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AN ADDRESS,

Delivered at the request of a Committee of Citizens at Washington, on the occasion of reading the Declaration of Independence, on the 4th of July, 1821.

BY JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Fellow-Citizens

Until within a few days preceding that which we have again assembled to commemorate, our fathers, the people of this union, had constituted a portion of the British nation; a nation renowned in arts and arms, who, from a small island in the Atlantic ocean, had extended their dominion over considerable parts of every quarter of the globe. Governed themselves by a race of kings, whose title to sovereignty had originally been founded in conquest, spell-bound for a succession of ages under that portentous system of despotism and of superstition which, in the name of the meek and humble Jesus, had been spread over the Christian world, the history of this nation had, for a period of seven hundred years, from the days of the conquest till our own, exhibited a conflict almost continual, between the oppressions of power and the claims of right. In the theories of the crown and the mitre man had no rights. Neither the body nor the soul of the individual was his own. From the impenetrable gloom of this intellectual darkness, and the deep degradation of this servitude, the British nation had partially emerged. The martyrs of religious freedom had consumed to ashes at the stake; the champions of temporal liberty had bowed their heads upon the scaffold; and the spirits of many a bloody day had left their earthly vesture upon the field of battle, and soared to plead the cause of liberty before the throne of Heaven. The people of Britain, through long ages of civil war, had extorted from their tyrants not acknowledgments, but grants, of right. With this concession they had been content to stop in the progress of human improvement. They received their freedom as a donation from their sovereigns; they appealed for their privileges to a sign manual and a seal; they held their title to liberty, like their title to lands, from the bounty of a man; and to their moral and political chronology, the great charter of Runny Mead was the beginning of the world.

From the earliest ages of their recorded history, the inhabitants of the British islands have been distinguished for their intelligence and their spirit. How much of these two qualities, the fountains of all amelioration in the condition of men, was stifled by these two principles of subserviency to ecclesiastical usurpation, and of holding rights as the donation of kings, this is not the occasion to enquire. Of their tendency to palsify the vigor and enervate the faculties of man, all philosophical reasoning, and all actual experience, concur in testimony. These principles, however, were not peculiar to the people of Britain. They were the delusions of all Europe, still the most enlightened and most improvable portion of the earth. The temporal chain was riveted upon the people of Britain by the conquest. Their spiritual fetters were forged by subtlety working upon superstition. Baneful as the effect of these principles was, they could not forever extinguish the light of reason in the human mind. The discovery of the Mariner's Compass was soon followed by the extension of intercourse between nations the most distant, and which, without that light beaming in darkness to guide the path of man over the boundless waste of waters, could never have been known to each other. The invention of Gunpowder, which revolutionized at once the art and science of war, and the relations of peace; the revelation of India to Vasco de Gama, and the disclosure to Columbus of the American hemisphere, all resulted from the incomprehensible energies of the human intellect, bound and crippled as it was by the double cords of ecclesiastical imposture and political oppression. To these powerful agents in the progressive improvement of our species, Britain can lay no claim. For them the children of men are indebted to Italy, to Germany, to Portugal, and to Spain. All these improvements, however, consisted in successful researches into the properties and modifications

of external nature. The Religious Reformation was an improvement in the science of mind; an improvement in the intercourse of man with his Creator; and in his acquaintance with himself. It was an advance in the knowledge of his duties and his rights. It was a step in the progress of man in comparison with which the Magnet and Gunpowder, the wonders of either India, nay, the Printing Press itself, were but the paces of a pigmy to the stride of a giant. If to this step of human advancement Germany likewise lays claim to the person of Martin Luther, or in the earlier but ineffectual martyrdom of John Huss, England, may point to her Wickliffe as a yet more primitive vindicator of the same righteous cause, and may insist on the glory of having contributed her share to the improvement of the moral condition of man.

The corruptions and usurpations of the Church were the immediate objects of these reformers; but, at the foundation of all their exertions, there was a single, plain, and almost self-evident principle—that man has a right to the exercise of his own reason. It was this principle which the sophistry and rapacity of the Church had obscured and obliterated, and which the intestine divisions of the same Church itself first restored. The triumph of reason was the result of inquiry and discussion. Centuries of desolating wars have succeeded, and oceans of human blood have flowed for the final establishment of this principle; but it was from the darkness of the Cloister that the first spark was emitted, and from the arches of an University that it first kindled into day. From the discussion of religious rights and duties, the transition to that of the political and civil relations of men with one another, was natural and unavoidable; in both, the reformers were met by the weapons of temporal power. At the same glance of reason, the tiara would have fallen from the brow of priesthood, and the despotic sceptre would have departed from the hand of royalty, but for the sword by which they were protected—that sword which, like the flaming sword of the Cherubim, turned every way to debar access to the tree of life.

The double contest against the oppressors of the Church and State was too comprehensive for the faculties of the reformers of the European Continent. In Britain alone was it undertaken, and in Britain but partially succeeded.

It was in the midst of that fermentation of the human intellect which brought right and power in direct and deadly conflict with each other, that the rival crowns of the two portions of the British Island were united on the same head. It was then that, released from the manacles of ecclesiastical domination, the minds of men began to investigate the foundations of civil government. But the mass of the nation surveyed the fabric of their institutions as it existed in fact. It had been founded in conquest; it had been cemented in servitude, and so broken and moulded had been the minds of this brave and intelligent people to their actual condition, that instead of solving civil society into its first elements in search of their rights, they looked back only to conquest as the origin of their liberties, and exclaimed their rights but as donations from their kings.

