

# WASHINGTON WHIG.

VOL. I.

BRIDGETON, (N. J.) MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1821.

No. 34.

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For the Washington Whig.  
FROM THE PEN OF ALTAONI.

To the fair writer of the names inscribed upon the Piazza Post at Washington, D. C. the residence of Colonel M\*\*\*\*\*.

Why on that Post, fair maid, display  
In bold, yet innocent array,  
That triple row of names so fair,  
By thy quick pencil marshalled there?  
Is not the warm and virtuous breast  
The proper place  
For thee to trace  
The name thou wouldst impress?

Those transient lines will wear away!  
For what can save them from decay?  
The cloud that sweeps along the sky,  
Will send, as swift it passes by,  
From its dark breast the falling shower,  
Nor will it spare  
Those names so fair;—  
Ah, desolating power!

The fairest Cenotaph on earth,  
That man e'er rear'd to honor worth;  
The greatest heroes ever plac'd  
In lists that fame and honor grac'd;  
The brightest names that ever shone  
In any age,  
On glittering page,  
Are pass'd away and gone!

And dost thou think that thy fair name  
Shall there obtain a deathless fame?  
That it triumphant shall remain  
In spite of clouds, and winds, and rain?  
It may be that some hand malign,  
In hapless day,  
Shall wipe away  
That lovely name of thine.

Clouds will obscure the fairest sky;  
Our sweetest hopes must often die;  
E'en virtue's self sometimes will fail,  
And poisoning vice too oft prevail:  
The fairest flow'rs have sunk beneath  
The blighting power  
Of sultry hour,  
The withering blast of death!

The tares of evil and of woe,  
Among the seeds of virtue grow;  
Nor, without spreading ruin round,  
Can vice be rooted from the ground:  
And the dread blow that's aim'd in might  
At vice's form,  
In furious storm  
On virtue may alight.

And yet, the name that's dark with crime  
Shall flourish but a little time;  
The air of virtue, and its bloom,  
The mask shall fall, the wretch be driven  
To his just fate,  
By the fierce hate  
And sleepless wrath of Heaven!

As early sun-beams gild the morn,  
So virtue's smiles should life adorn.  
Yet e'en the sweetness of her smile,  
Can but preserve our name awhile;  
Soon will it fade away and die!  
And in the gloom  
Of silent tomb,  
In mouldering ruin lie!

Wouldst thou, fair maid, thy name should stand  
Recorded by thine own fair hand?  
And, when recorded, it should live  
The longest date that life can give?  
Then seek some pure congenial heart,  
Where thou may'st write,  
In letters bright,  
The name thou wouldst impart.

A heart that's tender, gentle, kind,  
The fairest record thou wilt find;  
When written there, it shall defy  
The terrors of an angry sky:  
Dark clouds may frown, and rains may fall—  
If love pourtray  
The bright array,  
'Twill safely brave them all.

No envious hand shall e'er avail  
To make the bright inscription fail;  
The world may frown, yet there entire  
Thy name shall live, and ne'er expire.  
Yet hearts there are that never feel;  
Ah, then, beware!  
And write not there,  
But shun the heart of steel!

It loves not, yet it can betray  
The tear of softness o'er its prey;  
Nor is the weeping Crocodile,  
That haunts the reedy shores of Nile,  
More treach'rous when he makes his moans;  
Whose fearful eye  
Yet deems to die  
The victims of his groans!

Ha'man, July 10, 1821.

From the Christian Herald.  
THE JEW.

Travelling through the western part of Virginia, I was much interested in hearing an old and highly respectable clergyman give a short account of a Jew, with whom he had lately become acquainted; We was preaching to a large and attentive audience; when his attention was arrested at seeing a man enter having every mark of a Jew on the lineaments of his countenance. He was well dressed, his countenance noble, though it was evident his heart had lately been the habitation of sorrow. He took his seat and was all attention, while an unconscious tear was often seen to wet his manly cheek. After service the clergyman fixed his eye steadily upon him, and the stranger reciprocated the stare. The good minister goes up to him: "Sir, am I correct, am I not addressing one of the children of Abraham?" "You are." "But how is it that I meet a Jew in a Christian assembly?" "The substance of his narrative was as follows.

He was a respectable man, of a superior education, who had lately come from London; and with his books, his riches, and a lovely daughter of 17, had found a charming retreat on the banks of the Ohio.—He had buried the companion of his bosom before he left Europe, and he now knew no pleasure but the company of his endeared child. She was, indeed, worthy of a parent's love. She was surrounded by beauty as a mantle; but her cultivated mind, and her amiable disposition threw around her a charm superior to any of the tinsel decorations of the body.—No pains had been spared on her education. She could read and speak with fluency several different languages, and her manners charmed every beholder. No wonder then that the father, whose head had now become sprinkled with gray, should place his whole affection on this only child of his love, especially as he knew no source of happiness beyond this world. Being a strict Jew, he educated her in the strictest principles of his religion; and he thought he had presented it with an ornament.

It was not long ago that this daughter was taken sick. The rose faded from her cheek, her eye lost its fire, her strength decayed, and it was soon apparent that the worm of disease was rotting in the core of her vitals. The father hung over the bed of his daughter with a heart ready to burst with anguish. He often attempted to converse with her, but seldom spoke but by the language of tears. He spared no trouble or expence in procuring medical assistance, but no human skill could extract the arrow of death now fixed in her heart. The father was walking in a small grove near his house, wetting his steps with tears? when he was sent for by the dying daughter.—With a heavy heart he entered the door of her chamber, which he feared would soon be the entrance of death. He was now to take a last farewell of his child, and his religion gave but a feeble hope of meeting her hereafter.

