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For the Washington Whig,
HER I LOVE.
Inscribed to Miss ———, in Bridgeton.
She's brighter than the rosy May,
When zephyr wows the greenwood bow;
And fairer than the blossom'd spray,
On the newly opening flow'r.
She's like the morning fresh to me,
When strown with pearl is every plain;
More grateful for 'tis her to see,
Than summer's bow thro' falling rain.
Her virtue like the evening star,
That rises at the gates of even;
Sheds tier pure light thro' ether far
And lights the canopy of heaven.
Bright is the sun at noon of day,
When dark mist his image shrouds;
Or when he sheds his farewell ray,
That streaks with gold the evening clouds.
Pure is the ray at midnight s. ll,
Which glimmers thro' the lattice bright,
Or slumbering on the mist-clad hill,
Lights up the sable gloom of night.
More bright and pure that ray serene,
Which beams so mildly from thine eyes;
Wherein the kindling glance is seen,
And lurking love in ambush lies.

TO A FISH OF THE BROOK.
BY PETER PINDAR.
Why fleest thou away with fear?
Trust me, there's nought of danger near.
I have no wicked hook,
So covered with a snaring bait,
Alas! to tempt thee to thy fate,
And drag thee from the brook.
Oh harmless tenant of the flood!
I do not wish to spill thy blood;
For nature unto thee,
Perchance, hath giv'n a tender wife,
And children, dear, to charm thy life,
As she hath done for me.
Enjoy thy stream, O harmless fish,
And when an angler for his dish,
Through gluttony's vile sin,
Attempts—a wretch—to pull thee our,
God grant thee strength, O gentle trout!
To pull the rascal in.

Miscellaneous Selections.
THE CHURCH MOUSE.
Those who are fond of the ludicrous may perhaps indulge a little risibility from the following incident:—On Easter Sunday, while the vicar of a certain parish church in the vicinity of Cheddar, England, was delivering to his congregation an occasional evening lecture, the attention of the audience was diverted from the discourse, by the whimsical appearance of a church mouse, which, being the resident of a church, may be supposed was not the fattest of its kind, peeping through a small crevice on the wood of the desk, very near the head of the clerk. The sagacious little animal, with hesitating steps, at length ventured out, attracted, as is supposed, by the inviting perfume of Mr. Sternhold's wig, a large portion of flour and pomatum having been laid on in honor of the day.—Pinching hunger, more potent than even love itself, soon forced the poor intruder to the upper works of the clerk's carcass. (at that time half immersed in sleep) by actually seating itself at the top of the wig, when the little thief made a sacrilegious attack on the grease that lay so temptingly around it. The smothered titterings of the congregation bursted out into a broad grin, which disturbed both the minister and the mouse; the preaching and nibbling ceased at the same moment; when the vicar perceiving the cause of the laugh, called to the clerk to put his hand on the top of his wig, adding, in a stronger cadence, "has the fellow no feeling?" So soon had, however, arrested his senses which his nasal organs loudly betrayed. Here the vicar, as slackening the reins of his temper, called out, "Robert! Robert! I wish I had you by the

ear?" when the clerk (awaking rather than appropos) added amen to it!—At which a renewed laugh drove away completely Morpheus and the mouse; and the muscles of the good people winged intolerably deranged, it was some time before they were restored to their natural church going state of gravity.

SIR RICHARD STEELE.
A Lincolnshire Baronet, of large fortune, and great interest, repeatedly urged Sir Richard Steele to command his utmost ability to serve him, and he should think himself highly obliged. The knight one day called on him, when these offers were, as usual, repeated. "Why sir," said Sir Richard, "I came for that purpose; and if you can lend me 100*l.* for a few days should consider it a singular favor." It was some time before the Baronet could recover his surprise; but he at length stammered out an apology that he had not 20*l.* in the house. Sir Richard, vexed at the meanness of his pitiful evasion, replied, "And so, sir, you have drawn me in to expose my situation, and refuse me assistance? Disappointment I can bear, but I will not put up with insult; therefore either comply with my request or submit to the consequences of my resentment." The resolute firmness of his reply startled the Baronet, who seeming to recollect himself, begged ten thousand pardons of his dear Sir Richard, whom he assured, on his honor (an unredeemed pledge, not worth much) that he had forgotten he had a hundred pound note in his pocket, which was entirely at his service. Sir Richard coolly pocketed the note, but not the affront, and thus addressed the Baronet: "I despise an obligation to a person of so mean a cast as I am satisfied you are; yet, rather than be made a fool, I choose to accept this hundred pounds, which I shall return when it suits my conveniency; but that the next favor you confer may be done with a better grace, I must take the liberty of pulling you by the nose, as a proper expedient to preserve your recollection." Having so done, Sir Richard took his leave, while the Baronet stood horrified at this practical lecture on his own meanness.

From the N. York Evening Journal, Aug. 28.
MOST EXTRAORDINARY CASE.
The man of whom several accounts have recently been published of swallowing jack-knives, bullets, marbles, &c. died in the Alms House on Sunday, in consequence of overloading his system with those articles. He gave a history of his life to the attending physician, in which many wonderful facts will doubtless appear. On opening his body, twelve knives (all shut) were found in his stomach, one of them four inches and a half in length, and one and a quarter wide, and among them the pocket knife of the Philadelphia physician with his name on it. An authentic report of this very remarkable case will undoubtedly be made in the Medical Repository, with more particulars than would be advisable to give on our hearsay authority.
Milligan, the Phoenix Bank robber, was seen in Montreal on Wednesday, 22d August, by a gentleman in New York. Mr. Baker, who went on with him, has returned, having left him at St. Johns on Tuesday. Hays and Montgomery, the Marshals who went in pursuit of Milligan, were in his track, having reached St. Johns on Friday. We still believe that Milligan will be caught.
A singular Instance of Justice in a Turkish Magistrate.
—A cause was tried before a young Cadi, at Smyrna; the merits of which were as follows. A poor man claimed a house which a rich man had usurped. The former held his deeds and documents to secure his rights; but the latter had procured a number of witnesses to invalidate them; and to support their evidence effectually, he presented the Cadi with a bag containing five hundred ducats. The Cadi received it. When it came to a hearing, the poor man told his story, and produced his writings, but wanted that most essential, and only valuable proof, witnesses. The other, provided with witnesses, laid his whole stress on them, and on his adversary's

