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No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the American Farmer.

The art of Making and Bottling Cider.

Mr. Skinner—A glass of good cider, now sparkling before me, brings to my mind your request, to be informed of the best method to bottle cider. I have had the satisfaction to furnish my table for 18 years with that article, without any material interruption, having some always of two years bottling in hand.

It would be needless to detail all the experiments I made to save my bottles; however, I will relate two that were very promising, which will show that nothing less than raising the proof of the cider will answer.

Experiment 1—I bottled cider of fine quality in February, with the best of corks and removed it to the cellar; after the bottles were filled, they were placed in tubs of warm water, and raised to full summer heat and then corked.

Experiment 2—Considering that good corks would begin to stop the air in the neck of the bottle, before they were half driven in, and that a portion of air would be condensed, and therefore greatly endanger the bottles, when the temperature was increased, I procured perforated corks, and stopped the perforations, after they were driven in with pegs and sealed all over.

Neither of these probable experiments were effectual: every hot day was announced by an explosion in the cellar. Giving over every stratagem, that had not an alteration of the liquor in view, it occurred to me that wines did not burst their bottles, and that cider was only a new wine, and recollecting that small beer was both the weakest and most violently fermentative of all common drinks, I resolved to raise the proof of my cider, by the addition of two teaspoonfuls of French Brandy to each bottle. Since which I have had no more explosions nor broken bottles; and the cider is improved by the addition. Plumbs or honey, so much used, must have the same effect, viz. to raise the proof; for it is only necessary to add a larger quantity of either to make cider into good wine, that will flash in the fire; my method is to get cider made late in October or November, from Ked-streaks, Catalinas, or Maidens-blush. In December, put half an ounce of Isinglass to each 30 gallons, and bottle it in February. If the Isinglass is put in later, it will deposit some sediment in the bottles. It is to be dissolved by chipping it into fine pieces and placing it in a covered mug with a quart of cider for ten hours or more, in a very warm ash's heat about as we use to draw tea—a little scalding of the corks, at the moment they are to be used, will soften them, so that they will fit better and be more readily driven in.

But it would be needless to expect cider to be made good by bottling it, it must be pure and well flavored whilst in the cask; and therefore the subject necessarily involves the cider making, on which you have many excellent papers. From that I understand of the making of cider, it appears that the later the apples hang on the trees, the more powerful will be the cider; hence the cider of France and other temperate countries is said to be more powerful than ours; our summer apples therefore, would not make good cider for bottling, because of their quickly ripening at perfection.

The cleaning of the liquor from the pumice is the main thing, when good and late apples are used. It appears that cider made from sweet apples is much more apt to abound with pumice, whilst the acid and ascerb retain their pumice in press, hence some very bad eating ap-

ples make excellent cider. The attention to this subject, i. e. the defecation is all important, especially the first, if well timed and complete, the future fermentations will moderate and the racking effectual.—Blankets have been used with success to get off much of the pumice; they should be spread on the bottom of a flat basket, and that placed on the head of the cask. All strainers will require often washing out; and therefore two or three are necessary, all of which may be made from one stout blanket. But I am satisfied that a few hair sieves of different fineness, with the coarsest uppermost, placed under the run to separate quantities of pumice; they would also require shifting with a second set, and constant attendance to wash them out, the size of grain sifters would answer, after these the blanket drainer would render the cider so pure, that the fermentation would be gently and easily managed, so that the first racking and the isinglass would finish the fining. SYLVANUS.

P. S. Some persons are very much pleased to see cider rush out of the bottle like small beer, they think it strong; if they bottle it themselves they will find their mistake, and like me, be better pleased to see a kind of sparkling fervor; like the wine of Solomon, "that moveth itself aright."

Three horses were killed by lightning, on the Washington road, near Baltimore, on the 15th ult. There were four horses to the wagon, the leader, and two behind were killed, the driver was knocked off, but sustained no material injury.

Baltimore, Aug. 28.

DARING ATTEMPT

At Escape from the Penitentiary in this city.

Between the hours of seven and eight o'clock, this morning, the attention of Mr. Williams was called to the west wing of the Penitentiary by an apparent dispute on one of the stair cases. This was planned to entrap him. He was attended by two of the keepers—and while engaged in hearing the parties, one of the convicts came and told him, some were getting over the wall. He proceeded to the spot, and gave directions to the guard to five, when three white and two black men were shot. One white man died about nine o'clock; two others were not likely to survive, when we left there. Eight men are in confinement in the cells as active in the plot, in which it is supposed about twenty were concerned, not one of whom escaped.

They took a long table on which they eat, and being prepared with nails and splinters, converted it into a ladder, which they placed between the gate house and the west wing, being completely screened from the sight and fire of the guard, four of them succeeded in getting over the wall into the court yard, where they were fired at, one broke his leg by falling from the wall—they were all instantly secured, and those not wounded placed in the cells.

Too much praise cannot be given to Mr. Williams and his assistants for their bold and spirited resistance; and we are happy that they succeeded so completely. It was generally understood that Mr. W. was gone to Belle Air, and this they thought the most favorable opportunity for their attempt.

From the Baltimore American.

On the afternoon of the 19th instant, a drag containing porter bottles was left standing in Union street. During the absence of the owner, several small boys belonging to the neighborhood took out some of the bottles and drank the remains of the porter in them. A boy about six years of age swallowed a mouthful of the contents of one of the bottles, and soon after was seized with excruciating pains which lasted until Friday last, when he died. The bottle of which the unfortunate boy tasted, contained rank poison, and had been procured by the drayman for the purpose of killing bad hogs. This melancholy occurrence, we trust, will serve as a caution to those who have occasion to make use of this poisonous mixture.

Extract of a letter to the Editors of the Boston Patriot, dated, Nantucket, Aug. 23d, 1820.