The child grasped the hand of her parent with a dead cold hand. "My father do you love

me?" "My child you know I love you—that you are more dear to me than the whole world besides?" "But, father, do you love me?" "Why my child, will you give me pain so exquisite? have I never given you any proofs of my love?" "Rut, my dearest father, do you love me?" the father could not answer; the child added, "I know my dear father you have ever loved me—you have been the kindest of parents, and I tenderly love you. Will you grant me one request—my father, it is the dying request of your daughter—will you grant it?" "My dearest child, ask what you will, though it takes every cent of my property, whatever it may be, it shall be granted, I will grant it." "My dear father, I beg you never again to speak against Jesus of Nazareth!" The father was dumb with astonishment. "I know," continued the dying girl, "I know but little about this Jesus for I was never taught. But I know that he is a Savior, for he has manifested himself to me since I have been sick, even for the salvation of my soul. I believe he will save me, although I have never before loved him. I feel that I am going to him—that I shall ever be with him. And now my father, do not deny me: I beg that you will never again speak against this Jesus of Nazareth! I entreat you to obtain a Testament that tells of him: and I pray you may know him; and when I am no more you bestow on him the love that was formerly mine!"

The exertion here overcame the weakness of her feeble body. She stopped; and the father's heart was too full even for tears. He left the room in great horror of mind, and ere he could again summon sufficient fortitude, the spirit of his accomplished daughter had taken its flight, as I trust, to that Saviour whom she loved and honored, without seeing or knowing. The first thing the parent did after committing to the earth his last earthly joy, was to procure a New Testament. This he read; and taught by the Spirit from above, is now numbered among the meek and humble followers of the Lamb!

From the Southern Evangelical Intelligencer.  
THE ORPHAN—A FACT.

It was on a pleasant summer's eve, that the pastor of one of our New England villages took his usual walk, after spending the day in study. He was a good old man, who had long been faithful over the beloved people of his charge—and he had been a successful laborer in the cause of his Master, till his head became silvered; and his tottering tenement needed the support of a staff. The sun had already sunk in the west, and was pouring his last rays into the golden sky, as the pastor entered the village graveyard. There is something in this hour of the day that gives a pleasing melancholy to the soul—which, added to the place in which he was walking; Was peculiarly adapted to assist the holy man in his meditations; and, if need be, to raise his thoughts from this world, and to place them on that which he felt was his home. The good man was pressing beneath his softly trembling steps the sods which covered many of his beloved parishioners, when he came to the spot where lay his wife and three beautiful daughters, whose loveliness like the opening rose, was blasted ere it was fully exhibited. The pastor leaned on his staff, and bent over these graves, and was just marking out by their side the spot where he hoped shortly to lie in peace, when he was startled by the sobs of a child. He turned, and at a little distance beheld a lovely little white-headed boy, who was kneeling and sobbing over the grave of his father, whose ashes had lately

been deposited beneath. With a melting heart the good shepherd approached the child of his friend, and with the tenderness of an angel, he raised and kissed this orphan lamb of his flock, whose face was pallid through grief, and whose bright blue eyes were swollen by weeping. He sat down beside the grave, and pressed the weeping boy to his bosom.

"O, sir," said the child, "let me cry for my father—he lies deep in that grave: they tell me he will never again be my father—I fear that I have offended him, that he will no more be my father, and I want to ask him to forgive me, and kiss me as he used to do!—Oh! if he would once more be my father, I would never again offend him. But they say he is dead! Oh! I would sit here and cry all night—I would never stop, if my poor father would come to me! But he will not come—for a few days before they put him in this hole, he told me—O, I do remember it—he told me he was going to leave me, and I should never have a father any more; and he stroked my hair with his sick hand, and told me when he was buried in the ground, that I must be a good boy and love God: Oh! my poor, good father!"

The feeling pastor pressed the hand of the sorrowing child within his—and ere he could answer him, he had wet with his tears the silken hair of the orphan. His first object was to soothe him into confidence, and then directed him to a Father who would never forsake him. With patience he satisfied his curiosity respecting death—how that it is a long sleep, but that the voice of God will one day awake even the dead. He told him how death wits introduced into the world, and made him understand it was the consequence of sin. He explained to him the natural depravity of the heart—how we, like sheep, have gone astray. He labored to impress upon him a correct view of the character of God—his attributes of love, mercy, justice, &c. and then explained how we might be saved by Jesus Christ. He next strove deeply to impress upon the listening boy what is "the chief end of man;" and thus concluded, while his heart seemed to hang upon his lips: "And now, my dear little boy, you have indeed lost a tender father; but I have been trying to point you to a Father who has promised never to forsake the poor orphan." "But," says the child, "What is it to be an orphan?"

"It is to be left destitute of parents while we are yet children."

"I think I understand; but what is a poor orphan?"

The clergyman was affected, but replied, "It is a child who is left destitute of property as well as friends."

"O, I wish," said the child, in the simplicity of his heart, "I wish that I was a poor orphan, if God would be my father."

The good minister wept—for he knew that this child's wish respecting property would be fully satisfied—"I trust, my dear child, that God will be your father. You know how short are our lives—how certain our death—how much we have to do to prepare for death—and how we should devote our lives to God, that we may meet death with peace. I hope you will not only be good, and live so as to meet your poor father in Heaven, but I hope your life will be spent in trying to do good to others."

The clergyman held the hand of the child, and they knelt in prayer on the grave. The petition was that God would provide for the little orphan. It was now dark, except what light was afforded by the bright twinkling of the stars. As they left the grave yard, the shepherd directed the attention of his lamb to the wonderful works of God, and his heart beat with joy when he exclaimed, "my father made them all."