defects in law, who could procure none; he urged the Cadi, therefore, to give sentence in his favour.
After pressing solicitations, the judge calmly took out from under his sofa the bag of five hundred ducats, which the rich man had given him as a bribe; saying to him very gravely, "You have been much mistaken in the suit, for if the poor man could bring no witnesses in confirmation of his right, I myself can produce five hundred."—He then threw down the bag with reproach and indignation, and decreed the house to the poor plaintiff.
Such was the noble decision of a Turkish judge, nor unworthy the imitation of some who make a profession of the doctrines of Christianity.

MELANCHOLY ACCIDENT
On the evening of the 30th ult. a party from Philadelphia were returning from fishing, they came to Kaighn's Point, for the purpose of taking another boat and crossing the river, and as they were about retiring from the boat, she by some means run aground, nearly at the juncture of the steam boat coming up to the wharf. The efforts of the captain of the steam boat to shun them, proved abortive, and the passengers in the wherry through freight and unskillfulness in the use of oars, in attempting to row out of the way, unfortunately took an opposite direction, and the wherry was unhappily capsized, or run under by the steamboat, and it is with sensations of sorrow and regret, that we have to state that CHARLES W. WESTPHAL, a respectable citizen of Philadelphia, and his two little sons, expired in the watery element. We understand there were several others in the wherry, who were providentially rescued by the exertions of persons from the shore, and likewise that Mr. Westphal has left a wife and a large family of children to deplore their loss.

THE LAST DAYS OF HERCULEANEUM.
In examining some late foreign papers, (says the New-York Columbian) we met with the following sublime description of the overwhelming of Herculeaneum and Pompeii, by an eruption at Vesuvius. It is taken from a review in Baldwin's London Magazine, of a Poem on the "last days of Herculeaneum," by Mr. Atherstone. Our readers will pronounce it one of the most beautiful pieces of descriptive eloquence they have ever seen.
"A great city—situated amidst all that nature could create of beauty and profusion; or art collect of science and magnificence—the growth of many ages—the residence of enlightened multitudes—the scene of splendor, and festivity, and happiness—in one moment withered as by a spell—its palaces, its streets, its temples, its gardens glowing with eternal spring" and its inhabitants in the full enjoyment of all life's blessings, obliterated from their very place in creation, not by war, or famine, or disease, or any of the natural causes of destruction to which parth had been accustomed—but in a single night, as if by magic, and amid the conflagration, as it were, of nature itself, presented a subject on which the wildest imagination might grow weary without equalling the grand and terrible reality.—The eruption of Vesuvius, by which Herculeaneum and Pompeii were overwhelmed, has been chiefly described to us in the letters of Pliny the younger, to Tacitus, giving an account of his uncle's fate, and the situation of the writer and his mother. The elder Pliny had just returned from the bath, and was retired to his study, when a small speck of cloud, which seemed to ascend from Mount Vesuvius attracted his attention. This cloud gradually increased, and at length assumed the shape of a pine tree, the trunk of earth and vapour, and the leaves red cinders.—Pliny ordered his galley, and urged by his philosophic spirit, went forward to inspect the phenomenon. In a short time however, philosophy gave away to humanity, and he zealously and adventurously employed his galley in saving the inhabitants of the various beautiful villas, which studded that enchanting coast. Amongst others he went out to the assistance of his friend Pomponianus, who was then at Stabia. The storm of fire, and the tempest of the earth, increased, and the wretched inhabitants were obliged, by the continual rocking of their houses, to rush into the fields with pillows tied

down by napkins upon their heads, as their sole defence against the shower of stones which fell on them. This, in the course of nature, was in the middle of the day; but a deeper darkness than that of a winter night had closed around the ill-fated inmates of Herculeaneum. This artificial darkness continued for three days and nights, and when, at length, the sun again appeared over the spot where Herculeaneum stood, his rays fell upon an ocean of lava!—There was neither tree, nor shrub, nor field, nor house, nor living creature; nor visible remnant of what human hands had reared—there was nothing to be seen but one black extended surface still steaming with methetic vapour, and heaved into calcined waves by the operation of fire, and the undulations of the earthquake! Pliny was found dead upon the sea shore, stretched upon a cloth which had been spread for him, where it was conjectured he had perished early, his corpulent and apoplectic habit rendering him an easy prey to the suffocating atmosphere.

