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SELECTED POETRY.

ODE TO RELIGION.

By James G. Percival.

Daughter of heaven! whose tender eye
Bends from thy throne of light above,
And in the wounds of misery
Distills the healing tears of love;
Clad in the spotless robes of day
Thou clears't the moral night away,
And at thy touch dispersive, roll
The dark impervious clouds, that shroud
The guilty soul.

Along the vale of death and pain
In sable weeds a hand appears;
Around them fly a horrent train
Of sharp regrets and boding fears;
O'er flinty path their way they wind
And leave their track in blood behind;
Remembrance has no light to cheer,
And dim through lowering clouds the beams
Of hope appear.

They backward look on early flow'rs,
On buds of bliss and dews of joy:
How few, how fleeting were those hours—
They flatter'd only to destroy:
Amid the woven blossoms rose
The gloomy forms of real woes,
And Disappointment backward threw,
With cold repulsive hand, the eager-hasten-
ing crew.

With bounding heart and burning soul,
With look that e'en an eye of fire,
Youth hurried from the lifted goal,
Impell'd by glory, love, desire:
Before him shone the dazzling prize—
Hope flash'd exulting from his eyes,
He stretch'd his hand—despair, with thrill-
ing scream,
Expell'd his grasp and broke his gilded
dream.

Celestial maid! thy mellow light
Can pierce the clouds that round us lur,
And pour upon the drooping sight
From heav'n the soul-enkindling show'r,
And as the soft-distilling rain
Enlivens all the thirsty plain,
Thy drops of love awake the heart
And heal the festering wounds of sorrow's
venom'd dart.

O come! and on me kindly lay
The mantle of thy loveliness,
And all my errors wash away
In the pure fountain of thy grace;
And when I weep o'er joys gone by,
And view the past with wishful eye,
Be thine to lift my sinking soul,
And guide my weary steps to heaven's eter-
nal goal.

Miscellaneous Selections.

From the Religious Remembrancer.
[The following from a little Indian girl, not 12 years old, will be read with admiration. She has been but two years at school. We have formerly noticed her in the Remembrancer.]

Dear Miss G.—At the request of Mrs. P. who thinks a letter from a little Cherokee girl will not be unacceptable, I take the liberty of addressing you. We received with gratitude the presents which your scholars sent to us at Brainerd, and were pleased to think that so many of our little white brothers and sisters care so much about us poor heathen; but we hope that very soon the poor Cherokee, will have the everlasting gospel preached unto them, and may they not neglect to listen.— We know that all creation will become true followers of Jesus, and that all those that do not believe shall be cast into outer darkness where there shall be weeping and gnashing of teeth.— May we not be found among the wicked, but may we rise glorious at the awful day. O my dear friend, I entreat you to tell your scholars to pray for us. We have great reason to be thankful to the good people of the North, for all they do for us. Among other good things, they have taken my brother to Cornwall, where he has become pious, and we trust he will be permitted to preach the gospel to his Nation; You will not expect a very long or a very good letter from a little girl not yet twelve years old, who has

been but two years at school. I write that you anti pour tittle scholars will not think us ungrateful.

Your affectionate friend,

DELILAH FIELD.

INTERESTING FACT.

Sir,—The following anecdote was related by the Rev. Dr. M—, (who knew the fact.) in a social meeting for prayer.

A gentleman residing in the western part of this state, a few years since, had sent two of his daughters to Litchfield for an education. While they were there, God was pleased to bless the place with a revival of religion.— The news of it reached the ears of their father. He was much troubled for his daughters; apprehensive (to use his own words) that their minds would be affected, and they he frightened into religion.

He had been informed that they were inquiring, with the deepest solicitude the way of eternal life. Alive (as he thought) to their happiness, and determined to allay their fears and quiet their distresses, he sent a friend to Litchfield with positive orders to bring them immediately home, that they might not be lost to all happiness and hope, and consigned to gloom and despondency.

The messenger departed on this errand of their father's love. He arrived—but was too late.—God had baptised them both with his Spirit, and adopted them into his Family. They had chosen Christ for their portion, and had resolved that whatever other might do, they would serve the Lord. They looked at both sides of the great question—They looked at the world, and they looked to God and the glories of immortality, and with an eye full fixed on heaven, they determined to live for eternity.

They returned to their father's—not overwhelmed (as expected) with gloom and despondency, but with hearts glowing with gratitude to God, and countenances beaming with a heavenly serenity and celestial hope.— Indeed they rejoiced in the Lord. They told their father what the Lord had done for their souls—that they were pilgrims here—they kept in view the bright fields of promise as they had traversed this desert of sin, and were looking for that city which hath foundations.

Soon after their return home they were anxious to establish family worship. They affectionately requested their father to commence that duty.— He replied, that he saw no use in it.— He had lived very well 1191—ethan fifty years without prayer, and he could not be burthened with it now.— They then asked permission to pray with the family themselves. Not thinking they would have confidence to do it, he assented to the proposition.

The duties of the day being ended and the hour for retiring to rest having arrived the sisters drew forward the stand, placed on it the Bible—me read a chapter—they both kneeled—the other engaged in prayer. The father stood; and while the humble fervent prayer of his daughter was ascending on devotion's wing to heaven, his knees began to tremble; his nerves which had been gathering strength for half a century could no longer support him—he also kneeled, and then he came prostrate on the floor. God heard their prayer, and directed their father's weeping eyes (which had never shed tears of penitence before) to the Lamb of God which taketh away the sin of the world.

Happy family—a believing father—and believing children! whose God is the Lord!—[Christian Herald.]