He took the orphan to his place of residence—soothed his grief—assuaged his sorrows—and determined to adopt and make him his child. But God had otherwise determined. The faithful pastor was soon after laid upon the bed of death, and from the chamber of which had, for many years, been the witness of the piety of his heart, and which was "privileged above the common walks of virtuous life," his spirit, as we trust, flew from the snare, the corruptions and the sine of this transitory world, and found a shelter in the bosom of his Redeemer—and left the child a second time an orphan.

At the death of the clergyman, the little boy was thrown upon the wide world with but few friends—his patron was dead, and he was forgotten. Many who saw, felt compassion for him.—They saw sorrow often brooding over his countenance, and the big tear often gush from his eyes: they saw and pitied—"I hoped he would be provided for"—and left him as they found him, but it should be a matter of consolation to

living parents, that there is one who heareth even "the young ravens when they cry," and will provide for the fatherless.

I have only to add that the subject of this narrative God was ever near. He was placed in many different situations—passed through many trials, but was ever protected through the tender mercy of God. At the age of sixteen, it is believed, he experienced the operations of the spirit of God upon his heart; he thought of this interview with the good clergyman, and of his advice, his prayers and his wishes, and he dedicated his life to the service of God. The hand of charity was extended: He is now a member of one of our most respectable colleges; and it is hoped and believed that this orphan may hereafter be known as a missionary of the cross in some heathen land, where he has determined to spend his days. PEARSONS.

It has become almost proverbial that anything will attract attention in London; but we have heard of no attempt to obtain money from the ignorant and credulous, that is more impudent than the following, which we find in the Times of May 16:—*Ports. Jour.*

A man gives notice to the public, that he is the Hermit who has resided in the vicinity of Tong Castle in Shropshire—that he has come to town for the purpose of obtaining medical advice—and that previous to his returning into town, he had seen some gentlemen who will honor him with their company—Admittance, ladies and gentlemen, I shall be at my house every day from 7 o'clock till 7."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

**Criminal Jurisprudence.**—The following paragraphs which we extract from the London Morning Chronicle are deserving of consideration. If we mistake not, the evil complained of is not entirely unknown even in this country.

**Prisons, with their modern improvements.**—That the motives of the leaders of the new system have been highly laudable, in not to be doubted, but that their endeavors at improvement are useful to the public, or to the objects of their solicitude, is very questionable. On such a subject, the experience of professional and practical men deserves peculiar attention.

One of the Justices of the peace for Middlesex and Westminster, has recently in a brief Essay of 14 pages, "On Criminal Jurisprudence," expressed himself in the following terms:

"Prisons, from being dreary and miserable abodes, have become spacious, commodious, and agreeable; the offensive term prison has been modified into the milder names, House of Correction, Penitentiary, &c.; the tender feelings of the humane have been under a continual state of excitement; to improve the unpleasantness of imprisonment, and the hard earnings of the honest and industrious have been drained to supply the means of rendering punishment comfortable!—During these years, also, the alarming increase of crimes has been a subject of continual lamentation with the public. The coincidence is not an accidental one, it is evidently that of cause and effect. That a houseless, naked, and starving man should be tempted to relieve his wants by acts of dishonesty, when, if detected and convicted, the penalty is good lodging, good bedding, warm clothing, excellent food, cheerful society, the daily visits of friends, the condolence and tender treatment of superiors, and light work or no work at all, is only what might be expected.—Instances are frequent in which the accused candidly say, that they were starving, and committed the theft to get into the House of Correction!"

The matter of surprise is, when we view the wretchedness in which so many hard working men and their families drag an existence, that a regard for good character, and a love of independence, should induce them still to continue honest, and work their emaciated frames to the very bones, while such excellent fare waits upon their choice if they will only condescend to be dishonest. The wonder, however, is rapidly evaporating; much as the face of the country is altered by the immense buildings going forward, for the better accommodation of criminals, they do not expand equally with the demand for places. In districts where a little old Prison was seldom half occupied, extensive Buildings under the new System are found to be always full, and in want of additions, while candidates for admission infest our streets, and prefer their claims upon our persons and our property in swarms, and at noon day."

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not only comfortable, but religious, honest and industrious, he exclaims: "Vain attempt! Convicts may be taught to be demure and to make hypocritical confessions of sorrow and amendment; spurious artificial religion may also be infused into some of them, as much at least as will encourage them in the idea, that through faith they may avoid future punishments for their crimes. Some, we have accordingly found, go to their vocation of thieving, with religious tracts in one pocket and instruments of death in another. Others have been discovered at prayers, or at Meeting, immediately after having committed a barbarous murder; and numbers have been heard in their way to execution shouting, "Glory, glory, go" at exulting in a belief that their crimes on earth will be followed by endless joys hereafter. But where are the men, who from convicted thieves have become honest and useful citizens.

The county Gaol of Middlesex, called the House of Correction, but which he thinks, might with more truth be called the House of Attraction or Seduction, cost 60,000l.; the annual expenses of accommodation and superintending the prisoners, is about 9,000l. to which add 5 per cent on the cost of the building, and the annual amount is 12,000l., while the produce of the loitering employment of the prisoners, called labour, is 260l. a year! That other job, the Penitentiary, Millbank, cost the public, though but half built, half a million sterling. The annual expenses of this establishment were stated, in the House of commons, to amount to 100l. for each convict.

These matters merit serious and deep reflection, before our philanthropy is put to the full strength, and the public purse called upon to defray the charge of its indulgence.

## THE WHIG.

### BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, AUGUST 20, 1821.

Correspondents are informed, that notices of Marriages or Deaths will not find admittance into our paper, unless accompanied with a respectable name. This is a rule from which we shall not depart.—No communication, unless post paid, will be attended to.

