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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.

(Concluded.)

It is not, let me repeat, fellow-citizens, it is not the long enumeration of intolerable wrongs concentrated in this Declaration; it is not the melancholy catalogue of alternate oppression and entreaty, of reciprocated indignity and remonstrance, upon which, in the celebration of this anniversary, your memory delights to dwell. Nor is it yet that the justice of your cause was vindicated by the God of battles; that in a conflict of seven years, the history of the war by which you maintained that Declaration, became the history of the civilized world; that the unanimous voice of enlightened Europe, and the verdict of an alter age, have sanctioned your assumption of sovereign power; and that the name of your *Washington* is enrolled upon the records of time, first in the glorious line of heroic virtue. It is not that the monarch himself, who had been your oppressor, was compelled to recognize you as sovereign and independent people, and that the nation, whose feelings of fraternity for you had slumbered in the lap of pride, was awakened in the arms of humiliation to your equal and no longer contested rights. The primary purpose of this Declaration, the proclamation to the world of the causes of our revolution, is "with the years beyond the flood." It is of no more interest to us than the chastity of Lucretia, or the apple on the head of the child of Tell. Little less than forty years have revolved since the struggle for independence was closed; another generation has arisen; and in the assembly of nations, our republic is already a matron of mature age. The cause of your independence is no longer upon trial, the final sentence upon it has long been passed upon earth and ratified in Heaven.

The interest which in this paper has survived the occasion upon which it was issued; the interest which is of every clime; the interest which quickens with the lapse of years, spreads as it grows old, and brightens as it recedes, is in the principles which it proclaims. It was the first solemn declaration by a nation of the only legitimate foundation of civil government. It was the corner stone of a new fabric, destined to cover the surface of the globe. It demolished at a stroke the lawfulness of all governments founded upon conquest. It wept away all the rubbish of accumulated centuries of servitude. It announced in practical form to the world the transcendent truth of the unalienable sovereignty of the people. It proved that the social compact was no figment of the imagination, but a real, solid, and sacred bond of the social union. From the day of this Declaration the people of North America were no longer the fragment of a distant empire, imploring justice and mercy from an inexorable master in another hemisphere. They were no longer children appealing in vain to the sympathies of a heartless mother; no longer subjects leaning upon the shattered columns of royal promises, and invoking the faith of parchment to secure their rights. They were a nation, asserting as of right, and maintaining by war, its own existence. A nation was born in one day:

"How many ages hence
"Shall this, their lofty scene, be acted
"o'er"

"In states unborn, and accents yet unknown?"

It will be acted o'er fellow-citizens, but it can never be repeated. It stands, and must for ever stand, alone a beacon on the summit of the mountain, to which all the inhabitants of the earth may turn their eyes for a genial and saving light, till time shall be lost in eternity, and this globe itself dissolve; nor leave a wreck behind. It stands for ever, a light of admonition to the rulers of men, a light of salvation and redemption to the oppressed. So long as this planet shall be inhabited by human beings; so long as man shall be of social nature; so long as government shall be necessary to the great moral purposes of society; and so long as it shall be abused to the purposes of

oppression; so long shall this Declaration hold out to the sovereign and to the subject the extent and the boundaries of their respective rights and duties, founded in the laws of nature and of nature's God. Five and forty years have passed away since this Declaration was issued by our fathers; and here are we, fellow citizens, assembled in the full enjoyment of its fruits, to bless the Author of our Being for the bounties of his providence in casting our lot in this favoured land; to remember, with effusions of gratitude, the sages who put forth, and the heroes who bled for the establishment of this Declaration; and by the communion of souls in the re-perusal and hearing of this instrument, to renew the genuine Holy Alliance of its principles, to recognise them as eternal truths, and to pledge ourselves, and bind our posterity, to a faithful and undeviating adherence to them.

Fellow-Citizens, our fathers have been faithful to them before us. When the little band of their Delegates, "with a firm reliance on the protection of Divine Providence, for the support of this declaration mutually pledged to each other their lives, their fortunes, and their sacred honor," from every dwelling, street, and square, of your populous cities, it was re-echoed with shouts of joy and gratulation! And if the silent language of the heart could have been heard, every hill upon the surface of this continent which had been trodden by the foot of civilized man—every valley in which the toil of your fathers had opened a paradise upon the wild, would have rung, with one accordant voice, louder than the thunders, sweeter than the harmonies of the heavens, with the solemn and responsive words, "We swear."

The pledge has been redeemed.—Through six years of devastating, but heroic war; through forty years of more heroic peace, the principles of this declaration have been supported by the toils, by the wails, by the blood of your fathers, and of yourselves. The conflict of war had begun with fearful odds of apparent human power on the part of the oppressor. He wielded at will the collective force of the mightiest nation in Europe. He, with more than poetic truth, asserted the dominion of the waves. The power to whose unjust usurpation your fathers hurl'd the gauntlet of defiance, baffled and vanquished by them, has vanquished by them, has even since, stripped of all the energies of this continent, been found adequate to give the law to its own quarter of the globe, and to mould the destinies of the European world. It was with a sling and a stone that your fathers went forth to encounter the massive vigor of this Goliath. They slung the heaven-directed stone, and "With heaviest sound the giant monster felt"

Amid the shouts of victory your cause soon found friends and allies in the rivings of your enemies. France recognized your independence as existing in fact, and made common cause with you for its support. Spain and the Netherlands, without adopting your principles, successively flung their weight into poor scale. The Semirais of the North, no convert to your doctrines, still conjured all the maritime neutrality of Europe in array against the usurpations of your antagonist upon the seas. While some of the fairest of your fields were ravaged; while your towns and villages were consumed with fire; while the harvests of your summers were blasted; while the purity of virgin innocence, and the chastity of matronly virtue, were violated; while the living remnants of the field of battle were reserved for the gibbet, by the fraternal sympathies of Britons throughout pour land, the waters of the Atlantic ocean, and those that wash the shores of either India, were dyed with the mingled blood of combatants in the cause of North-American Independence.