From the Baltimore Morning Chronicle.
A writer in the Petersburg Intelligencer, of the 6th inst. who resided in New Orleans during the time the Yellow Fever raged there last year, observes,
"It is a solemn and greatly interesting fact, that at New-Orleans, the disease at different seasons of infection varies so much, that what was a specific last year, may this year assist the deadly operation of tire malady.—This circumstance has placed tier most eminent physicians in a perplexing situation, and renders the application of their skill so uncertain of a salutary effect, that they are fearful of applying what was a cure in one cause, to that of another, least it should have a deleterious operation.—In consequence of this difference in the nature of the disease and the variety of treatment it requires, the medical gentlemen, whose humanity and zeal have led them into the most profound research for a specific, having almost despaired of finding it, although, as Rush expresses, Providence has, doubtless, beautifully commanded the earth to produce a remedy for every disease which sin has brought into the world. Perhaps a specific was last year, in New-Orleans, discerned, to arrest the progress of Yellow Fever.—CHARLES GOAL!—A resident Physician, from Virginia, whose humanity and zealous benevolence in the cause of the suffering victims are above panegyric, was led to try the charcoal in cases where death seemed inevitable, by reading the declaration of its efficacy in stopping excessive bleeding by a Spanish author. Its power of arresting putrefaction is generally known; but its application to the stomach is not.—The discovery and its effect were not known until the fever of 1820 had greatly abated; and I shall now merely mention one or two cases, among a number of others, where charcoal snatched the patient from the very brink of the grave. The first was upon a female, upon whom black vomiting was exercising its fatal potency, in so much, that the inward putrefaction was completely visible by the blackness of the cuticle. Common coal was taken from the tire place, burnt again, pulverised and given to the patient in small doses every half hour! It was a desperate case and an experiment was tried.—The vomiting was changed into a cathartic, and the female was restored to health.
A stranger who had languished, for several days, until his physicians had given him over as a subject for whom they could do no more, and whose case was completely hopeless; "gouts of blood" were forcing from his nostrils, and the mortification of his stomach running from his mouth. Upon him it was resolved to try the charcoal. He was made to draw it through his nose, and in about an hour, the bleeding was removed! He took it into the stomach also, and in a few hours, as the patient himself afterwards expressed it—he felt something like a weight fall from around his heart, an immediate and powerful purgation took place, and in a few days the rescued sufferer was completely restored.
Another instance, nearly similar, occurred in the house of one of my friends, and the charcoal was applied with the same effect. In short, as the benevolent physician alluded to, informed me, out of twenty such extreme cases, the charcoal cured all but one.—I know not whether I should mention this gentleman's name, but his exertions in the cause of suffering humanity, can reflect nothing but honor upon David C. Kerr.
BOW STREET OFFICE.
Benjamin Haswell, a poor, one eyed funny old man, in a white flannel jacket,

et, was brought before the Magistrate at Bow street, on Thursday evening last, by a constable of Saint Clement Dances, charged with begging in the streets of that parish. The following is the substance of his examination:—Magistrate—"What are you?" Old man—"Ma Sir?" I'm a translator, regularly bred and born; ever since I lost my right eye, when a lad." Magistrate—"A translator! What a translator of languages?" Old man—"No, sir, leather. That is, I translates old ones into as good as new ones." Magistrate—"Oh! then, you are what is usually called a cobbler?" Old man—"Yes, your worship, by low people; and those as has had no hedication, vulgar folks, and all them ere." Magistrate, (laughing)—"Well, but cobbling and translating, as you call it, is a never failing trade; how came you, then, to be begging in the streets?" Old man—"Why, your worship, translating is good for nothing since new shoes am come to be so desperate cheap. Suppose your worship's shoes, wanted mending, they'd cost you a matter of 4s. 6d. to have 'em well soaled, and healed and welted, and they'd be but old shoes after all; and by putting another shilling or so to the money, you might buy a capital pair of new ones; and so your worship, my trade was knocked up, and I was translated from cobbling, as poor worship calls it, to begging." Magistrate—"Then why don't you take to making new shoes?" Old man—"Because, your worship, I have but one eye; and that is at a very good one." Magistrate—"In that case, I suppose the best thing I can do for you, will be to translate you to a prison, and from thence to your parish?" Old man—"Thank your worship kindly, it's the very favor I was going to ask you. I'm sure I shaan't lose much by that translation, for with all my begging, I've got but one poor penny to-day."—He was accordingly ordered to be regularly passed to his parish Bermonsey.

ENGLISH BULL.
A cockney travelling in the North of Ireland, stopped at an inn in a small country town and ordered breakfast.—The landlady asked him what he would choose to have? "I vont have any of your potatoes or herrings," answered he. "I'm an Englishman, you see, I did not ask you, sir," said she, "what you would not have; I asked you what you would have." "Let me see then" said he, assuming a look of vast importance, "have you got such things as eggs in this here country?" On being answered in the affirmative, he ordered eggs and coffee "and do you hear," added he, pulling out his gold watch and handing it to her, "boil the eggs with my watch." "Yes, sir," answered she and went out. In a few minutes she returned with his watch and the eggs on a plate, having literally obeyed his orders and boiled all together. "What do you mean by this?" vociferated he. "You have ruined my double case English watch cannot and jewelled, with a horizontal wheel patent lever! What put it into your confounded head to make such an Irish bull as to boil my watch?" "I am of opinion, sir," said she, "that it was you that made an English bull in supposing me so ignorant as to boil eggs without a watch." The cockney finding he was bit, paid for his breakfast and departed, not so wise in his own ideas, as he had entered.

ANECDOTE.
The Earl of S. kept an Irish footman. My lord having sent him one day with a present to a certain judge, the judge in return, sent him half a dozen live partridges with a letter.—The partridges, fluttering in the basket on Teague's head, as he was bringing it home, he sat down the basket, and opened the lid to quiet them—whereupon they all flew away. O the devil burn you! said he, I am glad you are gone. When he came home, and his lordship had read the letter—why Teague, said he, I find there are half a dozen partridges in the letter. Now arrah dear honey, said Teague, I am glad you have found them in the letter, for they have all flown out of the basket.

