quite a positive witness.

Judge. Mr. Prejudice come forward and give evidence to the court. Do you know the defendant?

ant?

Projudice. Yes sir, I have prejudged and after judged all liis conduct, and cap swear with vengeance that all that has. been said is certain truth; I am not afraid of an oath. I have been formerly, almost stuwed out by him here; he carried himself so straight, and became soglib put the tongue, that I was reduced almost to a siteleton, but since he has broken our tradition, and got married, thanks to my friends the old Accuser and these good witnesses, I have had much better. I have a conservation of the conserv ser and these good with isses, I have had much better I ving and even gained admittance into court, and est, and drink and sleep with the old judge, and feel that I have nothing to fear. I will venture to say, that I am the strongest with its against him, and know to my satisfaction that all the truth has not been told by the former witnesses; not that I would by any means speak disrespectfully of your Suppacions on Hearsays

or Mr. Taleburer, who have very judiciously told more than sould be known, but they seem so conscientious of an oath, and donot state matters of fact; but I fee nor care for no consequen so conscientious of an oath, and donot state matters of fact, but I fer nor care for no consequences for it is indeed the very truth that he is a bad fellow, and it is quite out of the question, although I have got very stong, to tell to the court how bad it was for him tonarry so soon, but here are Mr. Ignorance and Proumption, who can tell all. But I can swear howeve, ten times over, that it is as bad as adultery, according to my opinion, but I would rather hear the candid testimony of Ignorance and his son Presupption. If I am wanted, I will not depart the county I know, however, I must stay, as the old judge will never give his opinion on this case, without first consulting me.

Judge. Have you any more witnesses, Mr. A.

Cuser. Yes, str. here is Mr. Presumption, Call him, he can tell any thing almost.

Judge. Mr. Presumption come forward and give evidence to the court.

Presumption. I beg to be excused, until you near my papa, Mr Ignorance.

Accuser. Excuse my blunder in calling the child first; it would be more in rotation to hear that grave old gentleman I acknowledge Please to call him.

Judge. Mr Ignorance whatcan you say against

Ignorance. He has committed something as bad as adultery in gettingmarried; nay I would say, it. is adultery itself, and I suspected Suspicion would have told us something re-not have been so bad, as it would not have made npt have been so bad, as it would not have made half the fuss in and about here;—it was so soon, only seven weeks; why he should have waited seven months, yea, seven years, and as he was a Preacher, I would add seven times seven years, and he should have worn crape during the whole time, and then have got some widow about his own age, which would have been about eighty: seven, and she should have had several children; then I think the grave old people would have tllien I think the grave old people would have looked tolerable; if one had been deaf and the other dumb, and neither could see with spectacles, then their children might have been a great satisfaction to them, and if the old folk? could not agree, the children on both sides could make peace between them, and settle all their affairs, and thus the remainder of their days have lived happily together. But excuse me, I am straying from the subject; another dreadful abomination he committed; his present wife doe! abomination he committed; his present wife doe? not profess religion, and that you know she ought to have done, if she had been as full of the devil as an egg is of meat; that would have beer a great satisfaction to me and to all ignorant bigoted people, that will strain at a gnat and swallow a camel; for Paul, you know, is very Plain on this subject: be not unequally yoked with unbelievers; and thus you see the devil must get him and I would add, no matter how soon.

and I would add, no matter how soon.

At this, Common Sense could no longer keep silence, he had so long\_been tortured by these evidences, and thus proceeds:

It is shocking to humanity to hear this evi dence, and a breach of the laws of I Am, whose word directs us to let all thy affairs be guided by sound wisdom and discretion.

Accuser. Here is that impudent fellow again.

I pray the court nof to he disturbed by him.