The faltering assertion of freedom is not chargeable indeed upon the whole nation. There were spirits capable of tracing civil government to its foundation in the moral and physical nature of man; but conquest and servitude were so mingled up in every particle of the social existence of the nation, that they had become vitally necessary to them, as a portion of the fluid itself destructive of life, is indispensably blended with the atmosphere in which we live.

Fellow-Citizens, it was in the heat of this war of moral elements, which brought one Stuart to the block, and hurled another from his throne, that our forefathers sought refuge from its fury in the then wilderness of this Western World.

They were willing exiles from a country dearer to them than life. But they were the exiles of liberty and of conscience, dearer to them even than their country. They came too with Characters from their kings; for, even in removing to another hemisphere, they "cast, longing, lingering, looks behind," and were anxiously desirous of retaining ties of connection with their country, which, in the solemn compact of a charter, they hoped by the corresponding links of allegiance and protection to preserve.

But, to their sense of right, the character was only the ligament between them, their country, and their king. Transported to a new world, they had relations with one another, and relations with the aboriginal inhabitants

of the country to which they came, for which no royal charter could provide. The first settlers of the Plymouth colony, at the eve of landing from their ship, therefore, bound themselves together by a written covenant; and, immediately after landing, purchased from the Indian natives the right of settlement upon the soil.

Thus was a social compact formed upon the elementary principals of civil society, in which conquest and servitude had no part. The slough of brutal force was entirely cast off: all was the agreement of soul with soul.

Other colonies were successively founded, and other charters granted, until, in the compass of a century and a half, thirteen distinct British Provinces peopled the Atlantic shores of the North American continent with two millions of freemen; possessing by their position and education, in the more comprehensive and original doctrines of human rights. From their infancy, they had been treated by the parent state with neglect, harshness, and injustice. Their charters had often been disregarded and violated; their commerce restricted and shackled; their interests wantonly or spitefully sacrificed; so that the hand of the parent had been scarcely ever left, but in the alternate application of whips and scorpions.

When, in spite of all these persecutions, by the natural vigor of their constitution, they were just attaining the maturity of political manhood, a British Parliament, in contempt of the clearest maxims of natural equity, in defiance of the fundamental principle upon which British freedom itself had been cemented with British blood; on the naked unblushing allegation of absolute and uncontrollable power, undertook, by their act, to levy, without representation and without consent, taxes upon the people of America, for the benefit of the people of Britain. This enormous project of public robbery was no sooner made known than it excited throughout the colonies one general burst of indignant resistance. It was abandoned, reasserted and resumed, until fleets and armies were transported, to record, in the characters of fire, famine, and desolation, the transatlantic wisdom of British legislation, and the tender mercies of British consanguinity.

Fellow-citizens, I am speaking of days long past. Ever faithful to the sentiment proclaimed in the paper which I am about to present once more to your memory of the past, and to your forecast of the future; you will hold the people of Britain, as you hold the rest of mankind—Enemies in war, in peace Friends. The conflict for Independence is now itself but a record of history. The resentments of that age may be buried in oblivion. The stoutest hearts which then supported the tug of war are cold under the clod of the valley. My purpose is to rekindle no angry passion from its embers; but this annual solemn perusal of the instrument which proclaimed to the world the cause, of your existence as a nation, is not without its just and useful purpose.

It is not by the yearly reiteration of the wrongs endured by your fathers, to evoke from the Sepulchre of Time the shades of departed Tyranny; it is not to draw from their dread abode the frailties of an unfortunate monarch who now sleeps with his fathers, and the sufferings of whose latter days may have atonement at the bar of divine mercy for the sins which the accusing angel will read from this scroll to his charge; it is not to exult in the great moral triumph by which the Supreme Governor of the world crowned the cause of our country with success. No; the purpose for which you listen with renewed and never-languishing delight to the reading of this paper is of a purer and more exalted cast. It is sullied with no vindictive recollection. It is degraded by no rankling resentment. It is inflated with no vain and idle exultation of victory. The Declaration of Independence, in its primary purport, was merely an *occasional* state paper. It was a solemn exposition to the world, of the causes which had compelled the people of a small portion of the British empire to cast off the allegiance, and renounce the protection of the British king; and to dissolve their social connexion with the British people. In the annals of the human race, the separation of one people into two is an event of no uncommon occurrence. The successful resistance of a people against oppression, to the downfall of the tyrant, and of tyranny itself, is the lesson of many an age, and of almost every clime. It lives in the venerable records of Holy Writ. It beams in the brightest pages of profane

The Declaration of Independence—read, on this occasion, from the original, which is in the office of the Department of State.

history. The names of Pharaoh and Moses, of Tarquin and Junius Brutus, of Geisler and Tell, of Christiern and Gustavus Vasa, of Philip of Austria, & William of Orange, stand in long array through the vista of Time, like the Spirit of Evil and the Spirit of Good, in embattled opposition to each other, from the mouldering ages of antiquity to the recent memory of our fathers, and from the burning plains of Palestine to the polar fast of Scandinavia. For the independence of North America, there were ample and sufficient causes in the laws of moral and physical nature. The tie of colonial subjection is compatible with the essential purposes of civil government, only when the condition of the subordinate state is, weakness, incompetent to its own protection. Is the greatest moral purpose of civil government the administration of justice? And, if justice has been truly defined the constant and perpetual will of securing to every one his right, how absurd and impracticable is that form of polity in which the dispenser of justice is in one quarter of the globe, and he to whom justice is to be dispensed is in another; where "moons revolve and oceans roll between the order and its execution;" where time and space must be annihilated to secure to every one his right. The tie of colonial subjection may suit the relations between a great naval power and the settlers of a small and remote island in the incipient stages of society; but was it possible for British intelligence to imagine, or British sense of justice to desire, that, through the boundless ages of time, the swarming myriads of freemen, who were to civilize the wilderness, and fill with human life the solitudes of this immense continent, should receive the mandates of their earthly destinies from a council chamber at St. James's, or bow forever in submission to the omnipotence of St. Stephen's Chapel. Are the essential purposes of civil government to administer to the wants, and to fortify the infirmities of solitary man? To unite the sinews of numberless arms, and combine the councils of multitudes of minds, for the promotion of the well-being of all? The first moral element, then, of this composition is sympathy between the members of which it consists; the second is sympathy between the giver and the receiver of the law.