LIGHT.

Light is one of the most astonishing productions of the creative skill and power of God.— It is the grand medium by which all his other works are

discovered, examined, and understood, so far as they can be known. Its immense diffusion and extreme velocity are alone sufficient to demonstrate the being and wisdom of God. Light has been proved, by many experiments, to travel at the astonishing rate of 194,181 miles in one second of time! and comes from the sun to the earth in eight minutes 11.43 50 seconds, a distance of 95,513,794 English miles.

Light is the purest, the most subtle the most useful, and the most diffusive, of all God's creatures; it is, therefore, used as a very proper emblem of the purity, perfection, and goodness of the divine nature. God is to human souls what the light is to the world; without the latter all would be dismal and uncomfortable; and terror and death would universally prevail: and, without an indwelling God what is religion! without his all penetrating and diffusive light, what is the soul of man?—Religion would be an empty science, a dead letter; a system unauthoritaded and un-influencing; and the soul, a trackless wilderness; a howling waste; full of evil, of terror and dismay; and ever racked with realising anticipations of future, successive, permanent, substantial, and endless misery.

[CLARKE.]

From the National Recorder. FILIAL AFFECTION.

I was forcibly struck with an interesting instance of filial affection, which met my observation in the person of a little boy, who perished on board the brig Sine, which was ship-wrecked in the month of September, 1817, on her passage from Liverpool to Boston.— The vessel in the early part of the voyage, had the misfortune to run down the brig Dash, which was sunk in the encounter. This accident, so disastrous to the latter, was almost equally deleterious to the Sine, for the injury she sustained was so important, that the captain deemed it necessary to return to Liverpool to repair. This object she was not, however, permitted to effect, for shortly after she struck on the Platters, off the Welsh Coast, near to the Skerries light house. The water rushed in with great rapidity, and she began to sink. The scene that ensued was dreadful. The vessel, besides her crew, carried thirty-two passengers, and she had but two boats attached, one a long boat, and the other a very small one; consequently some of the unfortunates on board must inevitably perish. In this state of affairs, amidst the agonizing shrieks of despair and terror, the boats were filled, and were about to put off, while the boy I have mentioned and his mother yet remained on the wreck. The mother was refused admittance, but it was agreed to receive the child into the boat. But the mind of the infant was of no common mould; the hope of self-preservation was not sufficient to induce him to desert a mother in distress, and to the hand that was stretched to save him, he gave a firm denial. "No," said he, "I will remain and die with my mother!" He did remain, and clasped in the reciprocated embrace of filial and maternal affection, they sunk together in the bosom of the unrelenting deep.

From the Monthly Magazine.

Awful Occurrence.—In a village not far from Lynn, in Cheshire, England, lately lived a man and his wife, distinguished among their neighbors for the singularities of their respective characters. The husband was covetous, niggardly, avaricious in no extreme, and always complaining of poverty; lie parted with money to purchase even the common necessaries of life, as though blood had been extracted from his heart; and nearly starved himself, his wife, and her mother, who lived with them. The wife was remarkably passionate; and when provoked, would pour out the most abominable wishes and horrid imprecations against her husband, who paid her with bitter lamentations and woe, which agitated his whole frame, whenever any demand was made on his purse. Accompanied with volleys of oaths and curses, she often rejoiced in the anti-

cipation of seeing him stiff, hoped that death would not call when he was from home, and frequently wished his soul in hell. In this unhappy state they lived many years; but both the avarice of the one, and the passion of the other, grew more powerful as they advanced in age, so that the last twelve months of their lives exhibited what has been unhappily terminated a "hell upon earth."

On the 9th of January, 1821, some new cause of difference arising between them, many angry words ensued, connected, no doubt, with the common aggravation of oaths and curses. This was carried to such a height, that the wife expressed her resolution to leave her husband; and on bidding farewell, she declared she would never speak to him again while she lived.

Scarcely had she uttered this passionate determination, before her speech was taken from her; and shortly after she lost the use of her right side. In this state she continued three days, during which time little notice was taken of her, the family thinking it was nothing more than a fit of sultriness, of which she had previously given several instances. Finding, however, after this time had elapsed, that it was probably something more than apoplexy could produce, they sent for a doctor, who, in his arrival, informed them that he feared he had been called in too late. He nevertheless advised the husband to purchase a pint of brandy, and to get her to swallow a large quantity. The husband on hearing this, objected, on account of the expense; intimating that half a pint would be sufficient; and this was actually procured, but not until he had repeatedly declared that he had no money, and had in vain solicited the landlady to give credit for the amount.— This circumstance had such an effect upon him, that on carrying home the brandy he retired into the barn, and putting a cord round his neck, terminated his miserable existence. The day after he was buried, the wretched woman who had never spoken after her resolution, breathed her last, amidst the most excruciating sufferings, but apparently destitute of all recollection.

On examining the clothes of the unhappy man, after he was cut down, they discovered twelve notes concealed in the inside of his old waistcoat.— The house was then examined; and 90 guineas in gold were brought to light, wrapped up in probably twenty different parcels. Some were in old rags, others tied up in paper, put into an old box among shavings and other lumber. This poor wretch left behind him upwards of a thousand pounds in money, besides an estate that lets for nearly forty per annum, which property, as he has had no children, is gone among his relations, to be, we hope, the instrument of new virtues, and not of additional crimes. We can scarcely anticipate any thing more awful than the thought of two such spirits meeting so suddenly in another world.

CORONATION OATH.