By the President of the United States.
A PROCLAMATION.
Whereas, by an act of the Congress of the United States, of the third of March, one thousand eight hundred and fifteen, so much of the several acts imposing duties on the ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between foreign vessels and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in foreign vessels, and

vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as the same respected the produce or manufacture of the nation to which such foreign ship or vessel might belong, such repeal to take effect in favor of any foreign nation whenever the President of the United States should be satisfied that the discrimination, or countervailing duties of such foreign nation, so far as they operate to the advantage of the United States, have been abolished.

And whereas, satisfactory proof has been received by me, through the Charge d'Affaires of the United States in Sweden, under date of the 30th day of January, one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, that thenceforward all discriminating or countervailing duties in the Kingdom of Norway, so far as they operated to the disadvantage of the United States had been and were abolished.

Now, therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States of America, do hereby declare and proclaim, that so much of the several acts imposing duties on the tonnage of ships and vessels, and on goods, wares, and merchandise, imported into the United States, as imposed a discriminating duty of tonnage between vessels of the Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States, and between goods imported into the United States in vessels of the said Kingdom of Norway and vessels of the United States are repealed, so far as the same respect the produce or manufacture of the said Kingdom of Norway.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, this twentieth day of August, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, and the forty-sixth year of the Independence of the United States.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President:
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,
Secretary of State.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 10, 1821.

NOMINATIONS.

For Members of the Legislative Council, General Assembly, Sheriff, and Coroners, for the County of Cumberland, 1821.

Council.

Timothy Elmer, James D. Westcott, Ebenezer Seeley, Jonathan Dallas, George Souder, Michael Swing, James Clark.

Assembly.

Wm. Sheppard, (Hopewell,) Howell P. Watson, Richard L. Wood, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, William B. Ewing, John Frenchard, jr. George Souder, John Sibley, Edmund Sheppard, Clark Henderson, Nathan Leake, Amos Westcott, John Chance, Jonathan Sowell, Elias P. Seeley, Moses Bateman, Charles Clark, John Chatten, John Ogden, jr. John Lanning, jr. Samuel Seeley, Ebenezer Seeley.

Sheriff.

Joseph Sheppard, William R. Fithian, Samuel Seeley.

Coroners.

Ephraim Bacon, Edmund Sheppard, Ebenezer Seeley, jr. Lorenzo F. Fisher, Joseph Buck, William D. Barrett, Mark Garton, Major Henderson, Enos Woodruff, Auley Lore, David Reed.

We hope our readers will excuse us this week for crowding into our paper so much original matter. It is our wish to keep our foreign and miscellaneous department from the encroachments of essayists as much as possible, and we trust in future to preserve it from being engrossed as it now is, but at the present time there is a great dearth of foreign news, and what does appear is principally about the crowning of George 4th, and the Monkish conspiracies of Spain, which are of little interest more than to teach us the value of our institutions, and the blessings of the freedom we enjoy.

In a subsequent column of to-day's paper, will be found an article which is particularly addressed to us by a number of the patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield, at a public meeting held at the house of Moses Burt, of which Mr. Daniel Burt was chairman. The purport of this address appears to have been to reply to "A Republican's" strictures on Mr. Thomson's oration on the 4th of July, which appeared in our paper some time ago. As we are particularly addressed, and as an effort is made in the address to establish the opinion by an "irresistible" argu-

ment, that we advocated the principles of "A Republican," a reply by way of explanation, may be due to ourselves, and to the inhabitants of Fairfield.

It may be well to premise that the editors of this paper disclaim all part in the controversy between Mr. Thomson and "A Republican," and that it is not the design of these remarks to embrace any part of it. An opinion has been entertained, and perhaps innocently propagated, that we are the writers of that article. We avail ourselves of this opportunity to state that we are not, either directly or indirectly, in whole or in part, the author of it. We should be glad if some person would prove that the sin of injustice, by disseminating conjectures to raise prejudices against any individual, is not a greater offence both against God, and to society, than that of writing an article in the language of "A Republican." If the gentlemen whom we address will receive this remark as we give it, it will excite nothing more than good humor or a smile.

We confidently affirm, from the language of the editorial remarks accompanying the oration, to which we presume they alluded in the commencement of their address, that their inferences are neither "irresistible" nor conclusive; and we assert, that those remarks are not only all through respectful to the people of Fairfield, but that they manifest, in a high degree, a disposition to guard their rights and protect their feelings. From the general style of Mr. Thomson's reply in our last paper, particularly the second paragraph, we are willing to acquit them of such a misconstruction, and believe that such an insinuation could never have originated in the mind of any genius other than his. We have submitted those remarks to the inspection of several unbiassed friends, and they explained our meaning as we expressed and intended, to convey it;—which was, that by publishing that oration, it not being accompanied with any written request, we did not wish to be understood by the inhabitants of Fairfield to whom it was delivered, that we did so at our own suggestion, merely because we approved it, regardless whether it had their approbation or not. This paragraph, of course was written long before the strictures of "A Republican" could possibly have been conceived, and we are at a loss to know by what rule of logic they can prove from it, as they have attempted, that we approbated the latter.—When the oration was received by us, we signified to the bearer, which he can testify, that if a written request to have it published would be forwarded, we should admit no remarks on it; otherwise, as it came from an individual without such request, we should, according to our rules, feel ourselves under obligations to insert them, if any should be offered.