"The ship Charles, Swann, arrived at this port in 96 days from Quoquimbo, with Sperm. Oil. Capt. S. reports the Ma-

cedonian frigate was left St. Blas, in January, destination unknown. Lord Cochrane was at Valparaiso when the Charles left the coast, making up the largest expedition against Lima which had yet been sent against it. The town of Quoquimbo was laid under contribution for 830,060 to defray the expense of the expedition. General Bolivar, at the head of 30,000 men, the latter part of June, was destined (as supposed) against Lima, to act in concert with Cochrane, in the reduction of that city. Most of the foreigners had been discharged the service in Cochrane's squadron—generally quiet on shore. DAVID HUME.

The private correspondence of this celebrated historian, which has been so long announced, has at length appeared. It comprehends a period of 16 years; that is from 1761 to 1776. The publication is calculated to excite a very considerable degree of public interest.

At the court held last week in Huntingdon, Pennsylvania, Frederick Campbell was tried for the murder of his wife—the Jury, after deliberation, returned a verdict of manslaughter. Judge Hutson, after an appropriate address to the prisoner sentenced him to confinement at hard labor for four years in the penitentiary at Philadelphia. The prisoner, on receiving the sentence, in a voice, almost choked with rage, called down "God, the searcher of all hearts, to witness against those who persecuted him"

SALEM STEAM BOAT & Stage Line.

ONE of the Union Line Steam Boats leaves Philadelphia every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, and every day at 12 o'clock, by either of which passengers, wishing to go to Salem, will be landed at Craven's Ferry opposite New-Castle.

RETURNING—One of the Steam-Boats will take passengers from the said Ferry to Philadelphia every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) during the season.

A Carriage leaves the Wharf at Craven's Ferry on the arrival of the Boat from Philadelphia, and conveys passengers to Salem.

LEAVES the house of Mr. Sherron on Monday the 1st of May and every day through the week at 1 o'clock, to meet the Steam-Boat for Philadelphia, and leaves Mr. Hackett's every day the week following at the same hour; and thus, alternately (week about) during the season.

Persons giving notice, will be taken and left at their respective places of residence.

The subscriber having procured a good and easy carriage, good horses, and an attentive driver, assures the public, that, on his part, no exertions shall be omitted to render this route pleasant and expeditious.

Ferriages.

The subscriber having taken the FERRY, owned by James Kinseg, Esq. has, at a great expense, procured a large and convenient Norse-boat, Sail-boat & Row-boats, all new and in complete order; and also, having engaged a competent number of experienced ferrymen, he is able to take horses and carriages, and passengers to New-Castle and Wilmington at all times; and he pledges himself that no delay in crossing shall be experienced by any of his fellow-citizens who may favor him with their custom.

RICHARD CRAVEN.

N. B. An extra Carriage, and a Horse, and Gig, may be had at any time. Lower Penn's Neck, August 7, 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the Lands of Major Henderson is further adjourned until Tuesday the 19th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel, in Bridgeton. Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff. August 22, 1820.

A. Quadrant

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG. March 13.—tf.

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 eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton.

A Farm.

Situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore and others; said to contain two hundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, Asa Couch, and others, assignees, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.

July 17—

The sale of the above property is further adjourned, until Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at the same time and place.

August 8—ts

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 3d day of October next. September 5.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the twenty-sixth 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 the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton.

The following described Lands.

Situate in the township of Downe, the first, the fast landing property with the wharf store-house and two dwelling houses, said to contain fifty acres more or less; a farm of sixty acres joins lands of Peter Camblos and others, fifty acres of timbered land, joins lands of Jonathan Lockwell and others, a lot near Newport, said to contain one and a quarter acres, together with the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Henderson, and taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb, assignee, and Clark-Henderson and others, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A. House and Lot of Land.

Situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Thomas Blizard and others, said to contain one acre more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Samuel Blizard, and taken in execution at the suit of William Whitecar, assignee, &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described Lands.

The first a farm, situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of David C. Wood, and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, a farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Slesman and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maul and Josiah Sayres, Exors &c. and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

The following described Lands.

Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first a tract of land said to contain fifty acres more or less, a lot of land, said to contain fifteen acres more or less, joins lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of David Hess, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

August 21, 1820—4t

Cape-May Orphan's Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1820.

PRESENT—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, On application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. administrator of the estate of Richard Cooper, deceased, Hannah Eldredge, administratrix of the estate of Aaron Eldredge, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of said decedents, bring in their debts and claims against the same, on or before, the first day of May A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes, and Hannah Eldredge, 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 the Court, August 2—Aug. 21, 1820—TOWNSEND, CLK.

From Niles' Register.
Foreign Articles.
GERMANY.

That the unholy alliance had for its chief purpose to put down the liberty of the press, is no longer doubted. In France, Germany, Russia, &c. every one is persecuted who ventures to diverge from the line of political rectitude laid down for the preservation of the monarchical institutions, or who grumbles at the misery which its agents inflict—hence little reliance is to be placed on the public papers as giving honest views of the state of things in these countries. This enchantment has excited a spirit of desperation; and it is said to be proved that Sandt, who assassinated Kotzebue, belonged to an association pledged to take the lives of thirty-three proscribed persons, at every hazard. Spies are numerous, trading themselves in various shapes, in almost every company. The use of such creatures shows the state of a country to be most wretched. We do not know how an American would feel to have all his motions watched and all his words taken down.

At the execution of Sandt, the assassin of Kotzebue, the muskets of the military were loaded with balls, and such was the enthusiasm of the people, that a poor peasant paid two florins for a few hairs of his head, and ten louis d'ors were given for a lock. His spoons, plates, knives and glasses were sold at enormous prices.