The public have heard much of the coronation oath. The following is given in the London papers, as the oath, and the manner of administering it:

Sermon being ended, the King uncovers his head, and the Archbishop ministers these questions; to which the King answers as followeth:

Archbishop. Sir, you will grant and keep, and by your oath confirm to the people of England, the laws and customs to them granted by the kings of England, your lawful and religious predecessors.

King. I grant and promise to keep them.

Archbishop. Sir, will you keep peace and godly agreement entirely, according to your power, to the holy Church, the Clergy and the people?

King. I will keep it.

Archbishop. Sir, will you, according to your power, cause law, justice, and discretion, in mercy and truth to be executed in all your judgments?

King. I will.

Then the petition or request to the bishop is read.

"Our Lord and King, we beseech you to pardon us, and to grant and preserve unto us, and the churches committed to our charge, all canonical privileges, and due laws and justice; and that you will protect and defend us."

The King answers, "I promise and grant you my pardon; and I will preserve and maintain to you and the churches, all canonical privileges, and due law and justice; and that I will be your protector and defender."

carried before him, he goes to the altar, and laying his hand upon the Evangelist, takes the oath following:—"The things which? have here before promised, I will perform and keep.— So help me God, and the contents of this book;" and then kisses the book.

Extraordinary.—The Steam-boat Independence, in ascending the Mississippi, got aground and lay in that situation eleven days high and dry.— Preparations were making for launching her, timber, &c. collected for the purpose, when on the night of the 14th ultimo, there was experienced a most violent thunder storm. In the morning the water had surrounded the boat, the timber, &c. had gone adrift, and a line thrown out to sound, the vessel was found to be afloat in 96 feet water! All attempts to get up their Anchor were unavailing. They therefore cut the cable and proceeded on their voyage.

DR. WATTS.

It was so natural for Dr. Watts, when a child, to speak in rhyme, that even at the very time he wished to avoid it he could not. His father was displeased at this propensity, and threatened to whip him if he did not leave off making verses. One day when he was about putting his threat into execution, little Watts burst into tears, and on his knees said, "Pray father, do some pity take, And I will no more verses make."

MAKING THE MOST OF A GOOD THING.

When the baggage of lady Hamilton was landed at Palermo, Lord Nelson's coxswain was very active in conveying it to the ambassador's hotel. Lady Hamilton observed this, and presenting the man with a moirage, said, "Now my friend what will you have to

"Why please your honor," said the coxswain, "I am not

"But," said her ladyship, "Nelson's steersman must drink with me, so what will you take, a dram, a glass of grog, or a glass of punch?" "Why," said Jack, "as I am to drink with your ladyship's honor, it wouldn't be good manners to be backward, so I'll take the dram now, and will be drinking the glass of grog while your ladyship is mixing the tumbler of punch for

The British government has condescended to permit the Queen to attend the Coronation of the King, her husband, "as a private individual," and a box was fitting up in the Abbey for that purpose.

Mutual friends cannot subsist without mutual indulgences; one asked Simonides, by what rule two friends might persevere in their friendships he, they must never be both angry at the same time.

The fatteners of fowls for the London market shut them up in the dark, and cram them with a paste made of barley meal, mutton suet, treacle, and milk. Under this regimen, they are what is technically called ripe in a fortnight—and if kept longer, the fever induced by this state of repletion renders them red and frequently kills them.

From the Village Record, Aug. 15.

DEATH BY THE BITE OF A MAD DOG.

We learn that last month there died in Uwehlan township, in this county, a man named Thompson, with those distressing symptoms which attend Hydrophobia. He had been bitten about nine years ago. In the interim he has repeatedly been attacked with spasms; but they passed away without injuring him seriously. During harvest time those spasms returned upon him severely. In attempting to put a cup of water to his mouth he dashed it from him, saying it distressed him; but at length with much difficulty,

looking, another way, took a little with a spoon, but so convulsed was he as to throw a part of it into his bosom. He still worked, and while pitching off a load of grain, calling to the people to see a sheep that had jumped out of his mouth, said, "there it goes!" and barked as a dog would in pursuit of it. By the advice of some persons, he set out with a companion to a physician to be bled. They had to cross a stream of water—when Tho's. arrived at the water he ran back, distressed by its appearance, and it was with difficulty he was got over the brook. The physician bled him, and he became worse.—From this place they were obliged to remove the man to his residence in a cart. After getting home, by the advice of the physician he was put into a warm bath: But he soon died, frothing at the mouth—a thick phlegm finally stopping respiration.

THE WHIG. BRIDGETON, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 8, 1821.

Error in type.—In the Bridgeton Rhymer of last week, line 38th of the second column, for "suresat-working" read secret workings. Line 69th, for Plato read Pluto.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

The address of the *Fairfield Meeting*—and "A Fairfield Republican" shall appear in our next.

Lines from "Erato; also "An Extract of a Letter" shall have a place, if we can find room for them.

It appears, by the Baltimore papers, that the malignant fever is progressing to an alarming extent in that city. On the 28th ult. the number of deaths by that complaint amounted to 10, and accounts state that their number daily increases.

The most important intelligence which we have to present to our readers this week, is the particulars and confirmation of the death of *Napoleon Bonaparte*. It is now only in the language of the orator we can say, "he is fallen." His last moment were employed with gen. Bertrand in writing his Will, which, after he had sealed, he delivered to gen. B. with an injunction that he should not permit it to be opened except in the presence of the *Commissioners of the different sovereignties of Europe*. His body now laid in state for a short time, for the view of the inhabitants of St. Helena. His dress was green uniform with red facings, and with all his stars and garters. He was buried in a leaden coffin, in a particular spot near Longwood, which he is said to have mentioned in his will. Letters from St. Helena say, "he was perfectly aware of the nature of his complaint, and frequently described it to those about him, but was never able to convince his surgeon that he had a just notion of it. In the early stage of the disease, which is a long time ago, he commenced a statement of it with the different sensations at different periods, and continued it up to within a few days of his death. It is intended for his son.