When these facts are taken into consideration by the citizens of Fairfield, we flatter ourselves that they will not only change their opinions in regard to our motives, but also appreciate our scruples, and give us credit for our exertions to preserve them from the imposing doctrines of either Mr. Thomson or any other person, who should attempt (as was reasonably supposed) to offer their sentiments to the public, without their consent, and who should be willing to forego his modesty through his eagerness to see his name to a public oration, without waiting for those who might have approbated his opinions, to interpose and save it.—Considering the interest taken in behalf of the oration, we think the manner in which it came to the press inexplicable. We could not imagine why gentlemen, possessing, as many of them do, talents exceedingly surpassing those of Mr. Thomson, should permit him to pocket his oration, and seek some private mode of transmitting it to the press, without saying one word to recommend, or expressing the least desire to see it in public. From this, from any view we can take of it, we ask, is there a man of honor, patriotism and liberality in all Fairfield, placed in our situation, and feeling an equal respect for the inhabitants of that place, who would not have acted precisely in the same way, without any regard to the sentiments contained in the oration whatever? We believe there is not—we are satisfied with what we have done, and feel no desire to repent of it.

On perusing "A Republican," after receiving it for publication, we were not struck with any remark which we thought was intended to offend, or which would be offensive to the people of Fairfield; and the laxity and freedom of Mr. Thomson's sentiments on this, and on a former occasion, may have induced us to overlook an observation so much resembling the manner of his own, which we thought might call him to order. On a former occasion we had convincing proofs that Mr. T. was neither respectful to public opinion, nor individual feelings. To the latter we can affirm, and of the former they can judge. The sensations produced by his former oratorical exertions are still alive in the minds of many—they had pleased some of our readers—displeased others, and injured us. This was made known to Mr. T. and was disregarded by him. Some verbal expressions made use of by him in our hearing on that occasion, were also impressed on our minds, and kept him fresh in our recollection. Whatever respect we owed him as a citizen, we could not entertain extravagant ideas of the perfectability of his genius, his gentlemanly deportment, the liberality of his sentiments, or the comprehensiveness of his mind. In our opinions we may have been deceived—we hope we were, but as yet we have no reason to change them; and his reply to "A Republican" more than convinces us of the correctness of our judgment. In saying this, we are neither speaking in favor of "A Republican's" political sentiments, nor censuring his; and we believe the people of Fairfield can think for themselves, without taking his ipse dixit for the standard of their public opinions.

Had Mr. T. believed his oration as perfect, as he boasts in his reply to "A Republican," why did he not leave it to the public to approve or condemn it? His desire to anticipate manifests a wish to lead, and from the style of his own reply, contrasted with the gentlemanly, decorous and sensible observations contained in the address of the Fairfield meeting, and those of "A Fairfield Republican" in to-day's paper, we infer that he would be a "demagogue" if he could get one individual to follow! If we do not speak in plain language to this gentleman, he will be unable to comprehend us. His unfounded assertion in the second paragraph of his reply is an evidence of his gross stupidity, and the worst and most dangerous kind of stupidity is that which is blended with malice.

We were more than usually pleased on perusing the temperate, sensible, and eloquent remarks of "A Fairfield Republican" addressed to "A Republican," and also the address of the Fairfield meeting to us. The chaste style, and decorous language in which both are couched, demand our respect. Our acquaintance with the people of Fairfield is limited, but what we know and see of them justifies a belief that not a few could be selected from the sons of the soil, who could transcend the orator in public if they could be prevailed upon to barter their modesty for a little of his assurance, and we are astonished that a preference is not given to some of them on such public occasions.

We are aware that it is possible for Mr. T. living in the district, and possessing great influence, to raise prejudices unfavorable to us for these free expressions of our opinion respecting him, and we know not how far his principles would carry him out on this point. Of the citizens of Fairfield it cannot for a moment be supposed that we can entertain any sentiment which is not respectful. In all our intercourse, where such we had, they have treated us with politeness and hospitality, and it is impossible we could do otherwise than respect their opinions, protect their feelings, and do honor to their characters.

It is possible that the gentlemen composing the Fairfield meeting, might have, by a stroke of irony, repeated

the substance of Mr. Thomson's sensible construction of our editorial remarks, which accompanied the oration, as they did at the commencement of their address, for the sake of coaxing from us our sentiments respecting it; and also, perhaps, from having heard from the orator some verbal observations which we expressed to him about it. For their satisfaction, and in order to satisfy them on every point as far as possible, we candidly confess we did express our disapprobation of his remarks on our navy. On that subject we consider the orator's style a tissue of nonsense, and his sentiments of absurdity. At present we have neither time to point them out, nor room for them, if we did. We think, on second inspection, they will be obvious to the intelligent gentlemen whom we address.—We are, we trust, equally pleased to their national economy recommended, and extravagancies censured, but at the same time we should consider it our duty to point out where the diseased parts lie before we apply a remedy; for when we make the attempt, if we cannot accomplish our purposes like masters of our profession, we should turn with disdain from the idea of being pronounced quacks.

Before we conclude we will add, that in addressing the inhabitants of Fairfield, we have thought a few remarks on Mr. Thomson's liberties with us would not be improper, and it is not our intention to address him personally, until we have some evidence that he is willing to understand us.

For the Washington Whig.
TO "A REPUBLICAN."

Observing some remarks on the oration delivered at Fairton, July 4th, by Ignatius Thomson, which have been elicited merely by the supposition of its having been applauded by those to whom it was addressed, and from motives of respect for the uniformly patriotic inhabitants of this township, I would, as an inhabitant of the town, (without attempting to vindicate the character of the orator) observe, that we are always grateful to any one that will expose exaggerated statements or unfounded inferences, which are attempted to be imposed upon us, being ever desirous of correct information on subjects of such vital importance as the true interests of the American people, inasmuch as the popular will is the invariable index of public measures under our form of government; consequently correct information is the only means of preventing the people from becoming their own worst enemy.