The sympathies of men begin with the affections of domestic life. They are rooted in the natural relations of husband and wife, of parent and child, of brother and sister; thence they spread through the social and moral propinquities of the neighbour and friend, to the broader and more complicated relations of countryman and fellow citizen; terminating only with the circumference of the globe which we inhabit, in the co-extensive charities incident to the common nature of man. To each of these relations, different degrees of sympathy are allotted by the ordinances of nature. The sympathies of domestic life are not more sacred and obligatory, but closer and more powerful, than those of neighborhood and friendship. The tie which binds us to our country; is not more holy in the sight of God, but it is more deeply seated in our nature, more tender and endearing, than that looser link which merely connects us with our fellow mortal man.

It is a common government that constitutes our country. But in that association, all the sympathies of domestic life and kindred blood, all the moral ligatures of friendship and of neighborhood, are combined with that instinctive and mysterious connection between man and physical nature; which binds the first perceptions of childhood in a chain of a sympathy with the last gasp of expiring age, to the spot of our nativity, and the natural objects by which it is surrounded. These sympathies belong and are indispensable to the relations ordained by nature between the individual and his country. They dwell in the memory and are indelible in the hearts of the first settlers of a distant colony. These are the feelings under which the children of Israel "sat down by the rivers of Babylon, and wept when they remembered Zion." These are the sympathies under which they "hung their harps upon the willows," and instead of songs of mirth, exclaimed, "If I forget thee, O Jerusalem, let my right hand forget her cunning." But these sympathies can never exist for a country which we have never seen. They are transferred in the breasts of the succeeding generations, from the country of human institution, to the country of their birth; from the land of which they have only heard, to the land where their eyes first opened to the day. The ties of neighborhood are broken up, those of friendship can never be formed, with an intervening ocean; and the natural ties of domestic life, the all-subduing sympathies of love, the indissoluble bonds of marriage, the heart-riveted kindness of consanguinity, gradually wither and perish in the lapse of a few generations. All the elements which form the basis of that sympathy between the individual and his country are dissolved. Long before the Declaration of Independence, the great mass of the people of America and of the people of Britain had become total strangers to each other. The people of America were known to the people of Britain only by the transactions of trade; by shipments of lumber and flaxseed, indigo and tobacco. They were known to the government only by half a dozen colonial agents, humble, and often spurned suiters at the feet of power, and by royal governors, minions of patronage, sent, from the footstool of a throne beyond the seas, to rule a people of whom they knew nothing; as if an inhabitant of the moon should descend to give laws to the dwellers upon earth. Here and there, a man of letters and a statesman, conversant with all history, knew something of the colonies, as he knew something of Cochinchina and Japan. Yet even the prime minister of England, urging upon his omnipotent Parliament laws for grinding the colonies to submission could talk, without amazing or diverting his hearers, of the island of Virginia; even Edmund Burke, a man of more ethereal mind, *apologizing* to the people of Bristol for the offence of sympathizing with the distresses of our country, ravaged by the fire and sword of Britons, asked indulgence for his feelings on the score of general humanity, and expressly declared that the Americans were a nation utter strangers to him, and among whom he was not sure of having a single acquaintance. The sympathies, therefore, most essential to the communion of country were, between the British and American people, extinct. Those most indispensable to the just relation between sovereign and subject, had never existed and could not exist between the British government and the American people. The connexion was unnatural; and it was in the moral order, no less than in the positive decrees of Providence, that it should be dissolved.

Yet, fellow-citizens, these are not the causes of the separation assigned in the paper which I am about to read. The connexion between different portions of the same people, and between a people and their government, is a connexion of duties as well as of rights. In the long conflict of twelve years which had preceded and led to the Declaration of Independence, our fathers had been not less faithful to their duties, than tenacious of their rights. Their resistance had not been rebellion. It was not a restive and ungovernable spirit of ambition bursting from the bonds of colonial subjection; it was the deep and wounded sense of successive wrongs, upon which complaint had been only answered by aggravation, and petition repelled with contumely, which had driven them to their last stand upon the adamant rock of human rights.

It was then, fifteen months after the blood of Lexington and Bunker's Hill, after Charlestown and Falmouth, fired by British hands, were but heaps of ashes, after the ear of the adder had been turned to two successive supplications to the throne; after two successive appeals to the people of Britain, as friends, countrymen and brethren; to which no responsive voice of sympathetic tenderness had been returned—

"Nought but the noise of drums and timbrels loud,
"Their children's" cries unheard that passed thro' fire
"To the grim idol!"—

Then it was, that the thirteen United Colonies of North America, by their delegates in Congress assembled, exercising the first act of sovereignty by right ever inherent in the people, but never to be resorted to, save at the awful crisis when civil society is dissolved into its first elements, declared themselves free and independent states, and two days afterwards, in justification of that act, issued this unanimous Declaration of the Thirteen United States of America.