In the progress of time that vial of wrath was exhausted. After seven years of exploits and achievements like these, performed under the orders of the British king; to use the language of the treaty of peace, "it having pleased the Divine Providence to dispose the hearts of the most serene and most potent Prince, George the 3d, by the Grace of God, King of Great Britain, France, and Ireland, Defender of the Faith, Duke of Brunswick, and Lunenburg, Arch Treasurer and Prince Elector of the Holy Roman Empire, and so forth—and of the United States of America, to"—what? "to forget all past misunderstandings and differences that have unhappily interrupted the good correspondence and friendship which they mutually wish to restore"—what then? Why, "His Britannic Majesty acknowledges the said United States, viz: New Hampshire, Massachusetts Bay, Rhode Island and Providence Plantations, Con-

necticut, New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, and Georgia, to be Free, Sovereign, and Independent States; that he treats with them as such; and for himself, his heirs, and successors, relinquishes all claims to the government, proprietary and territorial rights of the same, and every part thereof."

Fellow citizens, I am not without apprehension that some parts of this extract, cited to the word and to the letter, from the treaty of peace of 1783, may have discomposed the serenity of your temper. Far be it from me, to dispose your hearts to a levity unbecoming the hallowed dignity of this day. But this treaty of peace is the dessert appropriate to the sumptuous banquet of the Declaration. It is the epilogue to that unparalleled drama of which the Declaration is the prologue. Observe, my countrymen and friends, how the rules of unity, prescribed by the great masters of the tragic stage, were preserved in this tragedy of pity and terror in real life. Here was a beginning, a middle, and an end, of one mighty action. The beginning was the Declaration which we have read: the middle, was that sanguinary, calamitous, but glorious war, which calls for deeper colors, and a brighter pencil, than mine to portray: the end was the disposal by Divine Providence—that same Divine Providence, upon whose protection your fathers had so solemnly and so effectually declared their firm reliance, of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince to acknowledge your independence to the precise extent in which it had been declared. Here was a great charter of Runny Mead, yielded and accepted as a grant of royal bounty. That which the Declaration had asserted, which seven years of mercy-harrowing war had contested, was here, in express and unequivocal terms, acknowledged. And how? By the mere disposal of the heart of the heart of the most serene and most potent prince.

The Declaration of Independence pronounced the irrevocable decree of political separation, between the United States and their people on the one part, and the British king, government and nation, on the other. It proclaimed the first principles on which civil government is founded, and derived from them the justification before earth and Heaven, of this act of sovereignty; but it left the people of this Union collective and individual without organized government. In contemplating this state of things, one of the profoundest of British statesmen, in an ecstasy of astonishment, exclaimed, "Anarchy is found tolerable!" But there was no Anarchy. From the day of the Declaration, the people of the North American Union and of its constituent States, were associated bodies of civilized men and Christians, in a state of nature, but not of anarchy.—They were bound by the laws of God, which they all, and by the laws of the Gospel, which they nearly all, acknowledged as the rules of their conduct. They were bound by all those tender and endearing sympathies, the absence of which in the British government and nation towards them was the primary cause of the distressing conflict into which they had been precipitated.—They were bound by all the beneficent laws and institutions which their forefathers had brought with from their mother country, not as servitudes, but as rights. They were bound by habits of hardy industry, by frugal and hospitable manners, by the general sentiments of social equality, by pure and virtuous morals, and lastly they were bound by the grappling-hooks of common suffering under the scourge of oppression. Where, their, among such a people, were the materials for march—Had there been among them no other law, they would have been a law unto themselves.

They had before them in their new position, besides the maintenance of the Independence which they had declared, three great objects to attain: the first, to cement and prepare for perpetuity; their common union, and that of their posterity; the second, to erect and organize civil and municipal governments in their respective States; and the third, to form connections of friendship and of commerce with foreign nations. For all these objects, the same Congress which issued the Declaration, and at the same time with it, had provided. They recommended to the several states to form civil governments for themselves. With guarded and cautious deliberation they instituted a confederation for the whole union; and they prepared treaties of commerce, to be offered to the principal maritime nations of the world. All these objects were in a great degree accomplished, amid the din of arms, and while every quarter of our country was

ransacked by the fury of invasion. The states organized their governments, all in republican forms; all on the principles of the Declaration. The confederation was unanimously adopted by the thirteen states, and treaties of commerce were concluded with France and the Netherlands, in which, for the first time, the same just and magnanimous principles, consigned in the Declaration of Independence, were, so far as they could be applicable to the intercourse between nation and nation, solemnly recognized.

When experience had proved that the Confederation was not adequate to the national purposes of the country, the people of the United States without tumult, without violence, by their delegates, all chosen upon principles of equal right, formed a more perfect union, by the establishment of the Federal Constitution. This has already passed the ordeal of one human generation. In all the changes of men and of parties through which it has passed, it has been administered on the same fundamental principles.—Our manners, our habits, our feelings, are all republican; and if our principles had been, when first proclaimed, doubtful to the ear of reason or the sense of humanity, they would have been reconciled to our understandings, and endeared to our hearts by their practical operation. In the progress of forty years since the acknowledgment of our Independence, we have gone through many modifications of internal government, and through all the vicissitudes of peace and war, with other powerful nations. But never, never for a moment, have the great principles, consecrated by the declaration of this day, been renounced or abandoned.