We are informed by, Captain Laycock, of the sloop Eliza, arrived at Dorchester last week, (see the last Whig) that on the 4th of July last a sumptuous dinner was given in Curragh, by two English gentlemen named Lyons, merchants of that place, in honor of the day, at which all the Americans there attended by invitation.—The governor of the Island and suite, and also the principal inhabitants, were likewise present. The utmost harmony prevailed on the occasion.

We hail these indications of national respect, and reciprocations of national feeling with real pleasure, as they have a tendency, when they occur, to dissipate those jealousies and prejudices which have too long usurped the minds of both the English and Americans—jealousies which are too often provoked by the unprincipled on both sides, and industriously circulated as the elicitors of national sentiments, to keep alive the spirit of discord. If some of our citizens abroad were to give a dinner in honor of the birth day of George 4th, we do not know how far their conduct would be approbated at home, but we have reason to fear it would not leave a very favorable impression.

### MORE FASHIONABLE MURDER.

On Tuesday, the 17th inst. Edward Fox, Jr. was murdered by Henry Randall, near the line of the District of Columbia.—These two savages, with doubtless two others equally as savage, (we presume two others as customary, none having been mentioned) went to a place they had previously appointed, to execute their diabolical purposes. Determining to try who could dispatch the other first, they agreed to wheel and fire at 8 paces distance, which they did; but as Fox was too quick to take sure aim, the other deliberately shot him through the heart.—They had both been clerks in the Treasury Department, from which Randall has been dismissed.—We have not heard whether the latter, and the two desperadoes who accompanied them, have been secured, but we think, if any crime deserves hanging, they have undisputed claims to it.

The great Sea Serpent has again made his appearance on the coast of New England.

### For the Washington Whig.

For oh! poor poets can't renounce the quill. The foolish love of praise, a settled ill Leads them, as by a halter "hugged" in spite Of all their better purposes to write; Scribbling's vile itch of many the disease Admits no cure; for remedies dispense.

Owen Juv. Sat. vi.

It is much to be lamented that those who have least understanding on particular subjects, are either apparently or actually the most desirous to let the world know how little they have got. If this be a constitutional defect, the object of it is the more to be pitied. If it is the vice of a perverse inclination, should he the duty of every person to correct, or at least attempt to correct such an one of the aberrations of his wayward fancy. "There is as much actual charity in improving the condition of the mind as of the body. Should that become relaxed through a deficiency of food, and the impotency of mental capacity of it, it evince itself in the heterogeneous collection of words put together to express random ideas, it is then high time, to take this corpus sine mimam, this living mass of unthinking flesh, and treat it as a patient in a state of disease whose distemper calls loudly for a cure.

The reply of the "Bridgeton Rhymist," in your paper No. 32, appears to have been intended not only as an answer to my remarks on his verses in the previous number, but also as a criticism on some other pieces which have appeared in the Whig. The sentiments he has expressed in his answer, demands a closer inspection at this time; if both his first and second performances, than I felt disposed to make in my first observations. As he very modestly says his is "a very good song," it may at least be a harmless attempt to examine its merits a little, and see what claim it has to goodness.

In the first stanza, the "Rhymist" invites some fair one—some imaginary dulcinea, to resolve him to tie the knot that cannot be untied, and, as if they had previously been sparring, bids her take his advice to be quiet and love him.—In the second, his meaning seems to be that those who live free from quarrels seldom prove what it is to feel the truest joys! and then to explain himself recommends forgiveness as the most tender part of love!—In the 3d verse, to show his consistency of thought, he tells her he loved best when he feigned anger and felt most unhappy! and in the fourth quatrain—after having previously, as I have stated, invited his fair one to peace and love—after having said that the truest joys consisted in quarrels, and after having affirmed that he loved best, and was most unhappy when he appeared most wrathful and morose, he asks her to exhibit the same aspect, and make the same acknowledgements, and their fate will not only be blessed, but that this plea-ing, when it comes at all, will not come too late!—His fair one's Answer is much in the same style; and if any person can understand this hotch potch, or find an idea in it worth his attention, I wish him joy of his discovery.

When I wrote my former remarks, I did not anticipate "Rhymist's" second appearance. His first gallantries was such an anomalous display of trivial words illy expressed to clothe no ideas, that I presumed he would not think it worth his while to defend them; but from the spirit in which he made the attempt, he no doubt considers it the masterpiece of his mighty mind! This haberdasher of rhymes has clearly shewn in his eloquent defence, that he has got more wit than he knows how to manage; and it would appear, that to get clear of his surplus quantity, he has carefully bolted it, and retained only the bran! If his muse, like the reed bird, neither flies high nor far, his prose, like the co-efficient of an unknown quantity, stands the multiple of that which is mysterious, and when its root is extracted, the produce, which is much reduced, is placed after the negative sign, merely as the representative of something!

This hopeful display of literary ingenuity commences by saying that I am "totally ignorant both of the propriety of writing prose and poetry." Now it is plain, that if I am totally ignorant of it, all I can say against "Rhymist" will be perfectly harmless; and

as he says he can prove this, so my present remarks will only serve him as an additional evidence to establish the fact. As he has never seen a specimen of my poetry, I am truly at a loss to discover by what means he will prove I am no poet.