"It is a singular coincidence, that the *Waterloo East Indiaman*, laden with necessaries for his establishment at Longwood, arrived only two days before his death, just in time to witness his final setting."

From the physicians report, who dissected the body after death, it appears that the *stomach* was found the principal seat of disease. "Strong adhesions say they, connected the whole superior surface, particularly about the pyloric extremity in the concave surface of the left lobe of the liver; and in separating those, an ulcer which penetrated the coats of the stomach, was discovered one inch from the pylorus, sufficient to allow the passage of the little finger. The internal surface of the stomach, to nearly its whole extent, was a mass of cancerous disease or schirrous portion advancing to cancer; this was particularly noticed near the pylorus. The cardiac extremity, for a small space near the oesophagus, was the only part appearing in a healthy state. The stomach was found nearly filled with a large quantity of fluid, resembling coffee grounds."

This statement, with a few additional remarks, is signed by *five physicians*.

"The last words Bonaparte uttered, were "tete—armee"—what their connection was in his mind cannot be ascertained, but they were distinctly heard about 5 o'clock in the morning of the day he died. An officer's guard is appointed to watch over his grave."

FUNERAL OF BONAPARTE

The following account of the funeral of Bonaparte is extracted from *The Guardian*, in which it is given as an extract from the private letter of an officer of St. Helena:—"Bonaparte was buried on Wednesday, the 9th, between the willow trees, in the spot he had pointed out, about a mile and a half from Longwood House (by the road). A procession of the military Staff, and all the naval officers, followed the corpse, which was laid on a black car, in a plain mahogany coffin (laid wood and tin within,) and was received, on emerging, from the grounds, by a line of 2,000 troops, including artillery and a party of marines, with four bands drawn up by the road side. As soon as it passed, the troops followed to the place of interment, and halted, occupying the road winding along the valley side, about it, while the procession descended by a rope made for the occasion, on foot; the body was then borne by 24 grenadiers, from the several corps present, to the grave, where it was deposited with the priest's blessing, in a chamber, within a large stone vault. The chamber was then closed with a large slab, and its edges being filled in to the sides of the vault the whole level surface was covered with a liquid body of Roman cement. The corpse was deposited under three discharges of 11 pieces of artillery, and the minute guns of the *Vigo*, which was heard in the intervals between the discharges, meaning in the distance—25 were fired. The vault has since been filled up with stone, and a plain slab laid over it.—St. Helena, May 14."

An account of the military procession has been published, but we think it uninteresting to our readers.

England.—Her majesty and her royal advisers, are making another effort to go snacks in the *crowning frolic*. "The *privy council*," says the *Courier* of the 7th July, "was occupied in examining her claims. The debates had finished before them, and they had adjourned for the purpose of making up their decision."

Accounts from Turkey give unfavorable reports of the cause of the Greeks. Statements from that quarter, however, continue vague and contradictory. The Turkish government are making great exertions to subdue the rebels. They have conciliated the favor of the Janissaries by agreeing that they shall be represented in the Divan by three members chosen out of their own body. Their army is to be organized on the European footing. A summons has been sent to all the principal states of Barbary to join the Sultan's fleet, with all the ships they can equip. This may be expected to produce serious consequences—and the accounts state that the English ambassador had already declared that his Court cannot permit the Barbary ships to enter the Ionian seas, and that the ports of the Ionian Islands would be shut against them.

The tranquility of *Spain* is again disturbed by conspiracies. A very serious and extensive one was lately discovered a few moments before it was to have been put in execution. Numerous arrests have taken place, and some of those implicated are of high rank. The clergy of Spain, who are all for revolutionizing the kingdom, and bringing it back to its former state of things, amount to 148,243. These have, between properly, tythes, first fruits, &c. as ascertained at the time of the adoption of the constitution, possessions amounting to nineteen thousand and eighty millions of reals, or two thousand three hundred and eighty-five millions of dollars, estimating a real at 12 1-2 cents! This is a demonstrative evidence of the wisdom of the Spanish people in timely permitting such unexampled clerical impositions.

The Patriots in the republic of *Columbia* are going on delightfully. By a proclamation of Bolivar's, it appears that but one place alone remains unsubdued, (*Puerto Cabello*) which is expected soon to fall. A splendid victory was gained over the Spanish troops at *Caraboba*, by Bolivar, of which an official account is given in the *Curacao papers*, received at New-York on the 25th ult. Out of 6000 Spaniards engaged, scarce 400 is said to have escaped. *Puerto Cabello*, and they are besieged. Many distinguished patriotic officers lost their lives. The British auxiliaries received much praise for their gallantry.

For the Washington Whig. The dog-star ages—is beyond a doubt. All Bedlam is let out.—*Pope Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.*

I observed in your paper of the 13th ult. a piece signed "A Republican." I have read it, and am as much at a loss to understand it as a certain writer on poets, when he observed, "some know not from whence they came, nor whether they are going."

Messrs. Editors, I feel it my duty to address my remarks on this piece to you, from the consideration, that in some of your late papers, you have given us to understand that the editor is responsible for what he publishes. I would not, however, be understood that I approve of the principle, for it entirely excludes individual liberty of free enquiry.