And now, friends and countrymen, if the wise and learned philosophers of the elder world; the first observers of nature and aberration, the discoverers of maddening ether and invisible planets, the inventors of Congreve rockets and Shrapnel shells, should find their hearts disposed to enquire, What has America done for the benefit of mankind? Let our answer be this: America, with the same voice which spoke herself into existence as a nation, proclaimed to mankind the inextinguishable rights of human nature, and the only lawful foundations of government. America, in the assembly of nations, since her admission among them, has invariably, though often fruitlessly, held forth to them the hand of honest friendship, of equal freedom, of generous reciprocity. She has uniformly spoken among them, though often to heedless and often to disdainful ears, the language of equal liberty, of equal justice, and of equal rights. She has, in the lapse of nearly half a century, without a single exception respected the independence of other nations while asserting and maintaining her own. She has abstained from interference in the concerns of others, even when the conflict has been for principles to which she clings, as to the last vital drop that visits the heart.—She has seen that probably for centuries to come, all the contests of that Achaean the European world, will be contests of inveterate power, and a merging right. Wherever the standard of freedom and independence has been or shall be unfurled, there will her benedictions, and her prayers be. But she goes not abroad in search of monsters to destroy. She is the well-wisher to the freedom and independence of all. She is the champion and vindicator only of her own. She will recommend the general cause by the countenance of her voice, and the benignant sympathy of her example. She will know that by once assisting under other banners than her own, were they even the banners of foreign independence, she would involve herself beyond the power of extrication, in all the wars of interest and intrigue, of individual avarice, envy, and ambition, which assume the colors and usurp the standard of freedom. The fundamental maxims of her policy would insensibly change from liberty to force. The frontlet upon her brow would no longer beam with the ineffable splendor of freedom and independence; but in its stead would soon be substituted an imperial diadem, flashing in false and tarnished lustre the murky radiance of dominion and power. She might become the dictator of the world. She would be no longer the ruler of her own spirit.

Stand forth, ye champions of Britannia, ruler of the waves! Stand forth, ye chivalrous knights of chartered liberties and the rotten borough! Enter the lists, ye hoasters of inventive genius! Ye mighty masters of the palette and the brush! Ye improvers upon the sculpture of the Elgin marbles! Ye spawners of fustian romance and lascivious lyrics! Come and enquire what

has America done for the benefit of mankind! In the half century which has elapsed since the Declaration of American Independence, what have you done for the benefit of mankind?

When Themistocles was sarcastically asked, by some great musical genius of his age, whether he knew how to play upon the lute, he answered, "No! but he knew how to make a great city of a small one. We shall not contend with you for the prize of music, painting, or sculpture. We shall not disturb the extatic trances of your chemists, nor call from the heavens the ardent gaze of your astronomers. We will not ask you who was the last President of your Royal Academy. We will not enquire by whose mechanical combinations it was that your steam-boats stem the currents of your rivers, and vanquish the opposition of the winds themselves upon your seas. We will not name the inventor of the cotton-gin, for we fear that you would ask us the meaning of the word, and pronounce it a provincial barbarism. We will not name to you him whose graver defies the imitation of forgery, and saves the labor of your executioner by taking from your greatest geniuses of robbery the power of committing the crime. He is now among yourselves; and since your philosophers have permitted him to prove to them the compressibility of water, you may perhaps claim him for your own. Would you soar to fame upon a rocket, or burst into glory from a shell, we shall leave you to enquire of your naval heroes their opinion of the Steam Battery and the Torpedo. It is not by the contrivance of agents of destruction that America wishes to commend her inventive genius to the admiration, or the gratitude of after times; nor is it even in the detection of the secrets, or the composition of new modifications, of physical nature.

"Excudent alii spirantia mollius aera."

Nor even is her purpose the glory of Roman ambition; nor "Tu regere Imperio populos," her memento to her sons. Her glory is not dominion, but liberty. Her march is the march of mind. She has a spear, and a shield; but the motto upon her shield is—Freedom, Independence, Peace. This has been her Declaration; this has been as far as her necessary intercourse with the rest of mankind would permit, her practice.

My Countrymen Fellow-Citizens, and Friends, could that Spirit which dictated the Declaration we have this day read; that spirit which "precedes before all temples the upright heart and pure," at this moment descend from his habitation in the skies, and within this hall, in language audible to mortal ears, address each one of us here assembled, our beloved country, Britannia ruler of the waves, and every individual among the sceptered lords of human kind, his words would be—Go true, and no likewise.

Crime Rewarded.

One of the honorable fraternity of negro-thieves has been apprehended, tried, convicted, and is now suffering the penalty due to his crime. Let not the reader be startled at the mention of the word honorable, when so appropriated, for we have high authority, that is the authority of the gospels, for such an application of the phrase. Hare, who it will be remembered, dangled from a gibbet for robbing the mail, in that beautiful and classical model of composition called his dying confession, declares of one of his confederates, that he was a very honorable thief, entitled perhaps to the same post of honor with myself. We have therefore not used the word honorable in light grounds. This man whose name has been long distinguished in the black calendar, is now serving an apprenticeship in the penitentiary, for the space of five years. His crime consisted only in stealing and making sale of human flesh at a Georgia market. This was his only crime, and for this, the law has doomed him to servitude for the space of five years. He now feels part of that misery which he was before instrumental in inflicting upon his fellow man. This

was a case of peculiar and aggravated enormity. The free son of Africa was stolen in this land of freedom, and by the co-operation of a desperate banditti, thus employed, false papers were made out to give a legal character to the transaction, and under this fraudulent bill of sale, the unhappy man was sold to a Georgia speculator, and these sons of plunder shared the spoil between themselves. This trial and conviction, will serve to show that the laws of Maryland were not made to be trampled on with impunity; that the free son of Africa is entitled to his rights. If report speaks true, more of this penitentiary business still remains to be done. We understand that there are other candidates for a lodging within the walls of that venerable edifice; other men have equal pretensions to that honour, awaiting only the decision of a righteous judge, and of 12 honest men, for admission.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, AUGUST 13, 1821.

"Mentor" shall appear in our next.

DISTRESSING CIRCUMSTANCE.

We take the liberty to publish the following extract from the private letter of a respectable gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. to one of the editors of this paper, dated August 3d, inst.

"I have just learned that the widow of the murdered Wm. Seaver departed this life a few days ago. She died of grief. From the moment she saw the mangled corpse of her beloved husband, sorrow took full possession of her soul, and her countenance assumed the air of a fixed melancholy. Her grief was too great for utterance. She wept not. Her sorrow was dumb.

"She stood, Pierc'd by severe amazement, hating life, Speechless, and fix'd in all the death of woe!"