The whimsical manner by which he transposes my figure of speech where I called poetry a banquet of the imagination, and its food the "flowers of nature," would almost lead me to conclude that the "Rhymist" had spent the greater part of his days among, and had received his instruction, from the celebrated wise men of Gotham, whose expertness at comprehending the meaning of things has never been equalled, except in the present instance. Indeed when the beauties of nature present themselves to the philosophic eye of the "Rhymist," there is no cause of apprehension that he will either "seize, sport with, feast upon," or appropriate them to any poetical use. How far those two pledges of his genius with which the public have been furnished, exhibit the flowers of nature, or of rhetoric, it is needless for me to state; and he will find the substance of my former observations "in any old periodical work" just about the same time he will be able to produce proofs that I cannot write poetry! "The genius that cannot distinguish between an obvious metaphor and a real fact—between the feast of the mind and the gormandizing of the voluptuary, is not likely either to fascinate with his lyre, charm with his sentiments, or astonish the world by vast and important conceptions.

When this juggler of words mounted the stage, he commenced Rhyming, he no doubt thought he was doing honor to our town by associating it with the precious inspirations of his muse; but alas! poor Peg, instead of striking out the pure fountain of Hippocrene with his foot, threw it into a puddle, and his aspiring rider was forced to take his draught out of the turbid fount! His hide-bound imagination, thus half choaked with mud, has rendered his muse of that apocryphal kind which makes it dubious under what genus, species, or order it should be classed. He throws out his thoughts, like the Delphic oracles formerly, in fragments of obscure meaning and ominous sound, and he finds as much difficulty in arranging them, as a child would a box of Chinese travergans.

What the "Rhymist" means by "punctuation" I am as much at a loss to understand as he is incapable to explain.—He gives the public an ingenious display of his critical penetration in quoting my words, where I said, "and when he does so, though modestly may prevent, yet he fears not to associate his name with his productions." On this he asks, "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?" Now, if this lynx-eyed fellow of a "Rhymist" had examined the sentence, he would have found that may does not imply do; and the most stupid and purblind must see at once that his inference is a false one. Though modesty may prevent a man from giving his works to the public accompanied by his name, yet conscious merit can, and often does, obviate his scruples, and induces him fearlessly to appear in his real character.—It is evident that before "Rhymist" can find fault he must make one; and if his eye-sight is no better on other occasions than on this; I do not hesitate to say, while he refers me to the ass, and compares himself to a sweet singing Nightingale, that he is nothing more than a mere screech-owl.

On the "Rhymist's" criticisms on "Brutus, jr." and "Pindar," I shall say little. The faults he ridicules are real beauties. Had he ever read the British Classics attentively he would have met with examples of every word he disputes the correctness of. "The round drops that speak," &c. is a truly poetic expression; and that symbolic mode of expressing feelings is universal. If the "Rhymist" has never read the language of the eye—of smiles—of tears, or of frowns, with which he seems to be more conversant, he may be a rhymist, but will never be a poet.

MENTOR.

## Variety.

**Chesnut.**—In Gloucestershire, England, is a chesnut tree fifty-two feet round. It is proved to have stood there since the year 1150, Mr. Marsham states that this tree is 1100 years old!

The heat under an umbrella is said to be from 13 to 15 degrees less than in the rays of the sun.

The Kentucky river at Frankford lately rose 17 feet, between 10 at night and 4 in the morning, sweeping all the boats and water craft away, and destroying several mills.

William Floyd, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, died near Utica, N. Y. a few days since.—John Adams, Thomas Jefferson, and William Carroll are all who now remain of this band of patriots.

At a Sundry school at Philadelphia, there was lately a female pupil, 70 years of age, who had learned to read in the school, and committed one or two chapters of the Bible to memory every week.

A county Bible Society in the state of New Jersey, states that several persons or families had been discovered that had never seen a Bible, and knew not what kind of a book it was, nor the origin of the human race.

A fellow, calling himself Dennis Sheppard, was admitted into the Philadelphia Asylum on the 20th ultimo. He complained of a pain in his bowels, caused by his having swallowed 14 clasp knives, one of which has since come from him. He says, while a soldier on Governor's Island, he swallowed, 19 knives and 41 cents in one day, and that while stationed at Lake Erie, he swallowed a gold watch and chain for 210

The following toast was given at a tea-party on the 4th ult. at Carlisle, Pa.

"The propagators of scandal and defamation—"

May smok'd tea and brackish water,  
Sour bread and rancid butter,  
Be the daily chew of such pests to society."

The dress of each gentleman pensioner at the Coronation, is to contain 1200 sugar loaf buttons!

**State Prison.**—On the night of the 6th inst. Bertrand, one of the mail robbers, and a convict of the name of John Scott, made their escape from the New Jersey state prison, near this place.—We are informed they succeeded in getting over the wall of the yard by means of an iron hook and cord, by which each raised himself to the top of the wall, and then lowered himself down on the outside.—Tren. Fed

**Dive for a Husband.**—A young lady in Patterson, N. J. some time since, was told by a married lady, that she had better precipitate herself from the rocks of the Passaic Falls into the basin beneath than to marry; when the young lady replied, "I would, if I thought I should find a husband at the bottom."

**Surgery.**—When surgeons of Tripoli take off a limb, they dip the stump in a bowl of hot pitch, which settles the bleeding without tying up the arteries.

In a recent London paper, the following singular advertisement appeared:—"Accommodation to journeymen Coopers.—Wanted, 19 men who are in the habit of getting drunk three days a week only; six to work three days, alternately." Apply to G. C.—; Roy st. Clerkenwell. N. B. Six sober men to work all the week, would be preferred.

**Anecdote.**—An elderly lady expressing her surprise at the present fashion; observed that there was now no display of dress—it is only intended to show the shape, not to set off the attire; and wondered ladies should ever have relinquished their former habiliments of whalebone, hoops, and brocade, for muslin dresses like tinders. A gentleman present remarked that, that was probably done with a view of catching the sparks.