The manufacturers of Nuremberg have addressed the king of Bavaria, and represented the distress of that city—"Nuremberg" they say, "once celebrated in the commercial world, once rich in population, and crowned with all the blessings of industry and arts, now resembles a deserted city. Our houses, formerly the abodes of 90,000 prosperous citizens, now stand desolate, the mournful testimonies of hater times, and our deserted streets will soon be overgrown with grass. Yet industry and art still reside among us; but proscribed by all the nations of Europe, they find no protection in their native Germany, and receive, perhaps, their mortal wound from the commercial disunion of the Germans. Thus, near 26,000, who would cheerfully work, if the produce of their labors were saleable, drag, in want and wretchedness, an almost idle life."

ITALY.

Milan, June 21.—The Jesuits have purchased, at Sabina, near Monte Leone, a considerable property, at a cost of \$6,000 piasters, for the purpose of receiving such of this order as have been banished from Russia, or have quitted Spain, and wish to take up their residence in the Roman states.

RUSSIA.

The whole number of American ships which sailed from Petersburg in 1819, was 33—viz: For Boston 16; Salem 5; New York 3; Bristol 2; Newburyport, Portland, Savannah, Beverly, New Bedford, Marblehead, and Baltimore, 1 each.

EGYPT

The hashaw of Egypt, Achmet Ali, who is well known for his great valor and activity, is fitting out an expedition for Lybia, for the purpose of collecting the annual tribute, and to dispossess the Arahs of that province, who have lately looted all the caravans that go from Egypt to that quarter for commercial purposes. A number of learned men are going with the expedition to visit the temple of Jupiter Ammon, &c.

BARRARY POWERS.

The dey of Algiers has been informed that his squadron will not be permitted to visit American vessels, if our ships in the Mediterranean sea can prevent it, on account of the plague prevailing along the coast.

The Tripolitans have declared war against the grand duke of Tuscany, in consequence of the latter having refused to pay the annual tribute. The people of the Duchy are fearful of a visit, which may bring the pestilence with war to their coast.

Morocco is represented to be in a state of the utmost licentiousness. The law of force, administered by any who possess it, appears to be the only law governing. The emperor had quarrelled with his guard; they drove him off and robbed the treasury, and hordes of Arabs and mountaineers ravage the country at pleasure.

One half of the population of Oran was swept away by the plague last year; and it is now said that, of only 5 or 6000 inhabitants, 50 persons die daily! The mortality is also considerable at Algiers. Great tracts of country are over run with locusts.

BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

The New Brunswick papers complain grievously of the evasion of the American navigation acts; respecting the plaster trade, by our own officers. They say that the collector of Lubec cannot see Ameri-

can vessels discharging plaster, though blessed with a clear sight in regard to others—being able to see even open boats. It appears that the price of this article has considerably advanced.

SOUTH AMERICA.

We published in our last the correspondence of Morillo, the bloody, with the congress of the republic of Columbia, in which the latter rejected any overture which has not independence for its basis. We have since seen a long article translated from the "Correo de Orinico," which so much disclaims the idea of receiving laws from Spain as to say—"Let the centre of power which the constitution should establish be fixed in America: Let the legislative body of the nation, be collected in Panama, or some other point more convenient; let the executive power likewise be settled there; and thus let Spain be dependent upon both—Upon this condition I would accept and swear to the constitution." This is the sentiment of the people, it is probable that this portion of South America is forever wrested from Spain.

CUBA.

A letter from Havana, after remarking that the fiscal had insulted the people, by saying that he would have the constitution abolished, for which he was sent to the Moro-castle to be tried as a traitor—says, "the citizens are determined to maintain their constitutional rights, even at their peril; they have now 600 national guards at their disposal, and likewise all the regulars composing the garrison."

MEETING OF THE CORTES IN MADRID, JULY 9, 1820.

Speech of the King of Spain to the Cortes.

"GENTLEMEN DEPUTIES:—At length has arrived the day, the object of my ardent wishes, on which I see myself surrounded by the representatives of the heroic and generous Spanish nation, and in which a solemn oath has completely identified my interests and those of my family, with the interests of my people.

"When excess of evils produced the clear manifestation of the voice of the nation, formerly obscured by lamentable circumstances which ought to be erased from our memories. I immediately determined to embrace the desired system, and to take the oath to the political constitution of the monarchy, sanctioned by the general and extraordinary Cortes in the year 1812. Then did the crown, as well as the nation, receive its legitimate rights, my resolution being no less spontaneous and free, than conformable to my own interest and those of the Spanish people, whose happiness has ever ceased to be the object of my sincerest wishes. My heart thus indissolubly united with the hearts of my subjects, who are also my children, the future presents to me only agreeable images of confidence, love and prosperity.

"With what satisfaction must the grand spectacle be contemplated, hitherto unexampled in history, of a magnanimous nation, which has passed from one political state to another, without convulsion or violence, subjecting her enthusiasm to the guidance of reason, under circumstances which have covered with mourning, and inundated with tears, other less fortunate countries?

"The general attention of Europe is now directed to the proceedings of the congress which represents this highly favored nation. From it are expected prudent indulgence for the past, and enlightened firmness for the future; and that at the moment which confirms the happiness of the present and succeeding generations, the errors of the preceding epoch may be buried in oblivion. It is also hoped that multiplied examples will be displayed, of justice, beneficence and generosity—virtues which always distinguish Spaniards—which the constitution recommends—and which having been religiously observed during the effervescence among the people, ought to be still more strictly practised in the congress of their representatives, invested with the respect and tranquil character of legislators.

"It is now time to undertake the examination of the state of the nation, and to commence those labors indispensable for the application of remedies suitable to the evils produced by ancient causes, and by the erroneous system of the succeeding period.