She neglected herself; and her little infant was unnoticed; the fountain from which it drew its nourishment no longer yielded its wholesome supplies; sorrow had poisoned it. The little innocent emphatically sucked sorrow from its mother's breast; it pined away and died. How great must be that grief which can thus extinguish the feelings of maternal tenderness, and totally supplant those cares and affections which rule so powerfully in the bosom of a mother! Such was the case of this unfortunate lady. Her sorrow produced an oblivion of all things, save the image of her murdered husband. Her tearless eye rolled in restless agony, for the balmy slumbers of peace were affrighted away. Her hearing bosom betrayed the unutterable emotions of her soul sinking beneath the burden of its calamity. The medical gentlemen were deeply interested for her, and spared no exertions to banish her gloom, and to restore her to tranquility. Their well-meant efforts were of no avail, for, incapable longer of sustaining her burden of grief, she sunk beneath it.

Thus this cursed lust of gold at one blow, has deprived three human beings of their existence. The heinousness of the action needs no comment. Their murderers are not yet brought to punishment, but they cannot escape. Heaven requires that the vigilance of men should be exercised in the detection of crime; and should this vigilance be eluded, I do not hesitate to say that the supernatural interposition of Heaven will unrobe it, for his justice stands bound to punish the guilty."

COMMUNICATION.

August 7th, 1821. Arrived at Dorchester, sloop Eliza, Laycock, 92 days from the Island of Curacao, with a cargo of salt, coffee and specie, to the master, George Sharpe, of Philadelphia, sail when or where uncertain; brig

Hippopotamus, of New York, discharging scir. Joseph, Stevens, for Boston, in 6 days, and a number of other American vessels. Markets at Curacao: Breadstuffs in demand. Flour \$10 per bushel; corn meal from 6 to 7 per bushel; \$1 50 per bushel; black eyed peas \$2 per bushel; salt provisions not wanted, except butter, 33 cents per lb. From these prices deduct 25 per cent. to make the money equal to ours. Payment in doubloons. Coffee, hides, cocoa, &c. scarce and dear; salt is plenty.

For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. Being a constant reader of your paper, my attention has been attracted by an Oration delivered at Fairfax, on the 4th of July. I am induced to offer you a few remarks, on some of its statements, in consequence of having observed that it appears to have been applauded by a number of those to whom it was addressed. It is this circumstance alone that has occasioned my noticing it, for in itself, considered either in relation to its matter or its manner, it is beneath criticism.

Popular orations are, for the most part, accommodated to the feelings of those before whom they are delivered; and when received with applause, it is to be presumed that the sentiments advanced by the speaker, are approved by the hearers. My respect for the inhabitants of Fairfax—a people well known to have been uniformly distinguished by their patriotism, induces me to hope, that in the present instance, the applause was not general; and I am encouraged in this hope, by the circumstance, that this oration has not come to the public through the usual channel of the committee of arrangement. Certain I am, that if any have been misled by the exaggerated statements and unfounded inferences contained in it, they will feel obliged to me for exposing them.

It is much to be lamented, that the task of awakening our recollections of scenes that are past, and of animating our career in the race of patriotism upon the anniversary of our national independence, is so frequently committed to incompetent or unworthy hands. The ablest heads and truest hearts in the nation should be annually selected for this important duty. It is of the first importance that on these auspicious occasions, the true principles of our government should be explained and enforced, and the proper duties of the citizen pointed out and recommended. Being a season of joy and gratulation, thanks for the substantial blessings we so abundantly enjoy, harmonize much better with the exulting feelings proper to freemen, than lamentations over the vices and follies incident to human nature, or unfounded and exaggerated complaints against those into whose hands we have entrusted the reins of government. The appropriate art of a demagogue is to inflame the multitude, by attributing all the misfortunes consequent upon their own misconduct to the mismanagement of their rulers. And nothing grieves me more than to see the orator—the herald selected to proclaim the birth-day of freedom, descend from the high station he is appointed to fill—a station the most elevated amongst us may be proud to obtain—for the unworthy purpose of courting a transient popularity by aggravating evils probably unavoidable, and declaiming against delinquencies that have no existence.

The true character of the Oration before me, is that of an electioneering address; and I know of no perversion of this day—a day sacred to the cause of liberty and independence—more deserving of reprobation. If it were designed to promote personal or party views, the good sense of our electors may be safely relied on to defeat the purpose. The popularity acquired by such arts, must, from its very nature, soon pass away; that popularity which follows, and is not run after; that which sooner or later never fails to do justice to the pursuit of noble ends through noble means, is the only popularity which can endure forever.

Not only is the general spirit and design of this address objectionable; but the details are alike unsatisfactory and delusive. The expenses of government, we are told, have become truly extravagant, amounting nearly to ten millions of dollars. Now this sum is less than the expenditure has been for many years. The real sum annually expended far exceeds, and for a long time has exceeded this terribly extravagant amount. Many of the expenses of government are defrayed from permanent appropriations not included in the bills annually passed. But not only is our orator thus mistaken; he would have us believe that the resources of the country are not equal to half the expenses. His words are, "From an inspection, (of what?) the resources of our country the last year did not pay the one half the expenses." I suppose he meant to say that the income was not half the outgo, an assertion as unfounded as the other. According to his calculations, that would make the whole annual receipt of the national treasury amount to the enormous sum of five millions of dollars. We are kindly provided with a cause

for this wonderful extravagance, so logically given. We have been in the practice, it seems, of electing men to our highest offices who were qualified to fill them; men who had intimately acquainted themselves with their own and with other governments, and who had recommended themselves to our favor, by faithful services, as well in the bosom of their country as abroad—far from all the endearments and comforts of home. Most of our Presidents and Secretaries of State have been foreign ambassadors. Mr. Jefferson learned while in France to despise economy, and his successors have been careful to follow his example!

But our gallant navy would seem to have incurred this orator's most particular hate. He has made the wonderful discovery, now first announced to the world; "that a suitable number of vessels may be necessary in time of peace, but in time of war, the peculiar advantages are more imaginary than real." The whole paragraph devoted to this subject, is a tissue of equal absurdity.