It is unquestionably proper, that on the anniversary festivals of our national independence, the elementary principles of our government should be explained, the duties of the citizen inculcated, and sentiments of joy and gratitude expressed for our inestimable form of government; but if the people feel that they labor under evils which it is in the power of their representatives to mitigate, it appears to me the most suitable public occasion on which they have an opportunity of declaring their opinion; for in the words of "A Republican" himself, "it is of the first importance that on these auspicious occasions, the true principles of our government should be explained and enforced, and the proper duty of the citizen pointed out and recommended." Why, then, should he be uneasy if the audience did applaud Mr. T. when he adverted to some of those evils in our administration which are so unanimously acknowledged to exist, and so severely reprobated by the people?

As to Mr. Thomson's electioneering motives, "A Republican" need not give himself another moment's uneasiness, and it is probable that he is entirely mistaken as to the general design of the address; it is however admitted that some of the details are erroneous, and the inhabitants of this town would have been much gratified if "A Republican" had been kind enough to have informed them of the true amount of the annual expenditures of government, as they had reason to expect would have been done in exposing errors.

Extravagant salaries and lavish measures have long been complained of by the people, although this may be the

first time it has come to the ears of "A Republican;" still I must confess I have yet to learn that Mr. Jefferson's administration was not universally acknowledged as a pattern of economy; and that his successors were not generally considered to have departed from those popular but old-fashioned maxims which differ from

the importance of an efficient navy in time of war, yet it is the general opinion that the navy peace establishment is much greater than necessity or prudence requires during a time of such public and private embarrassment. It is also a question of great importance to ascertain how our navy is to be managed during a war, when it shall have been augmented to the extent contemplated.—It is no where proposed to destroy our fortifications.

After extolling the glory our navy has acquired for us, and dwindling fifty millions a year into a trifling sum, "A Republican" asks, "shall we then grudge the efforts necessary to continue ourselves a proud exemplar to the world?"—Before answering this question, let the reader pause and attentively consider an article in the Edinburgh Review of Seybert's, "Statistical Annals of the United States," in which the Americans are admonished to abstain from martial glory. The Reviewer speaks from painful experience, from which I hope the American people may ever remain free, while I lament to say the present ruinous measures, pursued by Congress, are rapidly preparing for us the same galling chains, and which the good sense of the people alone can avert by their choice of representatives.

It is not denied, that during their last session, Congress reduced the army considerably, yet it was not below what a majority (some of whom may possibly have possessed as wise heads and good hearts as our worthy representative) thought prudent to retain. Upon the whole, it is hoped "A Republican" will excuse the uniformly patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield for once, even if they did approbate Mr. Thomson for publicly expressing the popular opinion on some subjects on which "A Republican" appears to have been misinformed, at the same time it is conceded that the amount of the annual expenditures was correctly stated.

A FAIRFIELD REPUBLICAN.

"The Reviewer says—"We can inform (the Americans) what are the inevitable consequences of being too fond of glory. Taxes upon every article which enters into the mouth, covers the back, or is placed under the foot—taxes upon every thing which is pleasant to see, hear, feel, smell or taste—taxes upon warmth, light and locomotion—taxes on every thing on earth, and the waters under the earth—on every thing that comes from abroad, or is produced at home—taxes on the raw material—taxes on every fresh value that is added to it by the industry of men—taxes on the sauce that pampers man's appetite, and the drug that restores him to health—on the ermine which decorates the judge, and the rope which hangs the criminal—on the poor man's salt, and the rich man's spice—on the brass nails of the coffin, and the ribbons of the bride—taxes must we pay! The school-boy whips his taxed toy—the beardless youth manages the taxed horse, with a taxed bridle, on a taxed road, and the dying fishman pours his medicine which has paid 7 per cent into a spoon which has paid 15 per cent—things himself back upon his chintz bed which has paid 23 per cent—makes his will on an 87 stamp, and expires in the arms of an apothecary who has paid 100% for the privilege of putting him to death. His whole property is then taxed from 2 to 10 per cent besides the probate. Large fees are demanded for burying him in the church; his virtues are handed down to posterity on a taxed marble, while he is gathered to his fathers to be taxed no more."

For the Washington Whig.
Messrs. Editors—

In consequence of an article which appeared in your paper of the 13th ult. over the signature of "A Republican," a number of the uniformly patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield convened at the inn of Moses Burt on the 27th August, when Daniel Burt was called to the chair, and Daniel C. Pierson appointed secretary;—after mature deliberation, it was resolved to address a few lines to you for publication, on the manner and matter of the article alluded to. It was deemed proper to address the editors, because they were so careful to intimate that the sentiments contained in the oration of Mr. Thomson did not accord with their own, while the remarks upon it being so promptly inserted, unaccompanied with any such intimation, the conclu-

ion that the principles advocated by "A Republican" had your approbation, seemed irresistible.

The patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield consider the manner of the remarks exceedingly intemperate, as the oration is declared to be beneath criticism—it is called an electioneering address.—Mr. Thompson is stigmatized as being incompetent and unworthy, a demagogue, (consequently the people as factious)—a pseudo-orator &c. which appears to us to be entirely exceptionable, but it is the sentiments contained in the remarks against which we most seriously protest. It is there intimated that the people would never complain of the vices and follies of those into whose hands they have entrusted the reins of government. The patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield will recollect that during Mr. Adams's administration the ruling party attempted to establish the same principles, but we do now, as we did then, spurn the doctrine as one pregnant with inevitable ruin to our republican institutions; we also recollect that those who then advanced those sentiments were called aristocrats by the people, although they are now promulgated by one styling himself "A Republican," the name however is indifferent to us, it is the principle we oppose.