Common Sense. But I will be heard. unless you assassinate me; for I have licence from high authority, & the king hath sent me here to plead the cause of the innocent, and I must answer at the supreme coort if I do not offer my pleadings here And although Ignorance has stated the saying of an apostle, it is but in part, and on this part of his saying, instead of giving evidence; plead: against the innocent and pronounces his condem-nation. Now in order to have this passage solv-ed, according to common sense,, we must look at circumstances, at the situation of the church, &c. the church was then just emerging from heathenism, and gross idolatry, and be it remembered, that the apostle proceeds to make it plain; for what communion hath light with darkness, and what concord hath Christ with Belials or he that believeth with an infidel. No w observe the gospel of Christ was light, while heathenism and idolatry was gross darkness, &c. they were opposite, as also he that received the gospel and the heathen infidel was opposite, and thus in marrying one of those heathens, must make confusion and opposition, and a probability that the one that had received the gospel might be drawn away, and no man that will listen to me & view the passage impartially, but will admit this to be the intent and meaning of that passage; but in a Christian country the appostle has no tear-ing on any, if they have received the gospel as truth. And I (Common sense) would ask what avails profession that indeed might satisfy ignorance, and at the same time the innocent man be injured by an hypocrite, for if we can receive his testimony, he did make trial of one in whom he had great confidence as a christian, who gave him a courteous invitation to visit her, and when he came, falsified her word, exposed and abused liim, and let him go. He also states that after he was stung by his friend and sister in the church, who had been there for many years, he determined on visiting a stranger who had maintained a standing in the church much longer than he had, and just before the visit was to he made, he providentially got satisfactory notice that she was married, and was brought bed in about three days after, and her husband disowned the child, and said he was taken in by this same evidence, namely Ignorance. And now let me ask again, why should a man in a widow-ed state that sees, as the Eternal saw, that it is not good that man should be alone, labour much

not good that man should be alone, labour much to satisfy ignorance, prejudice, &c. when you believe it is impossible to satisfy them.

Jidge.—Hold your peace, you scoundrel; if you keep interrupting the court we shall not be able to dispose of this business to-day: have you come here to teach me law, thou that wast alto-gether horn in sins, dost thou teach us why we have had it handed down by all the **good** old Methodist travelling preachers that Ignorance is right, as long as I can remember; and almost any of them that have the hypochondriack bad would turn a man out of church, heels over head, and their judgment must be true, at all es vents, while they keep the right side of me.

- Common Sense. But I will be heard; I have told

Common Sense. But I will be heard; I have told you before, not that I would by any means speak disrespectful of those gentlemen whose labors have been manifestly blest by the great I Am, and no doubt wisdom shall die with them, yet know ye that they are human and may also err.

Judge. Where is Mr. Stupid Obstinacy, the constable—Here take this fellow and put him in the stocks, and keep him there during the pleasure of the Court; I am completely tired of his blab; no part of these grave gentlemen's evidence can be heard while Common Sense stays: clear the court of the villain, he is ready to rail against the court of the villain, he is ready to rail against

every thing that is disagreeable to him.

Mr. Stupid Obstinacy, the constable, enters with his staff in his hand, and takes Common Sense and confines him accordingly. Rut while going out, Common Sense calls to the judge bay. ing, sir, you must answer for this at the Supreme

Togo and the stand of this at the Supreme rout.

Judge. Take him away, constable; every tub mut stand on its own bottom:—I wont be plagued with him, at least while hearing the witnesses, if the area at ail.

Commis. Sense. Adieu.

Judge. Take him away, constable; every tub mut stand on its own bottom:—I wont be plagued with him, at least while hearing the witness.

Light of the work of the work of the witnesses, if the area and harmony.

Ignorance: I vould just state that he married too soon; why whis first wife had lived seven or eight weeks, he sight have been married, & you know that would have been abominable. I decline saying any mo, for I know too much for every one to hear.

Judge. Well come, Mr. resumption, we are now waiting to hear you.

You have had to wait a long time but you will be the concluding witness.

ness.

Presumption. Please the court: I resume to the best of my presumption, that all that has been said by all the good witnesses, is the very truth itself, and I presume the half has need been told; & as to the time of his marriage, I presume he might as well have saved the minister the trouble of coming again; he might have been married the day his wife was buried, and I presume that no one knows but it might have been intended them.

Judge I want to hear no more—I am done with

Judge I want to hear no more—I am done with him. I am absolute, and I can't give up my judg-ment when founded on such good evidence, whole whose and it is made a done with him, and I

Baltimore inspections. Among the articles inspected at Baltimore, during the quarter which ended on the 30th June ult. were 108,546 bhls., and **3,917** half bhls. wheat flour, and 1,531 casks indian **meal**; 30,156 bbls. herrings, and 7,137 do. shad 1,136 hhds, and 9,086 bbls. domestic li-

Maryland penitentiary. 254 males and 55 females, are at present confined in this establishment, variously employed in weaing, cordwaining, batting, &c.