If the experience of this country can be said to have hitherto taught us any one lesson in language too plain to be mistaken, it is the importance—nay, absolute necessity, of a navy correspondent to our growth and resources. The few ships we possessed during the revolutionary contest, considerably aided in achieving our independence. And in the late war, the services rendered by our little navy were incalculable. Indeed so completely did its gallant deeds and noble spirit overcome the prejudices and van the affections of our citizens, that but one voice has since animated the country; and it really savours not a little of arrogance to stigmatize a whole nation, as "admirers of European extravagance." But this pseudo-orator would balance the loss and expense of repairs against what? Against a proud national character, stripped from the depths of obliquity, and presented in triumph to the admiration of the world. Against a deep respect regard for our republic and its institutions, carried by our flag to the farthest bounds of Christendom! A character and regard of more consequence to us and to the cause of universal liberty, than the cost of a hundred navies. To be an American citizen, is now, like the ancient prerogative of a Roman, to claim universal respect. Cold, indeed, must be the patriotism that does not warm at the recollection of what has been thus achieved. And he who can compare the present rank of our country with that which we formerly maintained, and not feel grateful for the efforts of our gallant tars, deserves not the name of an American. Shew me such a man, and in the words of our orator, "I will shew you a man of a corrupt mind or a perverted understanding."

As a mere engine of defence—if there be any, more especially suited to our peculiar situation and republican institutions, it is a well appointed navy. Situated as we are, at a great distance from the maritime nations of Europe; with a navy of half their numerical force, we can meet them on our own coast with a fleet in reality superior. It is not necessary, nor is it proper, that we should emulate the overgrown naval establishment of England. Our object is simply an adequate defence; theirs is the tyrannical purpose of ruling the ocean. Our last struggle with them has shown, that in spite of being "blockaded in some harbors," we can "meet them," and vanquish them too, without a "superior force." None can doubt that the true policy of every country engaged in war, is to fight—even its defensive battles—any where but on its own soil. The "fifty millions," said to be necessary to equip an efficient navy, may be economically expended, if the fee can be thereby kept at a distance from the sanctuary of our homes. Calculate the immense loss sustained by the country during the unusually short period of our late war—in providing for and paying the immense bodies of militia necessarily called out for the protection of the sea-board—in the unavoidable waste of military stores and equipments—in the sacrifices of time and money required of our citizen soldiers, and in the destruction of public and private property occasioned by the marauding expeditions of the enemy—to say nothing of the fearful sacrifice of lives consequent upon exposing unpractised citizens to the arduous duties and privations of a camp—and the fifty millions will dwindle into a comparatively small sum. Had we possessed even a moderate fleet, these losses might have been prevented, and we should have been spared the mortification of seeing our very bays and harbors occupied by the enemy, and our capital—bearing the name of the immortal Washington—laid waste by a force, compared with our real strength and resources, absolutely contemptible.

How "the patriotic zeal and enterprise of the citizens" ever has or ever can annoy an enemy, without armed ships or other warlike equipments, must be left to the sagacity of this orator to explain. As it is not now-a-days the fashion to fight with a sling and a stone, I suppose we shall be shortly favored with some entirely new system of tactics. But this is a subject that deserves the most serious consideration. The state of the world calls loudly upon every friend of liberty to look well to it, that this country sinks not from the station she has now attained. We are emphatically the bulwark

of freedom. The eyes of the despots of Europe are turned towards us with ill-concealed rage. Shall we then put our most efficient weapons out of our hands, and grudge the efforts necessary to continue ourselves a proud exemplar to the world?

The most popular military writers of our little enemy maintain now, that they have a second time experienced our prowess—that the only practicable method of waging war against us with effect, is to devastate our country and plunder and burn our towns! They justify this barbarian warfare, upon the ground that our government is republican, and that it is therefore proper to attack our citizens at their fire-sides. Shall we then dismantle our navy, and destroy our fortifications? Such economy must prove in the end the wildest extravagance.

The military department meets with but little more favor. We are told, that the cost of it is enormous; but it is not stated whether the number of troops maintained is too great, or wherein the extravagance consists. Did the orator know or did he not choose to tell, that at the last session of congress the army was very considerably reduced; reduced in fact below what many—and among them the worthy representative of his audience—thought necessary for properly garrisoning our permanent stations? In the sum mentioned as being appropriated for this department, is included twelve hundred thousand dollars, destined to discharge a part of that debt of gratitude we owe those poor and war-worn veterans whose toil and blood acquired the independence his audience were assembled to celebrate. Why was this information withheld; and why was not this charity stigmatized as extravagant?

But I have already extended my remarks much beyond the limits I had assigned myself. My apology must be found in the importance of the subject. Under our free and happy system of government, the will of the people must shape our policy; and it is therefore so much the more important that their true interests should be faithfully pointed out to them, and that every attempt to blind or deceive them, should be promptly exposed. A REPUBLICAN.

Bridgeton, July 30, 1821.

From the New-York American of Aug. 7.

We have been favored with Curacao papers to the 14th July, inclusive, received by the Rebecca Ann, arrived this forenoon, which state that Coro has been recently re-captured by lieutenant Chauspe, with little or no resistance, who afterwards marched into La Valle with about 1500 men, for the purpose of reducing the several small towns on the coast which had embraced the Independent cause.

The political relations of Puerto Cabello have not varied since our last intelligence from that place. The greatest inactivity prevails; Gen. La Torre will neither march against the Patriots, nor resign the chief command; and owing to the differences among the chiefs, there is great insubordination in the army, and numbers of soldiers nightly desert.

Bolivar has at length entered Caracas, notwithstanding the efforts of Pereira, who is said to have opposed his entrance at the head of 800 men in a very gallant manner. A capitulation was agreed to between them, by virtue of which the latter was allowed to embark on board a French vessel at La Guayra, and has been appointed a Brigadier General for his bravery manifested on many occasions.

When Bolivar took possession of Caracas and La Guayra, not a white person was to be found in either of those once populous places.

It is reported that Bolivar has made overtures to La Torre to enter into a new armistice, until the success of the mission to the Spanish Cortes shall be known.

A fleet of Spanish merchantmen, consisting of a ship and nine brigs, from Cadix, passed Curacao on the 12th ult. under convoy of the Asia, of 60 guns, and a frigate, on its way to Vera Cruz.

A new Vice Roy for the kingdom of St. Fe, together with about fifty officers (but no troops) of different grades to fill up vacancies in the army, are said to be on board the fleet.

Papers from Oronoco to the 19th of May, contain three proclamations of General Bolivar to the Patriot troops, which are in the usual stately style of that nation.