The U. S. brig Spark has on board water taken from the four quarters of the globe, viz: Smyrna, in Asia; Tunis, in Africa; Gibraltar, in Europe; and the Navy Yard in Charleston, America.

**Melancholy.**—On the 23d inst. a man

by the name of Isaac Hutchinson, attempted to swim across the Delaware, from Bloomsbury landing. His strength appeared to fail when about half way across the river, and he sunk to the bottom—the body was soon, however, taken from the water, but all efforts to restore animation proved unavailing.—Tren. Fed.

The variation of the Mariner's Compass at Philadelphia, has been ascertained by Mr. McClure, of the Nautical and Mathematical Academy, to be 3 deg. 6 min. west.

**Friendly Warning.**—A gentleman having called upon a friend with whom he found two physicians, left at his departure the following lines, scribbled on the back of a letter:

"By one physician might your work be done,  
But two are like a double barrelled gun:  
From one discharge sometimes a bird is  
flown,  
The second barrel always bring it down."

**Fortune-teller.**—A fortune teller was arrested at his theatre of divination, *al fresco*, at the corner of Rue de Bussey, in Paris, and carried before the bureau of correctional police. "You know how to read the future?" said the President, a man of great wit, but fond of a joke for a magistrate. "I do, M. le President," replied the sorcerer. "In this case, said the judge, you know the judgment we intend to pronounce." "Certainly." "Well, what will happen to you?" "Nothing." "You are sure of it." "You will acquit me." "Acquit you!" "There is no doubt of it." "Why?" "Because, sir, if it had been your intention to condemn me, you would not have added irony to misfortune." The President, disconcerted, turned to his brother judges, and the sorcerer was acquitted.

**Maying.**—At Dunkin, Ireland, on the 1st of May last, the wife of P. O'Felan was delivered of four sons and a daughter, all in good health; sixteen months before she had 3 children at a birth.

On the statue of the king of England, on the top of the spire of Bloomsbury church:

When Harry the Eighth left the Pope in the lurch,  
His subjects all styled him the head of the church.  
But George's good subjects, the Bloomsbury people,  
Instead of the church, made him their own people.

The Convention for revising the constitution of the state of New York, will meet at Albany on the 28th of this month.

The President of the U. States has issued his proclamation, announcing the assent of the state of Missouri, to the fundamental conditions required by the resolution of Congress, for her admission into the union, and declaring her admission accordingly.

**"The Columbus 74."** A Boston paper says that this ship is of about 2400 tons burthen, drawing 26 feet water, and that from the surface of the water to the highest point of her main-top royal mast truck, the distance is 250 feet! She carries 64 long guns and 36 carronades, (all 36 pounders, we believe)—that is exactly 100 guns, besides perhaps, small guns in her tops, &c. Why should she be called a seventy-four? The British 74's generally carry somewhere about 90 guns. It were well if this practice of misnaming ships was laid aside by common consent, and that their denomination was understood by the amount of their guns for combat, arranged at their ports. This ship's complement is 800 men.

While on her voyage, a day or two before her arrival at Boston, she fell in with a school of mackerel which followed her all day—during which her officers and crew caught the unparalleled number of 12,000 fish.

## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

**GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND.**  
The ridiculous things presented to and decided by the "court of claims," in respect to the coronation, have brought forth others of no little wit and severity.

Among the real claims presented to the court was that of Mr. Walker, the king's apothecary, that he should attend at the coronation in the dress of the Esculapius of Edward I? viz. long shoes, turned up at the toe, and looped to the knee; a blue stocking on the other, with a party-colored vest and cloak. His office will be to carry in one hand a bottle of perfumed oil. And about a hundred, perhaps, equally laughable were offered and gen-



ally substantiated; and it has also been solemnly decided by the judges, that when the king and his court rises from the banquet, the people shall be indiscriminately admitted into the hall to make a general scramble, the plate, &c. having been removed!

The following are among the hits at such nonsense—

The royal college of surgeons, by their president, as the true and legal successors of the ancient and right venerable company of barbers and surgeons, claimed to extract two teeth and draw a horn spoonful of blood from his majesty, by leeches, immediately before the pouring out of the holy oil. This case presenting some nice points, the court adjourned to rake council. In this case, previous to the next meeting of the court, there will be a solemn argument before the 12 judges, on two points. 1st. That, inasmuch as his majesty's teeth have all decayed, whether the extracting of two false teeth, is within the meaning of the charter of the college; and 2nd. that inasmuch as whisky has been substituted, in his majesty for blood, whether the drawing of a fluid from his majesty's veins, is, by the common law of England, in all cases, a drawing of blood. We have it from good authority, that a cabinet council was called on Sunday last to decide how long it will be necessary to postpone the "august and sacred ceremony," in order to train leeches to hard drinking, in order to go thro' the operation without flinching, should the question be decided for the college.

The honorable company of brewers, by their president, claimed to drink two pots of ale with his majesty. The right hands of his majesty and the president to be joined, and their right legs resting on the back of a chair; and to have the pots. Allowed—but his majesty to drink by deputy; his temperate habits allowing him to drink nothing stronger than 4th proof whiskey.

His majesty was also pleased to order, that a place in the procession should be provided for sir Hans Snickerenstough, of his majesty's kingdom of Hanover; the said sir Hans to be dressed in 15 pair of breeches, 3 coats and 7 waistcoats, each garment to be half orange and half scarlet, and to carry the grand standard of Hanover, a large cheese, surmounted by a dried rat and two onions.

#### TWO SICILIES.

A combined army of Austrians and Neapolitans had arrived at Palermo, and repose to the Island of Sicily was expected to result from its presence.