"The account of the public revenue, which the secretary of state, to whom that department belongs, will present, will show its diminution and embarrassment, and will excite the zeal of the Cortes to seek and select, among the resources still possessed by the nation, those best suited for meeting the engagements and indispensable charges of the state. This inquiry will serve more and more to confirm the opinion, that it is essential and urgent to establish public credit on the immutable basis of justice and good faith, and the

scrupulous observance and fulfilment of all engagements which give satisfaction and tranquility to creditors and capitalists, native and foreign, and relief to the treasury. I fulfil one of the most sacred duties which the royal dignity and the love of my people impose on me, in earnestly recommending this important object to the serious consideration of the Cortes.

"The administration of justice without which no society can exist, has hitherto depended almost exclusively on the honor and probity of the judges; but, now made subject to known and established principles, it affords to the citizens new and stronger grounds of security; and still greater improvements are to be expected, when our codes, carefully improved, shall attain that simplicity and perfection which the knowledge and experience of the age in which we live are capable of giving.

"In the interior administration, difficulties are experienced, which proceed from old abuses aggravated during these latter times. The persevering application of the government, and the zeal with which its agents, and the provincial authorities, labor to establish the simple and beneficent municipal system adopted by the constitution, are lessening the obstacles, and will, in time, perfect a department of the state, which has an essential influence over the public welfare and prosperity.

"The army and the navy call more particularly for my attention and solicitude. It will be one of my first cares to promote their organization, and establish them in the manner most convenient for the nation, combining, as far as possible, the advantages of forces so important with that economy which is indispensable, and relying on the patriotism and good will of the people and the wisdom of their representatives, to whom I shall always have recourse with entire satisfaction.

"It is to be expected that the re-establishment of the constitutional system and the flattering prospect which that event presents for the future, may by removing the pretexts of which malignity has been able to take advantage in the ultramarine provinces, smooth the path to the pacification of those which are in a state of agitation or disturbance, and render unnecessary the employment of any other means. The examples of moderation and the love of order given by Peninsular Spain, the Just pride belonging to so worthy and generous a nation, and the wise laws which are promulgated conformably to the Constitution, will contribute to the object, to the oblivion of past evils, and will draw closer all Spaniards around my throne—sacrificing to the love of their common country all the recollections which might break or weaken those fraternal ties by which they ought to be united.

"In our relations with foreign countries, the most perfect harmony in general prevails, with the exception of some few differences, which though they have not disturbed the existing peace, have given rise to discussions which cannot be terminated without the concurrence and intervention of the Cortes of the Kingdom. Such are the differences pending with the United States of America, respecting the Floridas, and the marking out the boundaries of Louisiana. Contests likewise exist, occasioned by the occupation of Monte Video, and other Spanish possessions on the left bank of the river Plata; but, tho' a complication of various circumstances has hitherto prevented the adjustment of these differences, I hope that the justice and moderation of the principles which guide our diplomatic operations, will produce a result suitable to the nation, and conformable to the pacific system the preservation of which is now the general and decided maxim of European policy. The Regency of Algiers has given indications of a wish to renew its old system of restlessness and aggression. To avoid the consequences which may arise from this want of respect to existing stipulations, the defensive treaty entered into in the year 1816, with the King of the Netherlands, stipulated the union of the respective maritime forces in the Mediterranean, destined to maintain and secure the freedom of navigation and commerce.

"Thus as it is the duty of the Cortes to consolidate general happiness through the medium of wise and just laws, and thereby to protect religion, the rights of the crown, and of the citizen; so also it belongs to my office to watch over the execution and fulfilment of those laws, and especially of the fundamental law of the monarchy, in which the hopes and wishes of the Spanish people are centered. This will be my most grateful and most constant duty. To the establishment, and to the entire & inviolable preservation of the constitution, the power which that constitution grants to the royal authority will be devoted, and in that will also consist my duty, my delight, and glory. To fulfil anti bring to perfection this great and salutary enterprise, af-

ter humbly imploring the aid and guidance of the Author of all good, I require the active co-operation of the Cortes, whose zeal, intelligence, patriotism, and love to my royal person, lead me to hope that they will concur in all the necessary measures for the attainment of such important ends, thus justifying the confidence of the heroic nation by which they have been elected."

The President replied:—

"The Cortes have heard with singular satisfaction the wise address in which your Majesty has expressed your noble and generous sentiments, and described the state of the nation. The Cortes presents to your Majesty its most respectful thanks for the ardent zeal with which you promote the general prosperity, and promise to co-operate with your Majesty's intelligence, and to contribute by all possible means to the attainment of the important objects for which it has been convoked."

New-York, August 7.

COUNTERFEITERS.—The Columbian, of last evening, contains a minute account of the apprehension of a gang of counterfeiters—fron which it appears, that David Fowler was the head of the gang, and Selah Coles a principal agent. Fowler resided at 198 Bowery, where he has a family. F. visited Canada often, where he had his manufactory of bank paper and ingenious artists. On his return he brought counterfeit notes of various descriptions; and his agents were immediately set to work to pass them, some of whom bought large sums at a handsome discount and took all risks. This second party had also their agents, and many smaller dealers were set to work, including ladies, who, when brought to the bar of justice, generally escape through the talents of their counsel, or the melting tears of the prisoners.

Coles was recently apprehended in New Jersey, and condemned to 14 years confinement in the state prison.

Fowler was apprehended at Middlebury, Vermont, in July last, having with him about 7000 dollars, on his way from Canada to this city. His sentence was 13 years in the state prison.

It appears, that this gang has already circulated counterfeit bills to the amount of \$300,000! defying for many years, a detection of their plans! laughing to scorn our police officers who were acquainted with their villainy. But Justice, in the end, is sure, and these miserable wretches are now suffering for their abominable dihdod.

From the Baltimore Patriot, August 29.

BELLONA POWDER MILLS.

At 20 minutes before 10 o'clock this morning, two explosions were distinctly heard in the direction of Jones' Falls, which proved to be the graining and barrel mills, of the Bellona Gunpowder Mills, about 6 miles from this city. It immediately alter, the agent, with a sergeant and physicians, left town for the mills. It is apprehended much loss will be sustained, in buildings and powder, as well as lives. The main mill and magazine are reported to be safe.