Accounts by way of Jamaica state, that the Colombian flotilla of 39 gun-boats under col. Padilla, had entered the harbor of Cartagena on the fourth of May, and would doubtless succeed in the reduction of that place. The Royalists had made a sortie, but were repulsed by the Patriots.

The Colombian government has guaranteed the payment of the debts of St. Gregor M'Gregor, contracted upon the faith, and for the benefit of that government.

Accounts have been received from Santa Martha, confirming the intelligence heretofore received of the capture of Lima by Lord Cochrane and Gen. San Martin.

WASHINGTON, July 26.

Numerous letters having been addressed to me, by claimants under the 11th article of the treaty with Spain,

inquiring whether it will be necessary for them to appoint agents, for the purpose of prosecuting their respective claims before the Board of Commissioners; to all which letters even if the duties of my office allowed me sufficient leisure to pay them separate attention, I could have but one answer to make; I have thought it expedient, with a view to save both trouble and expense to all concerned, to adopt this method of making a general reply.

The orders of the Board of the 14th June, which have been published in most of the gazettes of the Union, require that each claimant shall in the first instance, present a memorial, in which he shall "particularly and minutely set forth the various facts and circumstances," upon which his claim is founded; and that this memorial shall be "verified by the affidavit of the claimant." And as the same orders contain the most ample instructions as to the mode of preparing the memorial, the claimants are respectfully referred to them for the means of deciding for themselves, whether the service of an agent will be necessary.

T. WATKINS,

Secretary to the Commission under the 11th Art. of the Treaty with Spain.

BOSTON, August 6.

DEATH OF BONAPARTE. By Mr. Hodges, who came passenger in the Ruby, arrived at this port from St. Jago, Cape de Verd Islands, we are informed that while at Porto Praya, he met the late Governor of the Isle of Bourbon, who had recently arrived there, and was informed by him, that on his passage from Bourbon to Porto Praya, he stopped off St. Helena, where all communication with the place was refused.

The boarding officer of the English squadron also declined giving any answers to enquiries made relative to Bonaparte. The vessel in which the governor was a passenger afterwards touched at Ascension, about the 20th May, where they fell in with Sir Gen. Collier, who stated that Bonaparte died on the 6th May, and that he had dispatched a gun brig to England with the intelligence.

NOBLE ACT.

NEW YORK, July 23.

On Sunday last, the team-boat which plies between Murray street and Hudson, being very full of passengers, many, at the same time, were leaning against the confining rail across the stern, which broke, and five passengers, including one female, fell into the river. A noble tar who happened to be on board, seized a bench, threw it overboard, and plunged in after it, and actually succeeded in placing the whole of those in the water on the bench—When a small boat came to their relief, he was the first one who was attempted to be taken on board. "Never mind me," said he, "save the others—I can take care of myself"—and actually remained in the water, supporting the bench, until the whole were saved.

[We regret that we do not know the name of this honest tar—such godlike acts should be upheld as examples to the human species.]—GAZETTE.

From the Long Island Patriot.

AWFUL WARNING!

Some few months ago, during the performance of Divine service on board the receiving-ship at this place, one of the men contrived to slip out of the congregation, beckoned to one of his shipmates and went below. He did not however escape unnoticed; an officer followed him, on tip-toe, and the man, presuming it was his comrade, said, in an under-voice, "come let us have a snug game at cards." When the service was over, the culprit was summoned, by the commanding officer, who severely reprimanded him before the assembled crew, and dismissed him with these words: "how do you know but this may be the last opportunity you will have of hearing a sermon? The next morning he fell from the mast head and was picked up a corpse!"

Three Sabbaths ago, during divine service in the same place, a man behaved with so little decorum, that an officer was sent to check him. After service the offender was publicly rebuked—was reminded of the preceding anecdote, and dismissed with this remark: "who can tell but this may be your fate to-morrow?—The next morning, he was ordered to perform some duty aloft, fell from the mast head and was picked up a corpse. The narrative requires no comment.

A PROVIDENTIAL DREAM.

Related by the Hon. Mr. Laurens.

In the year 1740, a Capt. Shubrick, who commanded a vessel, which had made several voyages to Charleston, S. C. was lying off the bar, almost ready for sailing, having nearly completed his landing when suddenly a tremendous hurricane arose, which continued the whole night. When the morning came, it appeared much damage had been done; and in particular, Capt. Shubrick's vessel was missing. His friends in Charleston were alarmed, and anxious for his safety. It was the opinion of some, he had gone down almost instantly as the hurricane commenced, while others thought that he was nearly laden he had pushed away for England. This was the subject of conversation that day. The next night, the lady of a merchant in

Charleston at whose house Capt. Shubrick was very intimate, dreamed that Capt. Shubrick's vessel was lost, but that the Capt. was floating on a part of the wreck. This she related to her husband, and prevailed on him to send on a schooner some few leagues, in hopes to assist Capt. Shubrick. The gentleman did so; the schr. sailed, and returned in the evening, without gaining any information.

She dreamed the same that night, and repeated her request to her husband, that the schr. might again be sent out; he was averse to it, but on her importunity, complied. The schr. returned as on the preceding day. She again dreamed that Shubrick's vessel was lost, that he was floating on a part of the wreck; and renewed her request. The gentleman objected, observing, that it was well known in Charleston, he had sent the schr. out twice in consequence of her dreams, which had subjected him to the ridicule of some people; and were he to do it again, he would be generally laughed at. However, he could not resist the lady's importunity; the schooner sailed once more. Late in the evening, as she was making the harbour, an object was descried at a distance, which on their approaching proved to be Capt. Shubrick, with one sailor, on a part of the wreck. They took them up, and returned safe to Charleston.

MARRIED.

At Cape May, on the 7th inst. by the Rev. John Townsend, jr. Mr. James D. Westcott, junr. to Miss Rebecca B. Sibley, daughter of Gen. John Sibley, both of this place.

DIED.

On the 3d inst. at the house of Daniel Elmer, in this place, Mrs. ELIZABETH JOHNSON, aged 52.