Direct taxes. By a law passed at the late session of congress, the lands and teneinents sold for the United States' direct tares of 1815 and 1816, and bought in for the United States, may be redeemed until the 30th June. 1821, by payment of the amount of the purchase money, and an interest of twenty per cent. per annum

Public lands. At a late sale of public lands at Huntsville, it is stated that a very extensive combination of individuals was formed to keep down the price; and that after several lots had been sold it was discovered by the register and receiver, who then stopped the sale—to the great disappointment of some worthy persons who intended to purchase for actual settlenlent, and not for speculation. The circumstance seems to have caused much excitement at Huntsville.

Brownsville, Pa. July 17.

Mr. John Davidson, a student at Jefferson college, was killed by lightning on Sunday the 9th inst. The lightning struck a poplar tree against which he was leaning and the electric fluid penetrated the back of his head or neck, ran down his back and one of his legs, and tore off the heel of his boot, an which was an iron plate. He was from Franklin county.

Raleigh, N. C. July 21.

The notorious' Anthomy Metcalf is now confined in Person county jail. It is he'Ped some of the friends of the numerous women he has married, (to say nothing of his other offences,) will come for-ward and prosecute him with effect. As far the history of his life is known, he was raised in Portsmouth, Va.; when quite young was sentenced to 3 years' imprisonment in the penitentiary, for stealing a nocket book; married a woman in Hertford, one in Wilmingtoo, one in Lincoln, another in Pitt, all in this state, and how many others are not known; but if his own own confession (made when confined in our jail) is to be believed, he had married 14 wives in 1818, and we have heard of one since. His age does not exceed 30 or

A London paper of the 11th May states, that lord Cochraue had burnt 8000 pipes of brandy, private property, at Pisco, valued at \$200,000. Great clamor had been raised against Cochrane along that coast, in consequence of his piratical conduct. A farce had been got up at the Lima thea-tre, in which his lordship and his rocket expedition, had been exhibited in a most ludicrous point of view.

FRANCE.

Paris is in a very unquiet state, and alarming tumults have taken place. They originated in consequence of the debates tipon the election law. Tho debates continued to run high. . The Liberales corn-, finued to run high. The Liberales corn-, plain that troops have been called out to disperse the people. Mide Girardin said such e spectacle he had not before with riessed for thirty years. Paris, he said, resembled a captured city; troops stationed in various quarters, and posts fixed for their attendance. He felt assured that the exasperation had been excited by the applearance of the regular force. On the other hand, it is said that the conduct of llie military 'had exhibited great moderation; The groups that had been dispersed, were shouling, 'long live the emperor-' One or two lives had been lost. Frequent skirmishings had taken place in the pub. lic piaces, between groups of royalists and liberales. The weapons used were generally canes, and sticks with ferules, and the wounded were numerous. Many arrests have taken ptace.

From 3 work lately published by the academy of science in Paris, it appears that Paris contains **714,004** inhabitants, of which 25,000 are not domiciled. The average number of births annually is 21 000; and of these the proportion of male to female is twenty five to twenty four. The consumption of bread annually is 113,880,000 kilingrams; of oxen 70,0003' of heifers 9,000; of calves 78,000; of sheep 34,000; of swine 72,000; of eggs 74,000; pigeons 900,000 hectolitres.

GERMANY.

The excution of Sandt, the murderer of Kotzetze took place on the 20th of May.

A great multitude assembled to witness the execution it took place not at term o'elock, as was anyounced, but at six. He was desirous of addressing the populace, but the President of the court of justice, to whom he had given his word not to do so, reminded him, that doubtless he did not wish to perjure himself immediately previous to death.—He therefore, confined himself to merely declaring that we died for his country. He evinced much calmness, and did not accept the assistances, animates of all provided to the confined himself. tance of a minister of religion.' A great number of students from Heidleberg, who travelled with all speed, to be present at the execution, only arrived at the moment when the executioner was exhibiting the severed head. Several steeped their hand-kerchiefs in his blood. Sandt wore the German costume.

A law has lately been enacted in Louis. ianna, declaring that no debter shall be kept in the body of any gaol on mesne pro-cess, or execution at the suit of any credi-tor in that state, unless the said creditor, his agent, or attorney at law, shall pay to the keeper of the gaol, the sum of three dollars and fifty cents a week, to be paid in advance, for the use of the said debtor: and that in case the said creditor, his agent or attorney at law, should fail to pay the said sum in manner aforesaid, then the sheriff or keeper of the gaol is authorised to set the said debtor at liberty.