[Here Mr. Adams read, from the original lying before him, the Declaration of Independence.]
(To be concluded in our next.)

EDUCATION.

Anecdote of Lycurgus.—Lycurgus, the Spartan law-giver, to show his countrymen the vast importance of education, by reason of its influence in forming the minds and manners of a people, caused two whelps of the same litter to be bred in quite different ways; whereby the one became sluggish and ravenous, the other of a good

gent, and skilled in hunting. Finding the experiment to answer his design, he soon took an occasion at an assembly of the Lacedaemonians to discourse on this subject, and addressed them in the following manner:

"It is of great advantage, fellow citizens, to the acquirement of virtue, when any one is trained up in the customary practice of wholesome instructions, and precept, which I will presently let you see by example."—Or this, he ordered the young dogs to be brought into the midst of the hall, where was set before them a vessel, in which meat had been frequently boiled, and a live hare.—Whereupon, according to their different breeding, one flew to the hare, and the other as greedily ran to the vessel.

The spectators were surprised; and as they were musing what should be the intent of his introducing the whelps after this manner, he said to them, "this is what I before told you; you perceive these creatures do as they were taught, for though they are both of a litter yet the diversity of breeding has made one a good hound, and the other a cur, good for nothing but to lick pots and dishes."

THE WHIG. BRIDGETON, MONDAY, AUGUST 6, 1821.

"A Republican" is informed, that his remarks on Mr. Thomson's Oration is unavoidably omitted in this, but shall appear in our next number.

WARNING TO BOYS.
On the afternoon of Thursday last, two boys went into the Cohanzey to bathe, a short distance above this town. One of them who could swim a little, went into the stream, and the other, allured by his companion, ventured after him beyond his depth, and was carried down by the tide. The boy who could swim, finding his companion in danger, swam after and caught by the hand. While endeavoring to keep him up, they floated down until within a few rods of the bridge, when the boy who could not swim went down, which so frightened the other that he was no longer able to keep himself from sinking also. His cries brought a number of persons immediately to the water-side—several of whom plunged in and went to his relief. He was caught after going down the second time, and carried to the shore. On approaching the bank, and recovering his breath, his cries of "John Mulford is drowned! Oh! John Mulford is drowned!" soon made it known that another boy had gone down. The man who conveyed this boy to the shore, on taking hold of him, and letting his feet fall, touched something which, on hearing that Mulford had gone down, he supposed was his body, instantly returned, and found him lying on the bottom of the creek. On taking him up it was found that life was not extinct, and he was with a little exertion soon restored.—One minute or two longer in the water, at most, would have given him a release from his clay tenement. How careful should parents be to prevent their children from going into the water unseasonably, and remaining in it too long.

For the Washington Whig.
Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.
Gentlemen—To prove that the person who signs himself Mentor (in your last paper) is totally ignorant both of the propriety of writing prose and poetry, will be no difficult task to perform. He says, "poetry may be called a revel of the imagination, in which it seizes, sports with, and feasts upon the flowers of nature." Now we all know, that the greatest variety of poetry neither seizes, sports with, or feasts upon flowers. In the very next sentence, he shows his ignorance of punctuation, in endeavoring to connect the remainder of his address with the

first part; the substance of which you may find in any old periodical work on poetry (where he places a semicolon instead of a period) in order to attach to it "the severity of public censure is poor compensation for the mere pleasure of having made rhymes and published them;" his own production. In the next place, he says "it is possible for a poet to form a true estimate of the value of his performance; and when he does so, though modesty may prevent, yet he fears not to associate his name with his productions. How is it possible for any one to associate his name when modesty prevents him? Can he do, and not do, at the same time? Mr. Mentor must be a very blind fellow to stumble over every piece of rhyme that has been inserted in the Whig as late original productions, and pass upon mine as a fit subject of displeasure to him. Mine is a very good song, and goes well to a very celebrated tune; and if Mentor calls at the office of this paper, he will learn who can sing it for him. Look, now, at the pieces signed Pindar and Brutus, in the paper before this, and note the absurdities I'll shew in them; without having recourse to preceding pieces, which are literally crammed with error. Brutus's "Farewell"—Stanza 1st—"On all thy virtues let me dwell." How can there be virtues in farewell? Virtues belong to persons, not to things. Then comes the "go'st," a perfect wonder in versification! 2d v. Read the whole of this verse, and tell us the meaning and sense of it.—3d v. Did you ever know, read or hear of the wind raining—from having caught "falling tears?" This would be contrary to the principles of the immortal Franklin: "Save the round drops that speak."—4th v. See how he apostrophises the word bewildered.—He says, "wilder'd brain beset." 5th v. I should like to know where he got the word "witching" from: In the next line he talks of "beguiling woes," while Pindar, in his piece below Brutus's, "beguiles blessings."

I conclude with advising Mr. Mentor to turn to the Whig of July 23d, and read the fable of the Ass and Nightingale.

A BRIDGETON RHYMER.

DELIVERY OF EAST FLORIDA.
The Robert Fulton brought Charleston papers which contain accounts from St. Augustine, of the delivery of that post to the American troops on the 10th inst. The inhabitants appeared well pleased with the exchange. The following were the proceedings on the occasion. The command was taken by Captain Bell, Colonel Butler being absent.

"At 5 A. M. salute was fired from the fort by the Spanish troops, and the Spanish flag hoisted.

"At 3 P. M. the American flag was hoisted up with the Spanish, and the troops landed at the South Battery, and marched immediately to the fort. At 4 P. M. they marched in, and the Spanish troops marched out; the Spanish flag was then taken down.