I should not have thought that such a piece of scurrility, malicious representation, and an abuse of a whole section of the county, would have met your approbation. As to the oration, it is published, and every one can read it for himself. There is nothing in it that can suffer from the labors of a common slanderer. He has brought no proof to identify an error in one single statement. There is nothing but an over-bow of gall from a wounded heart, mingled with a gross perversion of the truth. Did he think the people would receive his bold assertions and empty declamations as undeniable proof? Could any, but a lunatic, expect that an anonymous scribbler, would command an implicit faith from the people? What could induce him to abuse the citizens? He upbraids the committee of arrangements, the worthy representative with the rest, for committing it "to incompetent and unworthy hands." He pours out the phial of his wrath on the people for exercising the liberty of admiring what it is not in his power to prove false. Is this man so filled with vanity as to presume to dictate a community unsupported by facts? Does he think that the treasures of knowledge are confined to his own noddle, and all others are ignorant blockheads?

Whether the orator is incompetent or riot, will not depend on what I shall say. The oration speaks for itself.—Neither do I apprehend it will suffer any diminution from the weight of sarcasm, for want of arguments, from those who have the meanness to use them. He consoles himself that the oration did not come through the committee of arrangements. Alas, pour me! "pleased with a feather, tickled with a straw." Of what consequence is it to the public, in what manner it came to them? It effects not the merits of the oration, nor the competency of the orator.

He complains that I have made "exaggerated statements, and unfounded inferences." Why has he not presented the proof? I stated that the expenses of government were nearly ten millions of dollars. Has he proved this incorrect? Yes. He says, "many of the expenses of government are defrayed from permanent appropriations not included in bills annually passed." This is a strange way to prove I have made an exaggerated statement. Had I taken into view the sinking fund, which was sacredly pledged to pay the war debt, and which for two years past has been dishonorably appropriated for other purposes, I should have made the expenses considerably greater. Here the self-styled Republican would plead an offset; that "this sum is less than the expenditure has been for many years." Thus he would make one extravagant support

another. The inference I drew from this was, they are certainly preparing a heavy burthen for us or our posterity. Has he proved this to be unfounded? By no means. Why, then, am I boldly charged with exaggerated statements and unfounded inferences?

But here comes the truth after much labor. "The true character of the oration before me is that of an electioneering address." Alas! if the truth should be known, I am afraid I shall not be popular among the people. Such Republicans as these I have seen before, who would always bellow at every attempt to reform. Yes, and it generally cunes, either directly or indirectly, from some expectant of public preferment. It must be this that leads him to be such an advocate for that era of good feelings, which for two years has so involved the nation in debt. Had I come forward with a pompous harangue on the liberties of our country, which would lead to bewilder, and dazzle to blind, I might have commanded his decided approbation. But "I am not made of such vile stuff." If to expose the errors of government, and thus become a mean to save it from ruin, constitute a demagogue, I glory in the name. I glory in my incompetency and unworthiness in his esteem. But here is another powerful argument. The navy and the military establishments are popular. This may be a convincing argument on his mind. But shall I follow popular applause, when I know it will lead to inevitable ruin? God forbid! though sycophants should upbraid.

We now have the navy full in view. Here is a most wilful and malicious misrepresentation. I challenge him or any other person to point his finger to one sentence which even reflects on the achievements of our navy. They did wonders. But shall we run mad because they acquitted themselves with honor? Shall we ruin the nation to increase the navy? I say it is madness and folly to think of creating a navy to command three thousand miles against the armament of Europe. I say the expense of a navy is so great, that even in time of war all their acquisitions will not meet the current expense. I have said, and I now say, that the bulwark of a republic is the sentiments of the citizens. If the citizens will not defend themselves, they are not worthy the liberties they enjoy. As to dismantling our vessels, it is a creature of his own distracted imagination.

Our Republican at length throws off his disguise, and shews himself to belong to the old school of corruption. "Mr. Jefferson learned while in France to despise economy, and his successors have followed his example." He is now willing to acknowledge his government is extravagant, and thus gives the lie to what he has said before, for the paltry consolation of casting a reflection on Mr. Jefferson. I would ask in what did Mr. Jefferson's want of economy consist? Was it in selling the navy, that new discovered principle charged on me? Was it the disbanding a useless army? In dismissing a set of supernumerary judges? And bringing the expenses of our government within its accustomed resources? If this is the want of economy, I long to see that period return. He is a proper man to complain of Mr. Jefferson's want of economy if he is in favor of expending fifty millions a year in the navy.—We must expect that every person who would sacrifice the independence of their country to obtain the empty bubble of a name, will complain of those who come forth in defence of their liberties.

The military department now comes before us. He says but little on this worthy of notice, for his gall is almost spent. The first thing is the falsehood charged on me, that I would "destroy the fortifications." A Greater falsehood never came from him who feigned himself an angel of light. He mentions the reduction of the army below what the worthy representative thought necessary. They did well as far as they went. The worthy representative has a right to his own opinion, like every other man. But thus much I can say of him, I believe he is not guilty of preventing the truth, like some

of his friends. Yea, I will go farther, I believe he does as well as any one we shall probably get in this part of the state to fill the place.

I am called on for a reason why I did not mention the revolutionary soldiers on the pension list. My reason is this, the late law reduces the number comparatively very small. What allowance was made at head quarters for this I know not.

Messrs. Editors, I have now done with my remarks on that anonymous scribbler, and sincerely hope, if you continue your role, you will duly caution every applicant with his productions, who possesses more zeal than knowledge and more impudence than good breeding.—Adieu.

IGNATIUS THOMSON.