A gentleman has just arrived from the scene of explosions, and informs us, that James Kelly and Owen O'Neale, were killed; Thos. Parrott and Edward Guzman, shockingly wounded—one missing supposed to be entirely destroyed. Deora Birkhead, Hall, Bond, Marsh, and some others, were left on the ground. Our informant, attending to the wounded three years ago next month, these were blown up for the third time, and now for the fourth.

Liquor Names.—A Hamburg price current contains the following list of liquors:—"Spirit of Cupid, Fire of Love, Pleasure of Venus, Spirit of Wellington, Spirit of Blucher, Bele Alliance, Choice of the Ladies, Perfect Love, Sacrifice of Love, Courage Water, Forget me not.

SALEM (N. J.) August 23.

Fortifications in the Delaware.

We last week paid a visit to the Pea Patch, which is situated nearly between two points, about 55 miles by the coast from Philadelphia, and five from the mouth of Salem creek. The river between these opposite points, is between three and four miles wide: but large boats passing must sail within a little more than half a mile of the Pea Patch, on which fortifications are building. They are progressing gradually, and have arisen to second tier of port holes. There are three tier with 85 port holes in a tier, all 255. The height will not be far from 45 feet. They are built in angles, presenting ten fronts, of hard gray or granite stone. The Island, containing 72 acres, prevents it from being overflown at low water.

THE

BRIDGETON

On Tuesday the several berland, are re Richard Jarman the Convention a gressional ticket Bridgeton, Se

YE

Since our la Yellow Fever Health of Phi two to four ea

A few days si peared in the Sa copied into the the death of Mr. of Billingsport, C tained a correct from the son of will place the th stated that the p the yellow fever, up by them in th have been thrown passage to Philad month of April fisherman, who at time threw it out put out of the wa end of May or the August, two mont ed, Miss Ann Pa the 7th; her moth ter her, died on t great fever. The rive. Two days taken sick, she ro with her mother yam, and it is s the cause of the death.

Cumberl

The following p the 4th inst. Congress, Le bly, Sheriff, a

Ebenezer Elme Leake, Ethan Osb Elme, Elias P Shinn, David Reev

Aaron Ogden, Bloomfield, Samu Hedge Thompson, Giles, Ephraim Southard, John Cl William Gould, D Thomas Letson, James D. Westcot

James Clark, G Scott, John Sibley Seeley, William B Parvin, Henry Sha

James Compton Samuel Thompson, Isaac Mulford, Jos Ford, Jarvis W. Thomas Lee, Georg Lucius Q. C. Elme Henry Smalley, E Westcott, Samuel than Loring, Smit Garrison Maul, A Joshua Brick, Will Timothy Elmer, J Daniel Parvin, Je

William R. Fithi on, Enoch H. Mor is, Samuel Seeley, Buck.

David Reed,* R son Maul, Henry W. Carnes, William Joseph B. Hughes Merseilles, Stephe Joseph Buck, Dav Samuel Barber, J Enos Ware, Howel Those marked t

At a meeting of the tow ants of the tow county of Glou hree and four miles wide: but large boats passing must sail within a little more than half a mile of the Pea Patch, on which fortifications are building. They are progressing gradually, and have arisen to second tier of port holes. There are three tier with 85 port holes in a tier, all 255. The height will not be far from 45 feet. They are built in angles, presenting ten fronts, of hard gray or granite stone. The Island, containing 72 acres, prevents it from being overflown at low water.

ISAAC W. C

JOEL GIBBS, Es The object of explained, Joel Gi and Freedom L. pointed to draft the objects of t the same on o'clock.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 11, 1820.

NOTICE.

On Tuesday, the 26th inst. the delegates from the several townships in the county of Cumberland, are requested to meet at the Inn of Richard Jarman, to appoint Delegates to attend the Convention at Trenton, to agree upon a Congressional ticket, &c.
Bridgeton, Sept. 11, 1820.

YELLOW FEVER.

Since our last, the number of cases of Yellow Fever, reported by the Board of Health of Philadelphia has varied from two to four each day.

A few days since an incorrect statement appeared in the Salem paper and has since been copied into the Philadelphia papers, relative to the death of Mrs. Paul and her daughter Ann, of Billingsport, Gloucester County. We have obtained a correct account of the circumstances from the son of the deceased Mrs. Paul, which will place the thing in its true light. It has been stated, that the persons above mentioned died of the yellow fever, caught from a mattress taken up by them in the river Delaware, supposed to have been thrown from an infected vessel, on her passage to Philadelphia. The fact is, during the month of April a mattress was picked up by a fisherman, who after making use of it for some time threw it out of the cabin, and to have it put out of the way, Mr. Paul buried it the latter end of May or the first of June. About the first of August, two months after this mattress was buried, Miss Ann Paul was taken sick, and died on the 7th; her mother who was taken ill shortly after her, died on the 10th, both of Bilious remittent fever. The attending physician was Dr. Irvine. Two days previous to Miss Paul's being taken sick, she rode to Mullica Hill, in company with her mother; the weather was extremely warm, and it is supposed, the intense sun was the cause of the fever which terminated in their death.

Cumberland Nominations.

The following persons were nominated on the 4th inst. for Electors, Members of Congress, Legislative Council, Assembly, Sheriff, and Coroners.

ELECTORS.

Ebenezer Elmer, Ebenezer Seeley, Nathan Leake, Ethan Osborn, Henry Smalley, Timothy Elmer, Elias P. Seeley, Michael Swing, Isaac Shann, David Reevee.

CONGRESS.