PROCLAMATION.

By Col. Joseph Coppinger, Governor of East Florida.—[Translation.

To the Inhabitants of East Florida.
On the 10th inst. possession of this Province will be given to Col. Robert Butler, the Commissioner legally appointed by the United States. The Spanish officers and troops will therefore evacuate said territory on the day above mentioned, as the same will be occupied by the officers and troops of the United States, agreeable to the treaty concluded at Washington on the 22d of February, 1819—the Royal Warrant of the 24th of October ultimo, and other orders in my possession, as a commission for the delivery of said Province. As soon as the delivery is effected, the Spanish authority in the exercise of its functions, will cease, and the American commence.

It is my duty to inform you of this important change. I have already stated to you the stipulation made by our government to secure to you the free exercise of the Catholic religion—the possession of your property, and all the enjoyments that the treaty guarantees. I have also informed you of the privileges and protection offered by our government to all those who may wish to emigrate to any of the Spanish dominions and particularly the island of Cuba. I now cease to command, but shall remain with you the limited time for the fulfilment of some particulars of my commission, which resolution I expect will receive the sanction of my superiors. Meanwhile, those desirous of removing to the Havana, will always find me ready to render them all the

assistance which lies in my power; and wherever I am placed, to testify to you the particular esteem and regard you are entitled to.

Floridians—You are now going to give a signal proof of your virtues, by obeying his majesty's commands. With this change may all the vicissitudes that circumstances have made you suffer with such heroic resignation, cease.—As a witness of my desire, and a proof of the sacrifices you have made to your country, I shall, as I always have done, bear testimony of all those I am apprized of, who may require it.

I flatter myself with the idea you will be happy—which is the sincere wish of
Your friend and fellow-citizen,
JOSEPH COPPINGER, Colonel.
St. Augustine, 7th July, 1821.

Ten vessels with Spanish troops, ammunition guns, &c. were to sail from St. Augustine for Havana on the 14th, under convoy of the U. S. schr. Porpoise.

Gen. Jackson was encamped on the 1st inst. with a detachment of troops, about 15 miles from Pensacola. He was to commence the duties of his office on the 10th. Col. Forbes had arrived at Pensacola.

CHARLESTON, July 21.

From St. Augustine.—By the arrival yesterday of the U. S. schr. Tartar, lieutenant Paine, who left St. Augustine on Sunday last, we learn that the fleet of transports under convoy of the U. S. schr. Porpoise, were still at anchor off that port, but were expected to sail for Havana next day.—The Spanish commissioner, Aredonde; and Mr. Coppinger son of the late Governor, are passengers in the Porpoise.

The COLUMBUS 74, Commodore BAINBRIDGE, and brig Spark, Capt. ELTON, have arrived at Boston from the Mediterranean. They left Gibraltar, on the 6th June—the Constitution frigate having arrived there on the 4th. The U. S. ship Ontario sailed from Gibraltar for Tunis 23d May. The Columbus has on board the Statue of Washington, by CANOVA for the State of North-Carolina. Gibraltar papers to the 30th May were received at Boston, but contain no news of importance.

Variety.

Rev. Hooper Cummings.—At the late anniversary commencement of "Athenian College" (at Meadville, Pa.) the degree of Doctor of Divinity was conferred on this gentleman; and that of Doctor of Laws on Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell, and the Rev. Timothy Clowes.

Major Andre.—We understand the Duke of York has ordered the British Consul in New York to cause the remains of this gallant and unfortunate victim of treachery, to be disinterred, and sent to England, to be buried in Westminster Abbey, near the monument erected many years ago to his memory.

New Orleans.—It is stated in some of our southern papers that this city is unusually sickly. Two men who had been gambling at a tavern near Richmond, quarrelled and fought, and finally one drew a pistol and shot the other through the head. The murdered was intoxicated, the murderer sober. The latter has surrendered himself to the civil authority.

Lord Castlereagh gets a pension of 8,000 pounds sterling per annum. Lord Eskine gets 4,000, and the Duke of York 40,000.

The Treasurer of the American Bible Society acknowledged the receipt of \$1832, during the month of June, in which time \$1444 worth of Bibles were issued from the depository.

A writer in a Philadelphia paper, says for a number of years he has been in the practice of plucking one half of the peaches off his trees, while the fruit was small; and that he has abundant crops every season. He premises that the quantity of fruit which a tree bears in a plentiful season, so exhausts it, that it requires one or two years to recruit.

There is a vegetable which is used in S. America as a substitute for potatoes, which it very much resembles, called *Arracacha*; it is more tender and easy of digestion than the potato, and makes fine starch, and a variety of pastry work. The Editor of the American Farmer is endeavoring to introduce it into this country.

The Turkish Grand Seigneur, with 800 of his concubines, has gone to his seat in Asia.

It is a common opinion, that every generation of man is less in stature, as well as shorter lived, than that which preceded it. It seems quite settled that every thing grows less and less, except taxes and straw bonnets.

Cure for Hysterics.—Before the introduction of tea, the ladies spent their afternoons over a cup of good mulled wine, and perhaps it would have been as well if the practice had continued. Hysterics were then little known.—*Dr. Hunter's Men and Manners.*

The interest of the national debt of Great Britain, amounts to about one pound sterling every second of time; to sixty pounds in the minute; and 3600 pounds in the hour.

An English philosopher, when called upon for the abstract definition of man, described him to be a *tax-paying animal*.

It is ascertained from experiment, that horse fed on bruised oats, will look as well and do as much labor, as one fed on double the quantity of the grain not bruised.