For the Washington Whig.

MANUFACTURES.

Messrs. Editors—

I observe that the policy of granting efficient protection to those branches of American manufactures which the country is in a condition to supply is still undergoing a spirited discussion in some of the public prints. Mr. Niles, of the Register, is exerting his commanding and popular talents to overcome the prejudices which even yet prevail in some parts of the United States in regard to it. The Register is also favored with a correspondent who, during the last few months, has written considerably at large in favor of the principles laid down, and policy recommended by the committee of manufactures last winter.

The style of this writer is easy, and adapted to the understanding of every one; and he marches up to the question at issue with such a formidable train of facts drawn from official and other unquestionable sources, that his arguments follow as a matter of course, the whole conducting him to inevitable inferences in favor of his position. Messrs. Galee & Seaton, of the National Intelligencer, (expert combatants) have a few times noticed Mr. Niles' correspondent, whom at first they deemed disposed to treat rather lightly—Of late, however, they have already evinced a disposition to be off. It may with safety be concluded that they have but little studied the subject, or allowed themselves to be uncommonly inadvertent in some of their statements; I cannot otherwise account for the exceedingly meagre and irrelevant character of their remarks.

The prominent objections to manufactures which have been urged in and out of Congress, will no doubt be generally recollected by your readers, as well as the manner in which it has been attempted to obviate them. In order to obtain the candid opinions of commercial men in regard to some of them, the committee of manufactures addressed a number of interrogatories to the mercantile societies of several of our principal cities, in relation to the effect that the encouragement already afforded manufactures, had produced on trade and the other interests of the country, and also what consequences would be likely to flow from the adoption of the proposed new tariff. The *Sew York society* is the only one that replied, and it was for the purpose of introducing some of their answers, that I undertook to write this article, believing that they ought to be generally known—Coming from men uniformly opposed to the interest, they are entitled to great weight when they give evidence (however reluctantly) in favor of it. For the sake of brevity, I shall omit the questions asked, which, however, may readily be inferred from the following extracts from the answers:

"Smuggling cannot be carried to any extent, except on our frontiers, and generally speaking, there would be but little difference there, whether the duty was fifteen or forty per cent. Those who are most conversant with our revenue laws, know that the difficulties attending smuggling from on ship board are so great, that the gain would not justify the risk. European and India stiffs and cargoes are so valuable, that supposing character in no way affected, the owners would never jeopardize them for the sake of introducing a small pari; to thus introduce any considerable part would be impracticable

without the connivance of the officers of the customs—Under the duties of 1815, 1816 (double duties) the whole amount smuggled from on ship board in our commercial towns, did not probably amount to a twentieth of one per cent. on the cargoes imported.

“Common coarse cottons, such as are manufactured in the United States, may be fairly stated to be 50 per cent. lower than in 1811, and are much superior to the piece goods of similar description from Calcutta.”

“As far as our information has given us an opportunity of judging where the domestic has superceded the foreign supply of our market, the consumer is supplied with a better article for the same price: it is particularly so with coarse cottons, hats, boots and shoes: cabinet wares, carriages, fancy chairs, looking glass and picture frames, silver plate andirons, brass head shovels and tongs, grates for burning coals, gold leaf, woolen sattinets, cut nails, fancy, mock tortoise shell, and fine ivory combs, rifle guns, cut tacks and brads, and tin wares.”

“Take 100,000 tons of shipping in the East India trade, the number of seamen employed would be one to twenty tons, equal to 5,000 men; the same number of tons in the European trade, one man to twenty-three tons equal to 4,947, in the West India trade, same number of tons, one man to 20 tons equal to 5,000; on the coasting trade, same number of tons, one man to fifteen tons equal to 6,666 men.”

“The consumption of cotton at home increases the price to the growers; the demand in this market for home consumption, is generally considered to keep the price from one to two cents per lb. higher than it otherwise would be.”

“We think generally it (the new tariff) will not be prejudicial to commerce; it would not diminish the value of any article of domestic produce exported; the price of our articles abroad, and the demand for them, is regulated by the wants of other nations, and not by what we in return receive from them.”—Mark this!

How directly in the teeth of the loose and interested declamation that we have so abundantly heard on the subject, are the facts and opinions above stated. It is an extremely difficult matter, and always the work of time to eradicate from the minds of the most sensible and candid, the impressions which early prejudices have made—this seems to be eminently the case as respects the subject in question.

The time will come, however, when those men most under its influence, will be astounded that they should have been spell-bound so long.

A CITIZEN.

From the New-York Gazette, August 27. FROM THE STRAITS.

Captain Keen, who sailed from Marseilles on the 4th of July represents, in substance, that the situation of affairs between the Turks and Greeks is similar to former accounts.—The Greeks, as before stated, have a strong fleet in the Black Sea, under the command of Captain Tumbazi, and another in the Archipelago, approaching the Dardanelles. The greater part of the Greek Islands, and of the Morea, had risen against the Turks, with general success. The naval force of the Turks in the Archipelago was almost annihilated, the crews of the ships, mostly Greeks, having revolted, and joined their countrymen.—The Lyons Gazette of July 1, states, that a Russian army, under General Witgenstein, had crossed the Danube, and was marching against Constantinople, and that a Russian fleet was proceeding from the black Sea for the same destination. A frigate was building at Marseilles for account of the Regency of Tunis, under the direction of the Tunisian Admiral Rais Hassana Merali, who had contracted for the building of several other vessels of war, for which he had the permission of the French government. Several French vessels of war had sailed from Toulon for the Levant. Naples was tranquil in possession of the Austrians. A considerable corps of Austrians had landed in Sicily, to take possession of that Island. An English fleet, said to

have had 12,000 men on board, had arrived at Malta. Piedmont was quiet. The Austrians are said to have entered Turin but had not reached Genoa.