On the 7th inst. at Kimberton, Chester co. in the 36th year of his age, Mr. Thomas Little, Merchant, of the house of Spackman & Little, of Philadelphia.

At Thomstown, in Vin county, Pa. a very short illness, Mr. Andrew McNaught.

On Saturday the 21st ult. at his farm in Northampton, Burlington county, Major Joshua Wood, in the 66th year of his age.

Few men have lived more generally esteemed, or died more sincerely and deservedly lamented; for his life was a life of usefulness, and in his death was sustained a public as well as a domestic bereavement. Amiable and affectionate in his disposition, and actively humane and benevolent in his practice, he discharged in a manner the most pleasing and exemplary the various and interesting duties of husband, father, and christian.

Impelled from infancy by the purest principles, religion seemed a native of his heart, and the chosen ruler of his thoughts and actions. Ardent and sincere in his spirit, and in his exercise, gentle and unassuming, it flowed spontaneously from his source, in streams of loveliest influence, upon his manners, and conversation. He died as he had lived, at peace with heaven, and in a firm belief of a blessed immortality through the merits of his Redeemer.

At an early age, the subject of this notice was a soldier in defence of American Independence; and from the period of its confirmation has always been the incumbent of some public office, in which the honor of being useful was his chief reward.

The county of Burlington has been represented by him in the legislature, and he has officiated as elector of President and Vice-President of the United States.

For many years, and until the time of his decease, he was President of the common Pleas, Quarter Session, and Orphan's Court. In the discharge of the high and complicated responsibilities of the latter station, he was enabled, by a long acquaintance with impartial judgment, by a strict adherence to the great principles of human rights, and a gentleness of deportment, which always conciliated to give satisfaction to the suitors, to the bar and to the public.

His death has left a blank which it will be difficult to fill with an equal measure of unpretending worth.

Bank Note Exchange.

Banks in New Hampshire, 2 p. c. dis.
Boston Bank, 1 do.
Massachusetts Banks generally, 2 do.
Rhode Island Banks, 2 do.
Connecticut Banks, 1 do.

NEW YORK BANK NOTES.

All the city Bank Notes, par.
Jacob Barker's Exchange Bank, 90
Albany Banks, 1 p. c. dis.
Troy Banks, 1 do.
Molay Bank in Shenectady, 1 do.
Lansingburg Bank, 1 do.
Bank of Newburg if not signed with red ink, 1 do.
Newburg Bank, the old emission 2 do.
Note of the Bank of Canada if made payable in this city, 2 do.
Newburg Bank signed in red, 2 do.
Newburg branch Bank at Ulster, 2 do.
Orange county Bank, 1 do.
Catskill Bank, 1 do.
Hudson Bank, no sale
Bank of Columbia at Hudson, 1 do.
Bank of Niagara, 90
Jacob Barker's notes, 90
Notes of the Aqueduct Association, at Catskill, 10 p. c. dis.
Auburn Bank, 1 do.

Central Bank at Cherry Valley, 6 p. c. dis.
Bank of Chenango, 6 do.
Columbian receivables, 14 do.
Utica Bank, 14 do.
Utica Insur. Company's notes, 10 do.
Ontario Bank at Utica, 2 do.
Jefferson county Bank at Adams 30 do.
Washington and Warren Bank, 75 do.
Plattsburg Bank, 3 do.

NEW JERSEY NOTES.

Sussex, 1 do.
All others, par.

PENNSYLVANIA NOTES.

Philadelphia Notes, par.
Farmers Bank at Lancaster, par.
Easton, par.
Germantown, par.
Northampton, par.
Montgomery County, par.
Newhope Bridge Company, 1 do.
Susquehanna Bridge do, 2 do.
Farmers Bank of Bucks county, par.
Harrisburg, par.
Delaware county at Chester, par.
Chester county at West Chester, par.
Farmers Bank of Reading, 3 do.
Lancaster Bank, 1 do.
York Bank, 2 do.
Chambersburg, 2 do.
Gettysburg, 2 do.
Carlisle Bank, 2 do.
Penn. Agric. & Ma. Co., 50 do.
Swatara at Harrisburg, 2 do.
Pittsburg, 2 do.
Northumberland, Union, and Co., 15 do.
Lumbia Bank at Milton, 17 do.
Silver Lake, 40 do.
Green Castle, 35 do.
Marietta, 50 do.
Bedford, 50 do.
Washington, 50 do.
Beaver, 10 do.
Greensburg, 10 do.
Brownsville, 15 do.
Farm & Mech. of Pittsburg, 15 do.
Union Bank of Pennsylvania, 50 do.
Juniata, 40 do.
Huntingdon, 20 do.
Centre, 20 do.
Meadville, 60 do.

DELAWARE NOTES.

Bank of Del. at Wilmington, par.
Wilmington and Beandywine, par.
Commercial Bank of Delaware, par.
Branch of do. at Milford, 3 do.
Farmers Bank of Delaware, par.
Laurel Bank, 40 do.
All others, par.

MARYLAND NOTES.

Baltimore Banks, 1 do.
Baltimore City Bank, 1 do.
Havre de Grace, 1 do.
Bank of Caroline, 12 do.
Elkton, 30 do.
Cumb. Bank of Allegany, 50 do.
Snowhill, 50 do.
Somerset Bank at Princess Ann, 80 do.
All others, 1 do.

VIRGINIA NOTES.

Richmond and Branches, 1 do.
All others, 2 do.
Columbia District Banks, 1 a 2 do.
North Carolina, 4 a 5 do.
South Carolina, 5 do.
Georgia, generally, 5 do.
Tennessee & Kentucky, 25 do.
Ohio, 5 a 75 do.
U. S. Branch Bank Notes, 25 do.

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Subscriber having purchased the right, title and interest of his late partners, trading under the firm of MILLER & CO. the partnership is consequently dissolved. If any persons have claims against the late firm, they will please present them for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to THOMAS B. WOOD, at the Franklin Glass Works, who is duly authorized to receive the same. The business will be continued as heretofore, by DANIEL H. MILLER.

Malaga, July 25th, 1821.

Aug. 13-3*

FOR SALE,

THE TIMBER on about five hundred acres Land, in the township of Down, generally known by the name of the Bennett Property; distant from one to two miles from Newport. Enquire of

Wood & Bacon.