Aaron Ogden, Lucius H. Stockton, Joseph Bloomfield, Samuel L. Howell, Ebenezer Elmer, George Thompson, Benjamin B. Cooper, James Giles, Ephraim Bateman, John Linn, Henry Southard, John Clements, David Thompson, Jr., William Gould, Daniel Parvin, Joseph Clements, Thomas Letson, Abijah Smith, Daniel Elmer, James D. Westcott, Ezekiel Stevens.

COUNCIL.

James Clark, George Souder, James D. Westcott, John Sibley, Timothy Elmer, Ebenezer Seeley, William B. Ewing, Thomas Lee, Daniel Parvin, Henry Shaw, Ebenezer Elmer.

ASSEMBLY.

James Compton, John Sibley, Nathan Leake, Samuel Thompson, Hosea Sneathen, Dan Simons, Isaac Mulford, Joseph Sheppard, Jonathan Mulford, Jarvis W. Brewster, Angus Westcott, Thomas Lee, George Souder, John Trenchard, Jr., Lucius C. Q. Elmer, Elias P. Seeley, Henry Shaw, Henry Smalley, Edmund Sheppard, James D. Westcott, Samuel Seeley, Ebenezer Davis, Jonathan Loring, Smith Bowen, John Lanning, Jr., Carson Maul, Abel Bacon, Richard Seeley, Joshua Brick, William B. Ewing, Lewis Paulin, Timothy Elmer, Jonathan Socwell, John Buck, Daniel Parvin, Jeremiah Stratton.

SHERIFF.

William R. Fithian, David Reed, David Lupton, Enoch H. More, Daniel Cnrrall, Norton Harris, Samuel Seeley, Daniel M. Woodruff, Joseph Buck.

CORONERS.

David Reed, Reuben Hunt, Moses Burt, Garrison Maul, Henry Socwell, Mark Garton, David W. Carnes, William D. Barrett, Josiah Sheppard, Joseph B. Hughes, Ephraim Padget, Hugh R. Mersailles, Stephen Miller, Ebenezer Seeley, Jr., Joseph Buck, David Reeves, William Bevan, Jr., Samuel Barber, John Swinny, David Sheppard, Enos Ware, Howell P. Watson, Job Bacon.

Those marked thus (*) have declined.

At a meeting of a number of the inhabitants of the township of Newton, in the county of Gloucester, convened at the Academy in Camden, on Saturday the 19th August, 1820, pursuant to public notice.

ISAAC W. CRANE, Esq. was appointed Chairman, and

JOEL GIBBS, Esq. Secretary.

The object of the meeting being explained, Joel Gibbs, Samuel C. Champion and Freedom L. Shinn, esquires, were appointed to draft resolutions expressive of the objects of the meeting, and to report the same on Monday afternoon at 6 o'clock.

Monday, Aug. 21. The secretary from the committee appointed on Saturday reported the following resolutions, which were severally discussed and unanimously adopted.

Resolved, 1. That in a republican government it is all important to its security, that a strict economy in expenditures be observed; that the compensation allowed its public agents ought to be moderate and reasonable; and that by making offices lucrative; incentives are held out to cupidity and avarice, destructive to its genius and policy and to that public spirit which is its life and support.

Resolved, 2. That the emoluments of office in the United States have, through the various causes which have brought upon us these embarrassing times, become disproportioned to the value of labor, the only just rule by which to regulate them.

Resolved, 3. That the national legislature having refused to extend its fostering hand to the national industry, by enacting laws for the efficient protection of domestic manufactures, has by that refusal encouraged a system of national impoverishment, and is justly chargeable with the main causes which have occasioned the scarcity of money, depression of prices and loss of confidence which so generally prevail.

Resolved, 4. That it is but just, under existing circumstances, that the agents of the people should share with their constituents in the general depression, by a reasonable curtailment of the pecuniary emoluments of their respective offices; and especially it is just and proper in the view of this meeting that the wages of congressmen should be reduced in a ratio proportionate to the existing state of things.— Their present wages, however cogent the reasons, which during a state of war and the term immediately succeeding it, might be urged for them, cannot be justified at this period.

Resolved, 5. That we will support no candidates for either the state or national legislature, except such as we have reason to believe, will use their influence to effect the above object, to keep down wages to a proper level, and to introduce an economical, proportionate reduction, in the emoluments of office generally, until the people can realize a more profitable appropriation of labor, and better enabled to sustain public burthens.

Resolved, 6. That while the practice of a democratic convention at Trenton, growing out of the law for a general election, prevails, it be recommended to our delegates in their selection of candidates to adhere as much as possible to the wishes of the people, whose districts they respectively represent, and by no means to yield the interests of the respective counties to private views of individuals; such being a palpable violation of the elective franchise, not warranted by the present state of parties; a deviation from which rule, on a former occasion, has almost shaken to its centre the republican cause in New Jersey.

Resolved, That the foregoing resolutions be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Gloucester Farmer.

ISAAC W. CRANE, Chairman.
JOEL GIBBS, Secretary.

The celebrated emigrant, Maurice Birbeck, founder of the English settlement in Illinois, has published an address to the people, on the subject of an election soon to take place in that state. From the following extract we should be led to suppose, that, heretofore, very little judgment or discrimination have been used in selecting candidates for popular favor.

[New- York Spectator.

"Let us send to the Legislature good and upright men;—men of pure morals and firm minds. They will settle the business well and cheaply, for they will apply themselves to their duty with industry, unbiassed by those sinister schemes, by which the true interest of the public are too often thwarted. We complain of the high salary of our representatives;—arid truly, four dollars a day is too much for time spent in wrangling about selfish speculations.

Men who disqualify themselves by intemperance for cool deliberation, are unfit to conduct even their private affairs; and shall we confide our all in such hands? The men who stagger into the assembly under the fumes of intoxication might indeed sleep themselves sober during the sitting, did not the impatience of their gambling associates, to return to the card-table, hasten too much the adjournment, but what more could we have expected from them?"

The Newgate Spectre.