## FOR TEE WASHINGTON WHIG.

The grief and wo, that wring my heart; . And bid the flowing tear to start, Alone are known to me;

The look of sorrow you may trace, You see it stamped upon my face,

The cause you cannot see.

OH that I knew some faithful breast, On which my acheing head might rest And there forget its pain; is there a true and faithful heart, That of my grief will bear a part, And 'will not weep in' vain?

Should I, the young and gay address: And ask of them that friendly breast Which could my woes amend;

Alas, I fear, 'twould be in vain, And I should have to ask again, Before I found that friend.

Shall I, to ripening age then turn,' And ask of them with me to mourn? Perhaps they may comply; And when my tale of woe they hear, ' Their pitying eye may drop a tear, Their breast may beave a sigh.

But what can friends and tears avail: Can they with stand that pois nous gale; And bid its progress stop? Ah, no their pity cannot heal, Their love can't quell the grief I feel, Their sighs destroy my hopé.

But ah, there 'is a friend above. Who heals the wounds of those he loves. And makes them whole again: To him I'll flee and ask for rest I'll lean my head upon his breast,

And there forget my pain. July 20, 1820a

#### Sheriff's Sates.

PY Virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me di-rected, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the fifteenth day of August nest, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cum-berland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridge.

#### A Lot of Woodland,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain sixty acres more or less, joins lands of Jonathan Fithian, Enos Woodruff and others, also a Faum, containing ninety icres, joins George Souder.—Seized as the property of Preston Stratton, and taken in execution at the suit of James Nichols, and to be sold by James Nichols, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

# At the same time and place,

#### A Farm,

Éltuate in the township of Downs, said to contai one liundred and tifty acres mole or less joins lands of John Tubinan and others, twelve acres of meadow land joins lands of Samuel Laycock and others, together with all the lands of
the defendant.—Seized as the property of David
Mason, and taken in execution at the suit of Jocaph Cock, and to be cold by seph Cook, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

July 10, 1820—4t

## Cape-May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF MAY, 1820.

PRESENT-Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, esquires, Judges.

quires, Judges.

Ondened, On application of Lydia M'Clorg, administrative of James M'Clong, deceased, Jonathan Crawford, administrator of Thomas B. Crowell, deceased, that the creditors of the estate of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the first Tuesday of Felvuary, A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action t erefor against said administrators, the said Lydia M'Clong and Jonathan Crawford giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape-May for the space of two months, and also advertising for the like space in the paper printed in Bridgeton.

By the Court,

By the Court, Jehu Townsend, Clerk.

-May 29, 1820.—Jun 26—2m

#### Sheriff's Sale

Y Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to u. directed, will be esposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the eighth 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 Jarvis W. Brewster, in Budgaton. in Bridgeton,

#### A Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield joins lands of Ephraim Riley and other., said to contain se of Ephraim Riley and other., said to contain seventy acres; a Dwelling-House, Lot and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Nancy Woodruff and others, said to contain two acres; two Dwelling Houses and Los, also a good Stre-House and Barn, thereon, near the above described House ana Lot. A House and Lot joins laids of John Rose and others;—a number of other lots of invessed westerness. of other lots of improved woodland, the whole of the lands of the defendant. A better drscription of the property on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Ehenezer Sceley, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Brooks, Abraham

Gayres, and others, and to be sold by JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff. DAN SIMKINS, late Slieriff. WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. July 10, 1820—4t

## **PROPOSALS**

For Publishing by Subscription, a work ENTITLED,

A View of the Arguments For and against taking Lile, in civil do. ciety, for Murder,

## WITH AN APPENDIX:

BY I. THOMSON.

THE object of this treatise is to exhibit the arguments which are adduced, on which the different opinions of men are formed. The author has endeavored to present all the arguments on both sides of the subject in as concise a manner

The Appendix is designed to illustrate the last consideration in the work, by shewing wherein confinement for grand larceny has failed of producing the beneficial effect contemplated. The price when bound and lettered in a neat

duodecimo volume, will be one dollar.

To this will be added the essays of the cele brated late Dr. Rush on the punishment of death, for crimes and the effects of public punishment for grand larceny.

## RECOMMENDATION.

I have read a manuscript treatise of Mr I. Thomson, on the subject of capital punishments. The arguments are judicious and well arranged, and the deductions from them are, in my opinion just. It is well calculated to disseminate correct principles on the subject, and I therefore recom mend it as worthy of general perusal and patron

DANIEL DATOMPKINS September 13, 1819

## 1 Quadrant.

WHIG. Enquire at the Office of this for payment.