Dr. Cartwright, of England, has invented a singular machine which he calls the Centaur:—He proposes to effect, by this machine, with the easy exertion of two men, the draft of a loaded carriage, with a speed and security far beyond the capability of a horse. It has gone 6 miles an hour with a considerable load, going up hill without difficulty, and passing rapidly down steep declivities in perfect safety.

A manufactory of paper from straw has been established at Okaman, near Warsaw, the success of which is expected to reduce the price of paper. The proprietor intends to prepare a kind of paper fit for roofs, which is to be water and fire proof.

At New-York, a Mrs. Conner, who has been a sort of wholesale dealer in counterfeit money for many years past, and always contrived to elude punishment until now, has at length been convicted of passing it knowing it to be such, and sentenced to the state prison for life. It is said she had been the ruin of many young men, whom she employed in the business, and then gave them up, as occasion required to save herself.

In some parts of Maryland, we understand the flax harvest will be better in both quality and quantity than it was ever known before; and we may hope that the sail cloth manufactured at Patterson (N. J.) next year, will be made out of American materials.

Six thousand bolts of sail duck, were made at Patterson (N. J.) and in one year, which is pronounced by those experienced in the nautical affairs, to be worth for service from 30 to 50 per cent more than canvass imported from Russia.

It is said that potato water thrown upon fruit trees, will effectually destroy caterpillars.

The publishers of a certain book in Connecticut, advertised it for sale, price so much in boards. A farmer, desirous of purchasing a copy, and having a saw-mill on his place, loaded a waggon with boards, and proceeded to the publishers, a journey of several miles. Upon receiving the copy, he pointed to the waggon as containing the pay for it, to the surprise and great diversion of the bookseller and by-standers. The countryman, boards and all, had to retrace their steps, without being accompanied by the washed-for book.

Hard Times.—We learn from "undoubted authority," that a person in Kentucky, who, as the phrase is, was "hard run" for money, lately mortgaged his plantation for the want of one hundred and twenty dollars; the first use he made of the money thus received, was to purchase a *Leghorn Bonnet* for his wife, at the moderate price of *Thirty Dollars!*

S. V. Merrick & Co. of Philadelphia, have advertised that they can make engines to throw water 190 feet.

A few days since, two men were digging chains at a beach near Patocque, L. I. when one of them dug out of the sand, near low water mark, a tarpaulin hat, with about 200 Spanish dollars, tied tight therein. The cash was quite discolored, and is supposed to have been buried a number of years since, or possibly to have been thrown on shore by the surf.

A lieutenant of a Neapolitan ship of war of 12 guns, has written to the Cortes, that he has entered the port of Barcelona, fitted with emigrants.—He offers his vessel to the nation; the crew, and their leader offer their services to Spain. The Cortes have expressed their satisfaction with the petition.

To clear houses, barns, &c. of Rats and Mice.—Gather the plant dog's tongue, the cynoglossum officinale of Linnaeus, which grows abundantly in every field, at the period when the sap is in its full vigor, bruise it with a hammer, or otherwise, and lay it in the house, barn, or granary, infested by rats or mice, and those troublesome animals will immediately shift their quarters.

Capt. Downs, commander of the U. States frigate Macedonian, recently returned from a cruise in the southern ocean, arrived in this city on Wednesday last.—*Nat. Int.*

A powder-mill at Westfield, Mass. blew up on Friday, the 14th ult. One young man was killed by the explosion. A census of the city of Montreal, taken this year, fixes the number of inhabitants at 30,000.

A boy not 15 years old, is in prison in Richmond on a charge of having robbed the Presbyterian church of bibles, hymn-books, &c.

During a thunder storm on Tuesday, at New York, as a little girl was catching water from a spout at the corner of a house, she was struck dead by a flash of lightning. Same day, the mast of a vessel at Corlear's Hook was shattered to pieces by lightning, and a man knocked down but not much injured. Same day a young man was killed with lightning at New Utrecht; and a negro at Flushing.

Longitude.—Dorcas Lomax died in Baltimore on Monday last, aged one hundred and eleven years.

The common meadow spear grass is said to be infected this season with the pur or ergot, a disease which frequently affects rye. It is supposed the hoof disorder in cattle is owing to their eating grass in this diseased state.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

By the packet ship James Monroe, from Liverpool, arrived at New-York.

LONDON, June 19.
Vienna, June 2.—Forty vessels, laden with grain and other articles from Egypt, destined for the Turkish army, have been taken in the Archipelago.

Vienna, June 4.—Letters from Warren, state that the American Squadron has committed hostilities against some Turkish ships. It is asserted that the presence of the naval force of America has greatly aided the cause of the Greeks in the Archipelago. The Americans evinced their joy at the emancipation of the Greeks, by salutes of artillery.

Hamburg, June 14.—The postscript to a commercial letter from Vienna says, "official news has been received, that the Turks entered Bucharest on the 28th of May, that they behaved well, and that Prince Ypsilanti had with difficulty escaped."—*Borsen Hall List*, June 14.

LONDON, June 21.—We copy the following paragraph from the Morning Chronicle:

"The Queen has written another letter, demanding a proper place for her accommodation in Westminster Hall and the Abbey at the ceremony of the coronation. To be crowned depends on his Majesty's pleasure; but there is not a precedent on record of a Queen Consort being denied a place as a spectator on such an occasion; besides, waiving all claim as Queen Consort, she conceives herself entitled to a distinction as a Princess of Brunswick."