On Tuesday night last a most extraordinary circumstance took place in the prison of Newgate. The following are the partic-

ulars:—Tuesday night as usual, several of the unfortunate criminals under sentence of death were taken to their cells, and locked up for the night; and watchmen were stationed in various situations, and the doors were locked, barred, &c. At nearly the hour of 12 o'clock Mr. Barrett the head-keeper was in his room, when his attention was attracted by a loud knocking at his door, as if some one was beating it with a sledge hammer; the door being separate from the cells by two large windows, he opened one of them to ascertain from what it proceeded, but to his astonishment he could see no one. On the repetition of the noise he fearlessly made search, but to no avail—he could not ascertain from what it proceeded.—Shortly after, one of the culprits, a bold courageous man, who was convicted of horse-stealing, and who was in his cell, was driven into his by the following singular circumstance.—He states that, while he was in his cell he beheld a ball of tire pass through the grating of his window with great force, which struck him with vehemence upon his shoulders. He was much terrified, and after some time it assumed the appearance of a horrid ghastly human form. The sight of it deprived him of his senses and utterance, and he gazed on it until it vanished, as he says, "through the key-hole of his cell." & the place appeared to be in flames. About the same time another spectre was seen by one of the watchmen of the prison, and had such an effect upon him that he fainted away. Here it did not stop its progress—A soldier who was confined in the next cell to the horse-stealer, also saw a spectre of the same description, and he was seized with a fit of a violent nature in consequence, and continued so for a length of time. He says that he has been in the field of battle, and has frequently slept in the field with the dead, but was never so much frightened in his life. He is now very bad. To corroborate the above, mother watchman stationed on the top of the prison, positively asserts, that he saw a hall of tire on the staircase about the time represented by the above persons; & made oath of it for the satisfaction of the prison. During this time tremendous blows were repeated at Mr. Barrett's door, & the horse-stealer and soldier were in fits the whole night. The former implores not to be put into the same cell and says he would rather submit to be doubled ironed, and have himself chained to the floor, or any other punishment, rather than to be put into the cell again.— The above circumstance was mentioned to Mr. Cotton, the Ordinary, who intimated it to Mr. Brown.

The following additional particulars for the sequel to this extraordinary circumstance:—The convicts thought fit, after having been assured by Mr. Brown that one of the fraternity had been among himself at their expense, to make some inquiry, and they succeeded in ascertaining that a convict, named Hay, was the ghost, and the flame of fire and the brimstone. They held a council of war upon the question whether they should try him and punish him according to law by bumping. The joke, however, was too well performed to be punished, and they wrote a letter to Mr. Brown, expressing their regret at having been so weak as to think here could be any thing within the gates of Newgate at night but mortality, and very frail mortality too. Hay had taken it into his head to try whether five men, who had not been afraid to commit robberies day or night, would be afraid of a sound & the light of a candle at night. There are five condemned cells in one passage, in each of which there is a prisoner. At 10 o'clock when all was dark, Hay entered the passage, knocked at the door of one of the cells, spoke a few words and thrust a lighted candle through a hole, which is just large enough to admit it, and as suddenly withdrew it, to the consternation of the inmate who cried out, "O Lord! have mercy upon us!" He did the same at the doors of the other four cells, and exclamations of fright were heard at each. He then stole away, after having uttered a deep groan, which was re-echoed from the cells.

From the Philadelphia Centinel, Sept. 8th: LAUNCH.

Yesterday afternoon, a few minutes after two o'clock, the elegant line of battleship-NORTH CAROLINA was launched. She glided into her destined element, in a very handsome manner, without the occurrence of any accident to mar the pleasure of the occasion. Owing to the publication of the Board of Health, the concourse of spectators was not so great as might have been anticipated. Among them, however, were several members of the Board. We presume, they acted on the same principle as the parson, who told his flock not to do as he did, but to do as he bade them.

Died at West Point, on the 28th ultimo, A. NEWELLICOTT, Esq. Professor of Mathematics at the Military Academy.

Massachusetts.—On Monday the 21st inst. an election was held throughout Massachusetts for determining on the expediency or inexpediency of revising and altering the state constitution. The question is supposed to have been decided in the affirmative by a large majority.

Cheap and good Beer.—The papers give the following receipt to make that wholesome and necessary drink called Beer. It may be made in five minutes, and fit to drink 12 hours after—and need cost but one cent a bottle.

Take one spoonful of Ginger; 1 do. of Cream Tartar; 1 pint yeast, 1 yinr Molasses and 6 quarts of water, mixed together cold—let stand a few hours till it begins to ferment—then bottle, set it in a cool part and 8 hours alter, it will be fit to use.

A young man, who had attended considerably to arithmetic and formed pretty towering ideas of his skill in that science, the other day addressed himself to an African in the following manner: Boston, I can take a pen and ink, and in three minutes can cypher out and tell you how many minutes you have to live. "Canna you, massa, you must be a very good cypher indeed. I ax you a question. Which can see best a mare stone blind or a horse stone blind?" "Pho, that's no question at all." "I ax you another—pose he be ten rods off Nickol's, how far you call him away at yonder?" "That I can't tell neither," replied he. "Well I ax you one more—pose fifty rail make one load, how many he take to make a d— d big pile?" So many unanswerable questions quite confounded our young conceited arithmetician. He began to think he did not know every thing, and retreated from the list of his African antagonist, with shame and confusion.

For Sale, A GRIST MILL, AND OTHER PROPERTY.

By Virtue of a Decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On the premises, on Thursday the 9th day of November next, the following property, late of David Page, deceased.

No. 1. A Grist-Mill situated on the main branch of Antuxet Creek, known by the name of Page's Mill; on the mail route from Bridgeton to Dividing Creeks. The mill has 1 run of stanes, and does considerable business.

No. 2. A Lot, with a new two story frame dwelling-house thereon, adjoining the above.