March' 13.—tf. / My 1st.

#### CUMBERLAND BANK.

Bridgeton, July 1, 1820.

vidend, for the last six months of one dollar on each share of the capital stock of this bank, which will be payable to tire stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th instruction.

Bridgeton, July 3, 1820.—3t.

#### NOTICE.

A S my wife Tabitha has left my bed and board without any just cause, I hereby forward all persons from trusting her on my account, ab I am determined to pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

John T. Wood.

Roadstown, July 3,1820

## NOTICE.

ON the morning of the 30th of May Kst, my bound boy named DAVID CORPON, aged about 19, left my house with the introduced control of the control of the man both green coattee and trowsers, fur hat lace proofs, calf skin tee and trowsers, fur hat, lacerboots, calf skin shoes, &c. I will give one doar to any person that will return him to me, c my house.

SAM EL SEELEY

Fairview, July 3, 189—3t

# By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United State is authorised by law to cause certain Laws of the United States to be offered for

Therefore, I. James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make snown that public sales for the disposal, agree ably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as fol-

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the distric of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractiona townships, viz:

August Sale. Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6,
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 October Sale. Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 1, 2, 3 and 4

1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 1, 2, 3, 4, aiid 5

At Piqua, in Ohio, on thefirst Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

A Brookville; in Indiana, on the first Monday

A Brookville; in Indiana, on the first Monday in Ocober next, for the lands which have been surreiged in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional township.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next for the lailids which have

lay in September nest, for the lailds which have been surveyed n tlie district of Terre Haute, be-ing 43 townships and fractional townships;

At Edwardsville. in Illinois, on the first Mon lay in October next, for the lands lately sur veyed in the district of Ednardsville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on

the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands sirveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships are fractional townships.

Angust sale.

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10, south of range 19, west of 5th principal meridian. 5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 6, 7, 8, and 9 do 20 do

6, 7, 8, and 9 do 21 do 5, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 22 do

October sale.

Fownships
7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, so. ofrange 23
west of 5th principal meridian.
8, 10, 11, 12 13 and 14 do 24 do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do 25 do do do 9,10,11 and 12 9,10 and 11 9 and 10 do **do** 

9 and 10 do 29 do At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Mon day in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty five townships and fractional townships

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in Xovember next, for the lands in the Milita ry Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter section and fractions, too small

or too large for bounty lost.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November nest, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, wnich were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819.

Each sale shall continue, three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commonce with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and prcceed in regular numeric.-! order The lands reserved by law for use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on theeighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,
JOSTAH MEIOS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Offict,

March' 13.—tf. / My 1st.

By Cresse Townsend, Shangar Hewitt and Ephraim Hildreth, requires, Judges of the Inferior Coff of Common Pleas of the county of ape May.

# Notice is hereby Given,

THAT on application to us by Wm. Learning, of the country of Cape May, who claims an undivided half at of all that tract or piece of LAND, situation the Middle Township and country afor aid, bounded as follows, viz: Beginning at filliam Tomlin's southward & westward cover, two rods and a half above the public landing on Goshen Creek, and running south fiftee degrees west, four perches along said and to a post, thence south seventy-five degrees east, four perches or thereabout to the fitch, now or late of Benajah Tomlins, thence for the fifteen degrees est, binding on said ditch tiorth fifteen degrees est, binding on said ditch to William Tomlins eastward corner, thence south fifty-six and a half degrees west supposed o be five perches to the beginning.

We have nominated Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Huglies and Abijah Smith, Esquires, Comnissioners to divide the said tract of land into two equal parls or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the Inn of Joseph Hand, at the Court House, on the thirty first day of July nex., a? 10 o'clock A. M the said Nicholas Willits, Thomas H. Hughes and Abiah Smith will then be appointed Commissionate the court of the cou ers to make partition of the said land pursuant to an acl., entitled "An act for the more easy partition of lands, held by coparceners, joint-terants, and tenants in common."—Passed the 11t. November, 1789.
Given under our hands this thirty-first day of

Yay, Anno Domini 1820.
Cresse Townsend, Shamgar Hewitt, Ephraim Hildreth.

Cape May, June 12th, 1820--4t

# Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1820.

PON application of Virgil M. Davis and Ruth Davis, Administrators of Abijah Davis, deceased, to lirnit a time within which the creditors of said deceased, 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.