We have received the following intelligence by express:

"A courier dispatched from Bucharest on the 28th of May, has brought the news of the evacuation of that capital by the rebels, and of the peaceable entrance of the vanguard of the Turkish army. Kiaya Mahomed, Pacha of Silistria, commander of this corps of about 12,000 men, had advanced on the 27th to Tralinsie, five leagues from Bucharest, and on the following day, to the environs of the city itself, without the smallest resistance being attempted by the troops of any of the various parties."

Augsburg, June 14.—A corps of about 800 Greeks, flying from Yassy, came to take refuge at Skoleni, within the Russian territory, but entrance was rigorously denied them. These unhappy men then turned their steps, in straggling parties, towards the river Pruth, in order to escape the fury of their Ottoman pursuers.

Frankfort, June 18.—By an order of the Imperial Aulic Council, fugitives from Moldavia and Wallachia are to be allowed to enter Transylvania, so long as there is no Turkish army in those provinces; but as soon as such an army has entered them, they are to be repelled by force, as rebels.

An article dated "Frontiers of Moldavia, 20th of May," in the Gazette of to-day, gives a rather more detailed statement of the storming of Galacz by the Turks, on the 13th of May. The number of Greeks in the place was about 2000, above 4000 having marched to Wallachia; and the knowledge of this induced the Turks to attack it with 6000 men. The number of the killed is stated at 5000; the Turks, after the defeat of the Greeks, having massacred all the inhabitants, including women and children, and then set the town on fire.

"The manner in which both parties carry on the contest excites indignation. It is mostly unarmed persons who are sacrificed. The Mussulmen and the Greeks vie with each other in cruelty. In the Morea and Negropont, they found victims for their fury. Patraso and Athens have fallen a prey to the flames. There, and in Zea, Tino, and Nyconne, the most dreadful murders were committed in cold blood by both parties. Smyrna, too was lately the scene of many excesses, but the arrival of some English and French men of war affords security to the Franks, and will probably check the Greek pirates.

"The island of Spezia, Hydra, and Ipsara have 70 vessels in the Archipelago, some of which carry from 16 to 20 guns. They examine the merchantmen of all nations, and seize all Turkish property on board, without respect to any flag. These modern bucanians have even chased ships of war; have taken a Turkish brig, and blown up a small vessel.

LATEST FROM NAPOLEON.

Private letters from St. Helena, of the 25th April, have reached London. The Emperor had not entirely recovered from the serious indisposition under which he had laboured for some time past, and scarcely ever left his new house. It will be perceived that this account is to two days later than that published yesterday from an arrival at Charleston.—*N. Y. Post.*

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Against Drowning.

It has been ascertained by numberless experiments that the face can be kept sufficiently above the surface of the water to breathe freely for any length of time. In salt water, a person lying on his back, will have his whole face, part of his breast, and at times even his knees above the surface. In fresh water he cannot remain in this position without effort; but from the superior lightness of the water his lower extremities will gradually sink, till he obtains a vertical or standing position. Now, here is the danger. A person finding himself in this sinking state, and fancying himself drowning, raises his arms, and begins to slap the water to keep himself from going down. He accordingly sinks in earnest; for his arms raised above his head, add to the specific gravity of the mass of his body, and this causes his head to immerse almost immediately, whereas if he had the presence of mind to keep his hands and arms under water, and his face supine, upwards, he would find that as soon as his body had attained a vertical position, he would sink no farther; and provided he was in health, and the water smooth, he might float in this manner for hours.

The inexperienced may depend upon this as a fact, the truth of which a thousand experiments would confirm.—Montreal Herald.

The Nuptials.—A young man having long wooed a buxom dame, at last found a moment so favourable that he persuaded her to accompany him to a Scottish justice of the peace, to have the ceremony performed between them. They stood very meekly under the operation, until the magistrate was laying the damsel under obligations to obey her husband. "Say no more about that sir," said the half-made husband, "if this hand remain upon this body, I'll make her obey me." "Are we married yet?" said the exasperated maiden to this ratifier of covenants between man and woman. "No," said the wondering justice. "Ah! very well," cried she, enraptured, "we will finish the remainder to-morrow," and away skipped the damsel, congratulating herself on her narrow escape.

New Method of swearing out of Goal!—A person lately committed to Goal not a hundred miles from Salem, charged with a heinous crime, and his understanding not of the most exalted stamp, immediately after he was locked up, began in a loud and boisterous manner to utter all the oaths he could recollect or invent, in rapid succession. The gaoler hearing a great noise, went to the prisoner's apartment, and asked him what was the matter? He replied with perfect simplicity, that he had of ten heard of people swearing out of goal, and he was trying to get out in the same way!

A distinguished gentleman of Pennsylvania, whose nose and chin are both very long, and who had lost his teeth, whereby his nose and chin were brought pretty near together, was told, "I am afraid your nose and chin will fight before long, they approach each other very menacingly." "I am afraid of it myself," replied the gentleman, "for a good many words have passed between them already."

A traveller, on his return from the state of Ohio, where he had been to purchase a farm, in that "land of milk and honey," gave this account of the State of Promise—"Sir, as I was driving my team, I observed a hat in the path; I reached with my whip-stick to take it from the mud—"What are you doing with my hat?" cried a voice under it. I soon discovered under the chapeau a brother emigrant up to his ears in the mire. "Pray let me help you out," said I. "Thank you said the bemired traveller, "I have a good long legged horse under me, who has carried me through worse sloughs than this, I am only stopping to breathe my nag as this is the firmest footing I have found in 50 miles.

God never refuses any thing to his children but with the intention of giving them something better.