#### GERMANY.

Paris June 16.—The army of the Germanic confederation, agreeably to the decree of the diet, is to consist of 301,637 men, of which 222,119 are infantry of the line, 11,694 chasseurs, 48,095 cavalry, 21,717 artillery, and pioneers and pontonniers. The contingents amount to the hundredth part of the population of the confederated states, which is estimated at 30,163,488 souls, and the array is formed into ten divisions. Austria furnishes 74,822 men, forming the first three divisions; Prussia the 4th, 5th and 6th, comprising 74,234 men; Bavaria the 7th consisting of 30,600 men; the 8th division is composed of 13,955 men from Wurtemberg, 6,190 from Baden, 6,190 from the grand duchy of Hesse, and 479 from Frankfurt; the 9th division, Saxony 12,000, the electorate of Hesse 5,670, Nassau 3,028, Luxemburg 2,536 men &c.; and the 10th division is formed of the following contingents, viz. Hanover 13,054 men, Holstein 3,600, Brunswick 2,096, Mecklenburg Schwerin 718, Oldenburg 2,178, Waldeck 519, Lippe Schaumburg 240, Lippe Detmold 691, Lubeck 407, Bremen 485, and Hamburg 1,293.

#### PRUSSIA

A conspiracy is said to have been discovered at Berlin, in which several families of rank were concerned. In consequence, arrests were numerous, and the king had resolved to increase his army.

#### RUSSIA.

The grand duke Constantine is suspected of having imbibed liberal principles. It is said that great care is observed to keep the troops that have

been in France from mixing with the lower orders—for they are said to be infected with a revolutionary mania; and the emperor has readed himself unpopular by abolishing the practice of wearing beards! The innovation is said to be openly reprobated at Novogorod. The Poles are reported ready for a revolt; though the emperor has done much to render himself popular, they still recollect that he has blotted the name of their country from the map. How much of these things are true—we know not.

#### TURKEY.

It is now stated that the Turks, on entering Bucharest, instead of behaving with the moderation mentioned in our last, committed the most horrible cruelties, impaling alive all the Greeks that fell into their power. Their force near this place is given at 32,000 men.

The people of Bosnia and Servia are active in the work of revolution. The latter lately cut to pieces a Turkish detachment of 800 men.

It is evident, from the additions making to the fortifications, that the Turks look upon a visit by the Greek fleet at Constantinople, as a possible event.

#### AFRICA.

Several vessels, laden with corn, from the Gold coast, have lately arrived in the West Indies. The cost of the article is said to be about 28 cents per bushel. Its quality is approved.

#### EAST INDIES.

It was stated, in the British house of commons in June last, while the subject of burning of widows in India was under discussion, that in one presidency alone, (Fort William) 2366 females had been seen to ascend and perish upon the funeral piles of their deceased husbands.

#### BRAZIL.

By an arrival at Baltimore on Thursday last from St. Salvador, we learn that the governor at Rio Janeiro had attempted an overthrow of the legal government, and so far succeeded as to seize upon and imprison the prince left in charge of Brazil by his father—but the legal government was restored, the prince liberated, and the governor had arrived at St. Salvador, on his way to Europe, in custody to be tried as a traitor. The people at the last named place were so exasperated at him, that it was thought they would take a decision of his case into their own hands and put him to death.

#### COLOMBIA.

The royalists at Puerto Cabello appear to be in a disturbed state, from controversies among themselves. Bolivar is possessed of Caraccas and Lagaira, but in these once populous places it is said that he did not find one white person. A new (royal) viceroy from St. Fe is said to be on board a Spanish ship off the coast. Cartagena was hardly pressed by the patriots, and it was supposed would soon be taken; the Colombian flotilla before it consists of 39 gun boats. The debts contracted by Mc Gregor, on the faith of the government, it is said, will be acknowledged. There is a report, via St. Martha, of the capture of Lima.

#### MEXICO.

We are yet uninformed of the fate of Vera Cruz—but there are additional reasons to believe that it was powerfully blockaded by the patriots, as well by sea as by land; and that they would make a great effort to obtain possession of the place cannot be doubted, if the fact is true, as it is stated, that it contained from forty to sixty millions of dollars!

A letter just received from the Texas by a gentleman in Richmond, states, "That 600 men had just arrived in that province, by the way of Bayou Lafouche, from Tennessee and Kentucky, and 800 from New Orleans, all of whom had joined the republican army, commanded by gen. Trespañcos, who is delegated by the Mexican republic to be the chief civil and military commandant in the Texas.

#### WOOD CARTERS WANTED,

To cart 800 cords of Oak and Pine Wood, for which a liberal price will be given, and cash paid when wanted, by DANIEL CARRELL, Port Elizabeth, Aug. 20—3\*

#### FULLING & DYEING.

##### THE SUBSCRIBERS

Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that

PETER J. WHITAKER

WILL CONTINUE THE

FULLING AND DYEING BUSINESS, in its various branches, on the lowest terms, at the Mill late of David Ireland, deceased, near Bridgeton.

CLOTH left at the house of either of the Subscribers, or at the house of Lemuel Coombs, at the Mill, be duly attended to.

PETER T. WHITAKER, BENEZER DAVIS.

Aug. 20—4\*

#### NOTICE.

HAVING for several years, as driver of the Stage carried the Washington Whig its subscribers in Fairton, Fairfield, Cecilville, Dividing Creek, &c. and in that time having, except in a few instances, received no compensation for the same, this is to request all those who are in arrears, to come forward and settle, to relieve me from the necessity of calling on them for the amounts due.

AULEY LORE.