It is ordered by the court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims within six months from the date liereof, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this count, for the space of two months, and by publishing the same in the of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to this demands with. creditor neglecting to can bit his demands with in the time limited, (such public notice being given) shall be forever barred his action therefor against said administrators.

By the Court

T. Elmer, Clk. June 12th, 1820-June 26,--2m

# White and Red Lead

Manufactured by Mordecai Lewis, & Co.

FOR SALE,

BY the single keg or larger quantity at their Pactory, corner of Pine and Schuylkill Seventh Streets, arid at

## M. & S. N. Lewis' Store,

No. 135 South F ont Street, near the Drawbridge, PHILADELPHIA. Philadelphia, July 17, 1820-3t

## By the President of the United 8tates.

WHEREAS, by 'an act of Congtess passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence count in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of preemption within the said district, shallmake known his claim and location, accordsnatimake known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws noiv in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the Presidant of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said dis-

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE. By the President,

Josiah Meigs, Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorised to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the first of November next to and send their accounts the General Land Office

## Bridgetown Mills.

THE subscriber having purchased the Mills formerly owned by Jeremiah Buck, solicits the continuation of former customers. Having employed the same person to superintend the Grist Mill that has for several years past had the care and management of her, and who has generally given satisfaction—he flatters himself that From the esperience of the superintendant; and aroun the esperience of the superintendant; and the mill being kept in complete order, she will the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real especial. Wheat, rye, flour, and orain of all beings general. Wheat, rye, flour, and grain of all kind! at the Rlill, may be had at the lowest cash

The SAW-MILL is also placed under the direction of a person acquainted with the business, and capable of attending to her. Thesawing is now reduced to the following prices—scar \$3 per th. fencing \$3 50, and Lath \$2 50. scantling

Win. Elmer. Bridgeton, May 22, 1120.-t4

#### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July tiext, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in he afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

## A Farm,

situate in tile township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore arid others, said to contain two liundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephrairn Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less: together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in executies at the; assignt Edsgrand t Shbppold Dysa Couch, and others,

#### WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is ad. ourned until Tuesday ihe 8th day of August next.

July 17 At the same time and place.

#### A Small Farm,

situate in the township of Stoe Ceek, village of Roadstown, and joins lands of Joel Fithian, Uriah Bacon and others; ssid to contain thirteen icres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Samuel Brooks, and taken in execution 3t the suit of Philip Fithian, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

June **5,** 1830.

The sale of the above property is adourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next. July 17-

#### By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled An act to authorise the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the hliauissippi Territory, and the sule of certain lands therein described, the President of the Unitrd States is authorized to cause certair. lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make knowri, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the follow-

ing lands, vizz:
On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2. E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 2. E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7,

E. Also, the lands in the tract common-

ly called Colbert's reserve."
On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W; townships 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W.; townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11. W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the soppott of schools, or 'for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June,

JAMES MONROE,

Josiah Meigs. Commissioner of the General Land Office July 10, 1820.—t1D.

## Cumberland Orphans' Court.

JUNE TERM, 1820.

ANNAH M'CONNEL, Executrix of Michaei M'Connel, deceased, Eleaznr Machem, Aoministrator of John Johnson, deceased, Samuel Davis, jun. Administrator de bonis non, of John Duffield, decensed, Edmund Sheppard, acting Executor of William Chard, Esq. deceased, Henry Shaw, Esq. Administrator of David Page, deceased, Martha Peck, Executris of John Peck, deceased, having expensive axhibited to this deceased, Martha Peck, Executris of John Peck, deceased, having severally exhibited to this court duly attested, a just and true account of the personal estates of said decedents, and also an account of the debts and credits sofar as they can be discovered, by which accounts, it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts.

Therefore, on application of said Hannah M\*
Connel, Eleazar Mayhew, Samuel Davis, junEdmund Sheppard, Henry Shaw, Esq. and Martha Peck, severally setting forth that said decedents died severally seized of lands, tenements, hered taments and real estates situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the court in the premises.

pear before the judges of this court, on the first Monday in September next, at the Court-House in Bridgeton, at 2 o'clock P. M. and show cause, if any they have, why so much of the real estates, of said decedents should not be sold as will be sufficient to satisfy the debts aild expenses which remain unpaid.

By the Tot, Elmer, Clk.

- June 26, 1820-6w