Bank Note Exchange.

Table listing bank notes from various locations including New Hampshire, Massachusetts, Rhode Island, Connecticut, New York, and New Jersey.

Table listing bank notes from Pennsylvania, Delaware, and Maryland.

Table listing bank notes from Virginia and other regions.

MARRIED, On the 23rd ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Elijah Davis, to Miss Margaret Ayres, both of Salem county.

WRITING, DEEDS, BONDS, LEASES, And every other kind of Writing done with neatness, accuracy and dispatch, at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms.

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 Diverty and other applying creditors, against the goods, chattels and lands of David Johnson an absent debtor, having by order of said court, sold the lands of said David Johnson, agreeable to the act of Assembly in that case made and provided, therefore the plaintiff, and other applying creditors are requested to attend at the Inn of Lydia M'Clung, 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.

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.

Sheriff's Sale. By virtue of a writ of Fi. Fa. 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 township 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 McIlwaine, &c.—Seized as the property of Joseph McIlwaine and wife, Paul Busti and others, defendants, taken in execution at the suit of Charles Ellis, complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. June 5.—July 14, 1821.—ts

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.

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

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 Roads town. 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.

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 Slebhams, and taken in execution at the suit of James Daimont, and to be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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 Samuel Seeley and Henry Mulford, and to be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. Bridgeton, June 23, 1821—July 23—ts

Sheriff's Sale.

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

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. May 11.—June 11, 1821.—ts 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. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. July 17, 1821.—23—ts

Sale of Real Estate. BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the Court House, in the Middle Township, on the first Tuesday in February last, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Esther Hand, Innkeeper, in the county aforesaid,

ON SATURDAY, The 25th day of August next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described Property, belonging to the estate of 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.

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.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE. BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the court house in the Middle township, on the last Tuesday of May last, will be sold At Public Vendue, At the house of Lydia M'Clung, Innkeeper in the county aforesaid, ON SATURDAY, The 25th day of August next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day; the following described property, belonging to the estate of Eli Camp, deceased; situate in the Upper township, county aforesaid, on the public road from Dennis Creek to Leesburg, adjoining lands of Isaiah Christian, Jonathan Scull and others, containing fifteen Acres with a large Two Story House on the premises.

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.

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 Smith 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 Dand and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. July 16, 1821.—2

Sheriff's Sale. BY Virtue of a writ of Fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of August next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between twelve and five o'clock in the afternoon of said day, will be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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. Hays; forty Acres joins Nor'on Q. 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 Cragg, and others, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff. WM. R. FITZHIAN, 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. WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

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 Abimadab 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 Cobanzey Creek, below the present Grist Mill with the water right, the same being one third of one half of the whole stream. 5. The undivided one fourth part of a Tract of WOODLAND in the township of Downe, containing about two hundred Acres; well timbered with Pine and Oak, and about three miles from the landings on Maurice River, late the property of Wm. Whitaker.

Cumberland Orphans' Court, JUNE TERM, 1821.

Renner Dare, Administrator of Daniel Dare, deceased, Charles Tonkin and George W. Tonkin, Administrators of Joseph Tonkin, deceased, James Dalley 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 Dragstrom guardian of Matilda Henderson, Clark Henderson, Allison Henderson and John Henderson, severally setting forth that said minors are indebted for their support and maintenance, and praying a decree for sale of real estate for the payment of said debts. It is therefore ordered, That all persons interested in the Lands, Tenements and Real Estates of said decedents, and said minors do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court 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 Adjoined Sheriff's Sale. The lands of Lorenzo Lawrence and others, which was to have been sold on Monday, the 11th 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. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. July 17th, 1821—23—ts

Notice to Claimants.

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

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

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

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

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

And that time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further—

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

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

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

By order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission
Under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty.
July 2—108

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of a writ fieri facias, issued out of the court of Chancery, N. Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 31st day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, all that

Tract of Land,

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

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

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

Auditor's Sale.

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

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgeton, on the west side of Cohanze creek, with two Dwelling Houses thereon, fronting on Water street, adjoining lands of John Shannon, Alexander Bowie and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre, now occupied by Wm. S. Brooks and others, as the property of Henry Smith, an absconded debtor. Seized on attachment at the suit of Enoch Boon, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by JAMES HOOD,
David Lupton,
Peter Slesman,
July 2—ts

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL AND WATER POWER,

Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy village of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of Cohanze; the Mill is 36 by 40 feet, 5 stories high, the 1st of stone, the 2d and 3d of wood, all of excellent materials and workmanship, is two years old, has two water-wheels and two run of the first quality French Bur Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wall, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the state; extending to the town of Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; ten or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 tons of river craft, and a Mail Establishment to and from Philadelphia every day (Sundays excepted).

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

Thirty thousand two-foot SINGLES,

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

DAVID REEVES,
June 25, 1821.—if Bridgeton.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,
JUNE TERM, 1821.

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

It is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Administrators.
By the Court,
F. 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.
W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 10.

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 aches, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

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

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

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

In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or. Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with head aches, depression of the spirits, head aches, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from a more or less impure and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulur Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, 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, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholice, 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. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

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

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

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

The Melangers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and 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 cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

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

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States. At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11.
1, 2, 6, 7, 8, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.

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

Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3
12 to 16, 4 and 5

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

Townships 15, 16, and 17, in ranges 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, and 11
15 and 16, in range 12.

At Jackson, in the county of Cape Girardeau, in Missouri, on the first Monday of September next, for the sale of thirty-four townships, viz:

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14
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,
JOSHUA 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. BEAD, Cashier.
July 9—3t