Aug. 20—3\*

#### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the Subscriber, on the 12th inst. a short clumsy lad named AARON COOMBS—took with him when he went away, two pair trousers, one pair blue and white striped, the other corded velvet; and two hats half worn, aged 18 years and 6 months. Any person who will take up and return said boy to his master, or secure him in any jail, shall have the above reward, but no charges.

THOMAS VANMETER.

Pitts Grove Township, Salem Co. Aug. 12, 1821—20—3\*

#### CAUTION.

WHEREAS, my wife MARY STARIN, has left my bed and board without any just cause or provocation. I forbid all persons harboring or trusting her on my account, as I will pay no debts of her contracting after this date.

WILLIAM P. STARIN.

Greenwich, Aug. 11, 1821—20—3\*

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Wednesday, the 26th day of Sept. 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 Souders, Bridgeton, the following described LAND.

Situate in the township of Hopewell. The 1st, a Lot joins the main branch of Cohansey Creek, said to contain 16 acres; the 2d joins Annanias Nelson, contains 15 acres; the 3d, a Farm and tract of Land, joining Ashbury Maul, Samuel B. Davis and others, containing 22 1/2 acres; the 4th, near More's Mill, containing 14 acres; the 5th, joining lands of John Mixer and others, containing 35 acres; the 6th joins the branch of Cohansey Creek, lands of Richard Worth and others, containing 14 acres; the 7th joins the branch of Cohansey Creek, containing 35 acres. The above lands will be sold more or less as to quantity; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of John Sayre, and taken in execution at the suit of John Combs, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described

#### LOTS OF LAND.

Situate in the township of Fairfield. The first a House and Lot, joins lands of James B. Parven and others, 5 acres. A Lot of 23 acres joins the above described Lot. A Lot joins lands of Ebenezer Westcott and others, 4 1/2 acres; a Lot joins lands of John Howell and others, contains 5 1/2 acres. The lands will be sold more or less as to quantity; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of David Gandy, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parven and Matthias Burch, plaintiffs; and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Bridgeton, July 23d—Aug. 20

#### Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of Joseph McIlvan and others, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 25th inst. at the hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

July 14—Aug. 20

#### Dissolution of Partnership.

The Subscriber having purchased the right, title and interest of his late partners, trading under the firm of KILLER & 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\*

#### 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, And 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—4\*

#### 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, Smo. 8th, 1821.

Aug. 15—4\*

#### 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.

Joshua Hildreth,

July 16.—4\*

Administrator.

#### ON ATTACHMENT.

Jacob Miller,

vs.

Zachariah Nichols }

Notice is Hereby Given,

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

JOHN MAYHEW,

ADAM HANNAN,

JAMES HOOD,

Auditors.

Cumberland County, July 7, 1821.

July 9—25A

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords dry oak arid pine wood, fir which generous wages will be given.

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—4\*

#### 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.

her

MARTHA THOMPSON,

mark. Ex'ra.

July 23—4\*

#### 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 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 Seeley and Henry Mulford, jr. and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Bridgeton, June 23, 1821—July 23—4\*

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to public vendue, on Tuesday, the 13th 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 Glass Mill and Fulling Mill, and the water privilege, situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Moses Velt, Smith Bowen, and others, contains 95 acres more or less. A lot of Meadow Land, contains 6 1/2 acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Ananias J. Bowen, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, and sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, July 16, 1821—Aug. 15

#### Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the court house in the Middle township, on the last Tuesday of May last, will be sold

#### At Public Vendue,

At the house of Lydia McClogh, 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.

Elias Hand,

Administrator.

July 16, 1821.—4\*

#### 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 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 Souders, in Bridgeton,

#### A Small Farm,

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

At the same time and place,

#### A Small Farm;

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain fifty five Acres, more or less, joins lands of John Hannan 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 Souders, in Bridgeton.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, 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 Abinadab Sheppard.

2. The undivided half part of a Lot of Land, on the main street in the village of Fairton having thereon two Dwelling Houses; one of them large and well finished; adjoining John Trenchard, Jr.

3. The undivided half part of a Tract of Land, adjoining Garrison Mill 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 Cohansey 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 landing on Maurice River, late the property of Wm. Whitaker.

Lucius Q. C. Elmer,

Administrator.

June 19, 1821.

#### Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of Leonard Lawrence and Daniel C. Person, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 11th day of Sept. next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; will be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. July 14th, 1818—Aug. 20—4\*

**Notice to Claimants.**

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

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

"Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter 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—here 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 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 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  
Youth and childrens proportionably cheap  
P. C. WILLIAMS  
March 26, 1821.—3m.

**Auditor's Sale.**

By order of the Court, Cumberland Pleas, Junr 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 Boon, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by

JAMES HOOD,  
David Lupton,  
Peter Slesman,  
Auditors.  
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 Cohanzey; the Mill is 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high, the 1st of stone, the 2d and 3d of wood, all of excellent materials and workmanship, is two years old, has two water-wheels and two run of the first quality French Bur Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wall, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the State; extending to the town of Salter, 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.  
ALSO.

Thirty thousand two-foot SHINGLES,  
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.  
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 secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Pavor 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 doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writing 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, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic humors, 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, still 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 acute 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 Melancholy 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, Wans, 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-

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

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

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

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

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14 E.  
31 and 32, 15

At the seat of government, in the territory of Arkansas, on the third Monday in September next, for the sale of twenty-one townships, viz:

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 W.  
5 to 10, 20  
6 to 9, 21  
8 to 14, 22.

first Monday in Mississippi, on 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 5 west.  
22, 4 and 5  
15 to 21, 6 and 7.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.  
May 21—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 on the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.  
July 9—8t