Greenwich, 8mo. 8th, 1821.

Aug. 13-11

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 18th day of September next, 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,

A Farm and tract of Land,

With a Grist Mill and Piling Mill, and the water privilege; situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Moses Vell, Smith Bowen, and others; contains 95 acres more or less. A lot of Meadow Land, contains 65 acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Amos J. Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, and sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, July 16, 1821—Aug. 13

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The sale of the Lands of William Conner, is adjourned to Monday, the 3d day of September next, at the house of William Conner, on the premises, between 12 and 5 P. M. DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Aug. 7, 1821.

WRITING,

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

Books Posted, &c. &c.

J. C. SMALLEY.

Bridgeton, Aug. 6—11

Last Notice,

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

H. R. MERSELLES, for J. B. POTTER & CO. Bridgeton, July 9, 1821—11

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, out of the Court of Chancery of New Jersey, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 14th day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, the undivided moiety of

A Tract of Land,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. June 5.—July 14, 1821—15

ON ATTACHMENT.

Jacob Miller, }
Zachariah Nichols }
Notice is Hereby Given,

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

JOHN MAYHEW,

AVAM HANNAN,

JAMES HOOD,

Auditors.

Cumberland County, July 7, 1821.

July 9—125 A

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—11.

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's 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.

her

MARTHA X THOMPSON,

mark. Ex'rix.

July 23—41

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 Bucksblunt, 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 Sleethams, and taken in execution at the suit of James Paiment, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described

TRACT OF LAND,

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

A LOT OF MARSH,

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, June 23, 1821—July 23—15

Sheriff's Sale.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

May 11.—June 11, 1821.—15

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1821—25—15

Sale of Real Estate.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphan's 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 John Eldredge, deceased.

1. The one-half part of a tract of Woodland, containing fifty-four acres, adjoining lands of Robert M. Holmes and others, in the township and county aforesaid.

2. A lot of Land adjoining the heap of the Homestead Plantation of the said deceased, containing six acres.

3. The one-half part of three acres of Cedar Swamp, situate in the Upper Township, in the county aforesaid.

Joshua Hildreth,

July 16—41 Administrator.

FIVE DOLLARS REWARD!

NOTICE.

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

POWELL GARRISON.

Fairfield, July 16, 1821—11

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's 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 McClung, 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, Jobathan Scull and others, containing fifteen Acres with a large Two Story House on the premises.

Elias Hand,

July 16, 1821.—41 Administrator.

Public Sale.

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

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

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

A good title will be made and a liberal credit given for the purchase money.—Sale to commence at 3 o'clock P. M.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

July 16, 1821.—2

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the 10th day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton,

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty six Acres, more or less; joins lands of Hoshel Saul, and others; together with all the land of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Moore, jr. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dyer and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Fairfield, 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. and Gabriel Parris, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th of Sept. next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

Aug. 7 WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Sale of Real Estate.

IN pursuance of an order of the Orphan's 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 Abundab 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 Josiah 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 Cobanzoy 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 Downs, containing about two hundred Acres; well timbered with Pine and Oak; and about three miles from the landings on Maurice River, late the property of Wm. Whitaker.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

June 18, 1821—11 Administrator.

THE SUBSCRIBERS,

having entered into Co partnership, are

DOUGHTY & BUDD,

HAVE OPENED A

WARDWARE ESTABLISHMENT, At No. 45, Market street, (between Front and Second streets, north side,) PHILADELPHIA.

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

JOHN DOUGHTY,

WM. A. BUDD.

July 9—31

Cumberland Orphan's Court,

JUNE TERM, 1821.

Reneer Dare, Administrator of Daniel Dare, deceased, Charles Tonkin and George W. Tonkin, Administrators of Joseph Tonkin, deceased, James Dailey and Matthias Miller, Administrator de bonis non of Matthias Miller, deceased, having severally exhibited to this Court, duly attested, accounts by which it appears that the personal estates of said decedents are insufficient to pay their just debts and expenses; and setting forth that said minors 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 Dragstream guardian of Manilla 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 (as appear before the Judges of the Orphan's 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

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

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

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1821—25—15

Notice to Claimants.

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

The Commissioners, appointed under the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits...

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty...

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 to the benefit 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 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—1108

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining on Cohanzey creek, lands of William Johnson, the heirs of Jacob Miller, David Husted, Daniel Bishop, marsh of Moses Veal, and others, said to contain one hundred and seventy-five Acres more or less; and is the same farm which Andrew Miller, purchased of Isaac Mulford, in the year 1811. Seized as the property of Joseph Cook, Philip Freas, and others' defendants, taken in execution at the suit of David Grier, complainant, and to be sold by W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. May 29—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.—3m.

Auditor's Sale.

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

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

David Lupton, Peter Slesman, July 2—ts Auditors.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL AND WATER POWER,

Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy village of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of Cohanzey; the Mill is 36 by 40 leet, 3 stories high, the 1st of stone, the 2d and 3d of wood, all of excellent materials and workmanship, is two years old, has two water wheels and two run of the first quality-French Bur Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wall, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the state; extending to the town of Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; terri or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 toils 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 aforesaid Mill, several convenient seats for manufacturing Cotton, Woollens, Paper, &c. with sufficient privilege of water to carry them on extensively. It is confidently believed that the celebrated Brandywine possesses no advantages over these situations for the carrying on any species of the Manufactory. For further particulars, apply to BENJAMIN REEVES, at Camden, N. J. or to DAVID REEVES, at Bridgeton.

Benjamin Reeves, David Reeves. ALSO. Thirty thousand two-feet' STINGLES,

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 thereon against said Administrators.

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

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and John B. Wallace, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of September, 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 care of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,

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

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with dreadful 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 cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scurbitic 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 two 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 humors, 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.

Maly's Approved Plaster Cloth.

RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF LIME 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 and 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 Maligners 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 Maly'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 34 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, 6. 15 to 22, 1 & 2 W.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

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

Cumberland Bank,

BRIDGETON, July 2, 1821.

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

C. READ, Cashier.

July 9—5t