"A Republican" also attempts to establish the position that fifty millions a year might with propriety be expended in building a navy. To this we would reply by enquiring, how does this comport with the doctrines contended for by the republicans in 1798, when extravagance was complained of—we leave this for republicans to answer.

"A Republican" appears grieved because, during their last session, Congress reduced the military peace establishment below what our worthy Representative thought necessary, although he had arrogated to himself the prerogative of judging for the whole nation.—Out of respect for our friend we would observe, that he is a man of more liberal mind than even to desire the national councils to conform to his opinion alone—always tolerating a humane diversity of sentiment, and like a true republican yielding a proper deference to the will of the majority.

The oration is said to contain unfounded and exaggerated complaints against government. If that be the case, we think "A Republican" has succeeded very ill in pointing them out, notwithstanding; it was his sole avowed intention to enlighten us on that subject, while we are of opinion that many other causes of complaint might have been enumerated, had Mr. Thompson been disposed to have done so.

We trust the good sense of our electors may also be safely relied upon to defeat the purposes of "A Republican," if he designed to promote personal or party views by his remarks, although Mr. Thompson will never be his opposing candidate for office.

The object of the uniformly patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield in making this public expression of their opinion, is to wipe off the aspersions attempted to be cast upon them, such as ignorance, factiousness, &c. being always able to think for themselves without the aid of either friend or foe—of Mr. Thompson or "A Republican," being still of opinion that there are some things in the oration worthy of approbation. They also wished to express their dissent from the sentiments intimated by "A Republican" as he advances many principles which we consider truly aristocratical, and which we can never tolerate;—some of these we have commented upon, leaving many others unnoticed.

DANIEL BURT, Chairman.
DANIEL C. PIENON, Secretary.

Health of Baltimore.—There were **thirteen Deaths** in the city of Baltimore during the 24 hours ending at sunrise on **Thursday last**, including seven by Malignant Fever, viz.—John Osher, Mrs. Watkin, Mary Watson, John Bath, Mary Baartcheer, a youth of the name of Kincaid, and a Gardener, whose name is not mentioned.

Capt. Williams, of the Marjics, from

Messina, informs, that a part of the Austrian army were still quartered in Sicily, and the inhabitants have to furnish them with blankets, &c. No person allowed to retain fire arms in their houses without a licence. Greek ships stop at Messina to refit, to cruise against the Turks.

The Boston Gazette observes, "We understand the keel of a national ship is nearly ready to be laid at the Navy Yard in Philadelphia, which is expected to be the largest armed ship in the world, by having three entire tiers of guns besides those on the quarter deck and fore-castle—in all 140 guns.

We are informed, says the Elizabethtown Gazette, that on Saturday night the 25th ult. a coloured woman, the property of Mr. Kilbourn, tavern keeper, at Orange, murdered her child, and then attempted to take her own life by cutting her throat.

The Gazette de France says, Bonaparte has left 40 millions of francs, (8 millions of dollars) of private property, of which his son is heir; and that this sum is deposited in the tower of London.

Death by Lightning.—Elisha Tinker, of Meredith, Delaware county, N. Y. was killed by lightning on the 8th ult. A child was sitting on his knee at the time, which did not sustain the smallest injury.—*Nat. Adv.*

Accident.—On Sunday last, several men left this place in a sail boat, for the Camp Meeting near Chester.—When near the mouth of Christiana, a flaw of wind struck them, which upset the boat, and one of them, a Mr. John Miller, was drowned.—He was in the 23d year of his age.—*Wil. Del. Gap.*

Chief Justice Kirkpatrick, who represented Middlesex county in the Legislative Council of this State the past year, has declined standing a candidate at the approaching election: This is as it ought to be.—*Id.*

The Cadets passed through the city of New York, on Saturday, on their return from Boston, &c. for West Point. Came down the Sound in the steam boat Connecticut, and ascended the Hudson in the Chancellor Livingston.—*Id.*

Public Sale.
WILL be sold at public vendue, on third day, the 18th of this instant, at the store of Brown & Allen, at Port Elizabeth, all their

Stock in Trade.
Consisting of a large and general assortment of DRY GOODS and GROCERIES, with a large quantity of Pork, Lard, Grain, Flour, Cord Wood, Horse and Gig, &c. &c. The sale will be without reserve—therefore purchasers may find it their interest to attend.

Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and continue daily till sold—and a liberal credit will be given.

ISAAC TOWNSEND,
JOSHUA BRICK,
Agents for Brown & Allen.
Sept. 10—2t

New Establishment.
C. P. WAYNE,
Has Removed from Market and Front street, to the South West corner of
FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA,
WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,
Very Cheap for Cash, a general assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,
In Gold, Mahogany, and other Frames, suitable for Mantel, Pier, or Toilette;

Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Wasters, Bread Baskets, Stuffers, Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Coffee Mills, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Hearth Brushes, Teatania, Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors and Liquor Stands, Plated, Brass and Japanned Candlesticks, Lamps, &c. and a great variety of other articles suitable for

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign

DRY GOODS,
BY THE PIECE;—AMONG WHICH ARE
Cloths and Cassimeres, Bocking Baizes, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazines, Linens, Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandanoes, Sewing Silk, Pins, Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

The Editor of the Salem Messenger is respectfully requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to C. P. Wayne, Philadelphia.
Sept. 10—3t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 8th day of October next, at the house of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, in the county of Cumberland, the following described