A British Indian spoken at sea reports that in consequence of the death of Bonaparte, the port of St. Helena was thrown open to American vessels.

Handsome Legacy.—Notice is given in the New York papers, that the late Jacob Herred, Painter and glazier of that city, left to his sister Elizabeth, or to her heirs, 10,000 dollars. She married Jeremiah Adley, or Atlee, of Artlee, a mason and of German descent.—Where they reside is unknown to the executors who request the Printers throughout the United States to notice the bequest, in hope it may meet the eye of those concerned.

A pillow case, in which was found the body of a female child, was taken out of the Schuylkill river at Philadelphia, on the 15th inst.—The child had the appearance of having been sewn up alive, and drowned.

From the Richmond Enquirer, Aug 17.

MOST DARING OUTRAGE.

Yesterday about 12 o'clock a negro man about two miles from the town of Chartersville, with a gun in his hand, and violent hands on a very respectable married woman; threw her down, and attempted, a tape. Summoning all tier strength, she arose with him, after a strong contest. Finding his efforts unavailing, he presented the gun; she seized the muzzle, and averred it, till her mother, whose house was near, could approach to aid her.— She escaped from him, and as she ran off, he discharged the gun at her, but missed his aim. Within an hour after, he appeared at the house of another respectable married woman, about three quarters of a mile distant. She was gone to the spring; he waited for her return; and immediately, in the yard, attempted to ravish her.— Unable to vanquish tier, he drew a knife, which she wrested from him, and seeing another suspended at bit side, she grasped that also, and got possession of it. Me then sprang at his gun, which stood not far off; but before he could fire at her she had attained the distance of 30 or 40 yards. He put 26 shot into the back of her neck and head. Not disabled however, she succeeded in escaping with her little children, while he threatened to kill all tier white women he might meet with. They both accord in describing him to be a negro of light complexion, moderate stature, slender form, and thin visage; clothed in homespun, a white hat with black crape or ribbon band. One of them thinks he has a scar in his forehead.

The citizens of Chartersville and its vicinity will pay 100 dollars to any person who shall apprehend the rascal, so that he be brought to condign punishment.

Leesburg, Va. Aug. 21.

On Saturday last a drove of negroes, consisting of about 100 men, women and children passed through this town for a southern destination.

Fifty four of the above unhappy wretches were sold by Judge Washington, of Mount Vernon, PRESIDENT OF THE MOTHER COLONIZATION SOCIETY.—Genius of Liberty.

New mode of Dunning.—The editor of the Eastport Sentinel thus humorously calls upon delinquent subscribers:

POSTSCRIPT!—We stop the press to announce the arrival of the fast sailing scho. *Dnn*, capt. *Teasem*, from Boston, with the following highly interesting letter addressed to the editor: Boston, July 29, 1821.—Sir: Your Note for Types, paper, Ink, &c. has been long due, and unless it is immediately paid, you may expect to be waited upon by Washington county, ss Greeting.”

We would seriously ask our delinquent subscribers what is to be done in this case?

In Virginia, a jury that cannot agree on a verdict is called a *hung jury*—thus when the jury is hung the criminal is not.

POSTSCRIPT.

From the New York Gazette of 29th ult. Latest from England, &c.

The Orbit, having sailed from Liverpool the 18th ult. the Editors of the Gazette have received their papers, &c. to the 17th inclusive. A hasty sketch of their contents will be found in this day's Gazette.

The preparations for the Coronation, and the contradictory accounts from Turkey; occupy much of the time and attention of the London editors. The King had officially denied the Queen's right to participate in the Coronation, through Lord Sidmouth. The Queen

declared she would attend the Coronation, and demanded a suitable seat.— On the receipt of Lord Sidmouth's letter on the subject the Queen said it was without signature, and therefore anonymous, and treated it as such.

The Courier of the 14th, says, it appears that the Queen is determined to go to the Coronation, accompanied by ladies Hood and Hamilton. had excited the utmost disgust, as the object was to excite the worst passions of the rabble.

The Gazette de France says, Bonaparte left forty millions to his son, which is deposited in the Tower of London.

MARRIED.

In Deerfield, on the 30th ult. by the Rev. Francis G. Valentine, Mr. Abijah D. Garretson, to Miss Mary Leake, all of that place.

DIED.

On the 14th ult. at his residence in Smyrna, (Del.) John Clark, Esq. late Governor of that state.

To be Sold by Public Sale.

On the 22d of Sept. inst. between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of David Calk, in Deerfield street, a Lot of Woodland, said to contain six and one half acres, adjoining lands of Isaac Whitaker, Jacob Miller and others. Also, the undivided sixth part of a Cedar swamp, lying on Green Branch, late the property of Rachel Dare, deceased. Conditions made known on day of sale, by ELIJAH S. RILEY, Ex'r. Sept 3—31q

LAND FOR SALE.

By virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Shaw, in the township of Downs, all the right of David Page, deceased, to a certain tract of land, adjoining lands of Henry Shaw, Geo Bateman and others, and supposed to contain twenty acres more or less. Conditions made known on day of sale, by HENRY SHAW, Adm'r. Sept 3—10

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 WEDNESDAY, The 26th day of September, instant, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

A Dwelling House and Farm,

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

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

her
MARTHA THOMPSON,
mark. Executrix.

Sept. 3—ts

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esq's. Judges.