REAL ESTATE,
In lots to suit purchasers, viz:
1. A Lot of Oak Meadow, containing four and a half acres.
2. A lot of Cedar Swamp on Menantion, containing sixteen acres.
3 to 15. Thirteen lots of Arable and Pasture Land, from half an acre to fourteen acres each, in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, and on the road to Macginn's corner, all in good fence, and several well watered.
16. A large Barn and Lot adjoining the store house lot.
17. The Store House and Lot at the corner of the streets—an excellent stand for retailing and wood business.
18. A House and Lot on the main street north of the store house lot.
19. A House and Lot adjoining the above and C. Rambo.
20. A tract of Bush Land in the township of Deerfield, on the straight road to Millville, adjoining Jonathan Dare and others, containing sixty acres.
21. A House and Lot above Laurel Hill, on the main street, adjoining John Perry and Mrs. Reeves, containing 1-4 acre.
Seized as the property of Ebenezer Sealey and others, defendants, and sold at the suit of David Sheppard, and Abigail his wife, complainants
Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock, P. M.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff
Bridgeton, Aug. 4, 1821—Sept. 10

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of sundry writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 25th day of Sept. inst 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 Tract of Land,
Situate in the township of Downs, adjoining land belonging to the heirs of William More, deceased, and others, said to contain eight or nine acres more or less. Also, all other lands and rights to lands of said defendant, in said county.—Seized as the property of Nathan Newcomb, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Parvin, guardian, &c., and to be sold by
JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff
July 20th, 1821—Sept. 10

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.
Sept. 10—3t

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber on the 27th ult. an indented boy named JOSEPH COUCH, aged 17 years and 6 months, about 5 feet 5 inches high, has black straight hair and a downy look—had on when he went away, mixed satinet coat and trousers, nearly new, castor hat half worn, new pair thin shoes and white vest, and took with him a variety of other clothing. 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.

D. REEVES.
Bridgeton, Sept. 10—3t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.
The property of William Conner, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to the first day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at his dwelling house, in the township of Fairfield, at which time and place all the

Valuable Lands and Personal Property
Of said defendant will be sold, or sufficient to satisfy our demands. Sale to commence at half past 12 o'clock P. M.
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Sept. 3, 1821—(10)

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 D. W. Cake, 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'or.
Sept. 3—3t

FULLING & DYEING.
THE SUBSCRIBERS
Respectfully inform their friends and the public, that
PETER J. WHITAKER
WILL CONTINUE THE
FULLING AND DYEING BUSINESS, in all 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 Coumbs, at the Mill, be duly attended to.

PETER T. WHITAKER,
EBENEZER DAVIS.
Aug. 20—4t

LAND FOR SALE.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, I will expose 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 at sale, by
HENRY SHAW, Adm'or.
Sept. 3—10t

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'rs. Judges.
Samuel Eldredge,
Adm'or.
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 show 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 getting 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

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 Mauld, Samuel B. Davis and others; containing 82 1/2 acres; the 4th, near More's Mill, containing 14 acres; the 5th, joining lands of John Mixner 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 H. Parvon and others, 3 acres. A Lot of 29 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 Parvon and Matthias Burch, plaintiffs, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Bridgeton, July 25th—Aug. 20

FOR SALE,
CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL.
Also, Bar Iron,
Suitable for Waggon Hoops.
APPLY TO
Thos. Woodruff.
Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821—6w

One Cent Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the 16th of this instant, an indented 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—3t

Six Cents Reward.
RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. my indented apprentice boy, in the farming business, named JACOB BOWERS, about 18 years of age, light hair, thick set. Whoever brings back said boy, shall receive the above reward; but no charges paid.
WILLIAM BACON.
Greenwich, Aug. 27—3t

FOR SALE,
THE TIMBER on about five hundred acres Land, in the township of Downs, 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—1t

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 25, 1821—1t

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at Smith Bowen's Hotel, in Bridgeton,

A Farm and tract of Land,
With a Grist Mill and fulling mill, and the water privilege; situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Moses Velt, Smith Bowen, and other; contains 95 acres more or less. A lot of Meadow Land, contains 64 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. 13

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

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—3t

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—3t

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 doe about 4 years old, marked as aforesaid; pied with red and white. One three years old doe, red, and marked as above. One yearling doe, 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 awarded, and all reasonable expeses paid by me.
JOSEPH GREEN.
Aug. 27—3t

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 LOBE.
Aug. 20—3t

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, who are to be received by this commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

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

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

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

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

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

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

By order, T. WATRINS, Secretary to the Commission Under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty. July 2—1108

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining on Cohanze 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 WM. R. FETHIAN, Sheriff. May 26—June 25, 1821.—ts

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street, PHILADELPHIA. **WH**ERE 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 Youtns and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLMARTH March 26, 1821.—Sm.

Auditor's Sale.

By order of the Court, Cumberland P. Cas, June Term, 1821.

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgeton, on the west side of Cohanze creek, with two Dwelling Houses thereon, fronting on Water street, adjoining lands of John Shannon; Alexander Bowie and others, said to contain a quarter of an acre, now occupied by Wm. S. Brooks and others, as the property of Henry Smith, an absconded debtor. Seized on attachment at the suit of Enoch Boon, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by JAMES HOOD, David Lupton, Peter Slesman, 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 (Chanzey; 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, atid 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; terr 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, Bridgeton, June 25, 1821.—tf

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. WM. R. FETHIAN, 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

CERTIFICATE

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 whooping 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 Con-umptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the whooping 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, hysteric 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, Fluor 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 dolorful 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 evening, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, lispup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c. &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, Surfer, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scurbitic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance.

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

They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

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

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

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

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

The Melagers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and rounds, 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 keep any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores or 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.

WHILEAS 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 Wooner, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooner 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
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, ranges 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 3
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 town-

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

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

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

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

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

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of my 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 & divided for the last six months, of one dollar on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank; which will be payable to the stockholders or their legal representatives after the 10th inst.

C. READ, Cashier.

July 9—3t