Samuel Eldredge, Adm'r. Elizabeth Eldredge, dec'd.

On application for the sale of Real Estate, the said administrator having exhibited to this Court—attested a just and true account of the personal estate, and of the debts and credits of the said deceased.—Whereby it appears that the personal estate of the said deceased is insufficient to pay his debts—and the said administrator having set forth to this Court that the said decedent died seized of real estate in the county of Cape May, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises. It is Ordered, That all persons interested in the lands, tenements, hereditaments and real estate of the said deceased, do appear before this Court on Monday, the twenty-second day of October, next, at ten o'clock, in the morning, at the Court House, in the Middle Township, in the county aforesaid; to shew cause, if any they have, why the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expeses yet unpaid.

ORDERED, on application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. Administrator to the estate of Joseph Norbery, deceased—Humphrey Hughes, Administrator to the estate of Lemuel Eldredge, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of said decedents, bring in their debts, demands and claims against the same on or before the last Tuesday of May, 1822, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes, Esq. and Humphrey Hughes, giving notice of this order by setting up copies hereof in five of the most public places in the county of Cape May, for the space of two months, and also advertising the same for the like space in the newspaper printed in Bridgeton.

By order of the Court,
JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.,
August 27—6w—2m

FOR SALE, CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL.

Also, Bar Iron,

Suitable for Waggon Hoops.

APPLY TO

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821—2m

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th of this inst. an indentured apprentice boy, by the name of THOMAS FOSTER, aged 18 years, about 5 feet 9 inches in height; had on when he went away, a bottle green coat, a dark snuff colored jacket, cotton cassimer pantaloons, and good shoes—has round shoulders, thick lips, and a downy look. I hereby forbid all persons dealing with, or harboring or trusting said boy on penalty of the law. Whoever will return said boy, shall have the above reward, but no charges will be paid.

SPENCER FRAREY.

Millville, Aug. 27—3*

WOOD CARTERS WANTED,

Two cart 600 cords of Oak and Pine Wood, for which a liberal price will be given, and each paid when wanted, by DANIEL CARRELL.

Port Elizabeth, Aug. 20—3t

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—t

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—t

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a 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 Fuling 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 63 acres, more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Annias 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

Sheriff's Sale.

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

A Small Farm,

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

At the same time and place,

A Small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, said to contain fifty five Acres, more or less; joins lands of John Hannon and others together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Gabriel Parris, and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the property of John Moore, jr. 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.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of Lorenzo 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—ts

Strayed Cattle.

STRAYED from the subscriber, living in Maurice River Township, Cumberland county, the following described Cattle, viz: 1 red Cow, about 6 years old, middle size; with a crop off the near ear, and a hole in the off; wears a bell. One mooley do. about 4 years old, marked as aforesaid, pied with red and white. One three years old do. red, and marked as above. One yearling do. color red and white, marked as above. It is supposed the above Cattle are wandering in Gloucester county. Any person returning said Cattle; or giving information where they may be found, shall be liberally rewarded, and all reasonable expeses paid by me.

JOSEPH GREEN.

Aug. 27—3*

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. my apprentice boy, to the farming business, named JACOB BOWERS, about 18 years old, light hair, thick set. Whoever brings back said boy, shall receive the above reward, but no charges paid.

WILLIAM BACON.

Greenwich, Aug. 27—3t

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,
EBENEZER DAVIS:

Aug. 20—4t*

NOTICE.

HAVING for several years, as driver of the Stage carried the *Washington Whig* to its subscribers in Fairton, Fairfield, Cedarville, 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—3t

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.

Pittsgrove 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.—

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 Souder, 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 824 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 Combs, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

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, 43 acres; a Lot joins lands of John Howell and others; contains 53 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 Barch, plaintiffs, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Bridgeton, July 23d—Aug. 20.

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of Joseph McIlvain and others, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 28th 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 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—3t*

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 o'clock.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Aug. 7, 1821.

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—where he is now, and at the time the said claim arose was domiciliated—and, if any, what change of domiciliation has since taken place. The said memorial must also set forth, whether the claimant, or any other who may have been at any time entitled to the amount claimed, or any part thereof, hath ever received any, and, if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satisfaction for which is therein asked.

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

"Ordered, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn to meet again on the 10th day of September next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any memorial 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.

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 Prens and others defendants, taken in execution at the suit of David Grier, complainant; and to be sold by WM. R. F. THIAN, Sheriff.

July 28—June 25, 1821.—13

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which never will rain 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, 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 Boon, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by

JAMES HOOD,
David Lupton,
Peter Slesman,

July 2—ts

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL AND WATER POWER,

Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy village of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of 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 Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; ten or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 tons of river craft, and a Mail Establishment to and from Philadelphia every day (Sundays excepted).

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

Benjamin Reeves,
David Reeves.

ALSO.

Thirty thousand two-feet SHINGLES,

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

DAVID REEVES,

June 25, 1821.—at 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 therefrom 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.

WM. R. F. THIAN, 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 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 a deleterious 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, 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, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

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

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 he seeks.

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

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

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

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to rising 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 Molesters of the Negroes, as ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns.

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

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS the President of the United States has authority by laws to cause be of

ferred 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, 2, 7 and 3, ranges 16 and 17, 1 to 8, 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 a part of Ohio," passed on the 21st

Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

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

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

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

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

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to 14, 31 and 32, 14, 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 lands 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 Piscalosa, 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, 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, 15 to 21, 5 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, 15 to 21, 15, 16, and 17.

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 of 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 the Bank, which will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives on the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

July 9—3t