No. 3. A Lot containing about one acre, adjoining the preceding.

No. 4. A Lot of good MEADOW, containing about ten acres, within half a mile of the mill.

No. 5. A Lot of Bushland, containing about fifty acres, within three miles of Antuxet landing. The timber on the land was cut off about 12 years ago, it has since grown up, and at present in a thrifty state.

As the above property is valuable, and well worthy the attention of the public, persons disposed to purchase are requested to call upon the subscriber, previous to the day of sale, and he will shew the property. An indisputable title will be given: The sale will take place at three o'clock P. M. when the conditions will be made known by

HENRY SHAW, Administrator.
Newport, Sept. 11, 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the property of David Mason, is appointed for the 11th day of the month of September

at 5 o'clock P. M. at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
Sept. 11.

Nathaniel Reeve, TAYLOR,

Next door to Thomas Woodruff's store,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends, and the public generally that he continues to carry on the above business in its various branches? and that he will spare no pains to give satisfaction to those who may favour him with their custom.

Wood, Flour, Butter, Lard, Grain, &c. taken in Payment.
Bridgeton, Sept. 11, 1820.

SHERIFF'S SALE:

By Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday, the 5th day of October 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 Maurice River, said to contain seventy five acres more or less, joins lands of John Hess and others, together with all the lands of the defendant; and a better description given at the time of sale.—Seized as the property of John Hess, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and Mark Stratton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
September 4th, 1820—4t

Female Education.

Useful, Scientific, Ornamental.

The Subscriber, residing in the city of Philadelphia, will receive into his family as boarders, a select number of young Ladies, whose education he will superintend with the strictest assiduity. Terms, for boarding and tuition, including the usual branches of an English education, \$150 per annum.

Music, per quarter, \$10
Drawing do \$10

Pupils to find their own bed and bedding. Unexceptionable references will be given.—Apply at the corner of Twelfth and George Streets.

M. M. CARLL.

Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1820.

RAN AWAY.

On the 7th ult. from the subscriber residing at Bricksborough, (Maurice River) a mulatto servant girl named JUDAH HILL, aged about 20 years. All persons are forbid harboring her, under the penalty of the law.

Any person wishing to purchase said girl for ten years, may obtain her for the sum of fifty dollars. DANIEL CARRALL.
September 4th, 1820.

By the President of the United States.

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

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

A Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.

Townships 1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 16
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 16
2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 17

October Sale.

Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9
1, 2, 3 and 4 do 10
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 11
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 13
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 12

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional townships.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, in Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August sale.

Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10, south of range 19, west of 5th principal meridian.
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 do 20 do
6, 7, 8, and 9 do 21 do
5, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 22 do

October sale.

Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, so. of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian.
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 24 do
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do 25 do
9, 10, 11 and 12 do 26 do
9, 10 and 11 do 27 do
9 and 10 do 28 do
9 and 10 do 29 do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter section and fractions, too small or too large for bounty land.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and 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 use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved for sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

May 1st.

REPUBLICAN MEETING.

THE Democratic Republicans of the county of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Inn of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening the 26th of September at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to attend the State Convention at Trenton.

September 4, 1820.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

A small Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Lewis Paulin and other, said to contain thirty acres more or less, a lot of bush land, joins the above described land, contains forty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Pierce Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodruff, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.

August 22.

At the same time and place.

One hundred Acres of Woodland,

More or less, joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, a right to fifty acres of cedar swamp and meadow, in the township of Downs, together with all the lands of the defendants: A better description on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Francis Avis and Thomas Stanford, and taken in execution at the suit of David Vickers, assignee, and Thomas Lee, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

August 22.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Downs, joins lands of Mark Moore, Edward Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and seventy acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carrall and Isaac Bacon, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff

July 17, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.

DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

August 22.

BIBLE NOTICE.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the public, that the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, have passed a resolution to keep on hand a good assortment of bibles of different kinds for sale at prices considerably cheaper than they can be had for in Philadelphia market.

Persons desirous to purchase bibles will do well to call at the store of the Treasurer D. P. Stratton, where they can see four different specimens of the octavo bible at the following prices:

1st specimen at \$2 50.

2d do. 1 75.

3d do. 1 65.

4th do. 1 50.

Bibles of the 1st specimen are sold in Philadelphia, for four or four and half dollars. The other specimens are also proportionably cheaper.

The managers have likewise for sale very handsome duodecimo bibles for one dollar.

They have several dozen superior New Testaments for thirty-five cents, which are well adapted for use in Sunday schools, or other schools, and for premiums.

They have agreed to deposit bibles for sale in the store of Daniel P. Stratton, Thomas Woodruff, and Henry Howell, and in any other store, where they can be sold on the same principles.

Bibles for gratis distribution may be had of Doctor E. Elmer and Rev. J. Freeman, Bridgeton, and of any of the other managers.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'y.

August 14, 1820—4t

N. B. Managers are Ebenezer Elmer, Ethan Osborn, Michael Swing, Jonathan Freeman, Samuel Davis, John Miller, Philip Fitzhian, Hosea Sneathen, John Ogden, Daniel Richman, Jeremiah Stratton, Ephraim Paget, Daniel P. Stratton, Levi Leake, Eli Budd.

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the ninth day of September next,

A House and Lot of Land, late the property of Anthony Gifford, deceased, in order to satisfy the debts of said deceased, which remain unpaid; lying in the Upper township of said county, adjoining lands of James Willets and others. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day when the condition of sale will be made known and attendance given by

PHEBE GIFFORD,

August 1, 1820—4t

Administratrix.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eighth day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

A Farm,

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Ephraim Riley and others, said to contain seventy acres; a Dwelling-House; Lot and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Nancy Woodruff and others, said to contain two acres; two Dwelling Houses and Lots; also a good Store-House and Barn, thereon, near the above described House and Lot. A House and Lot joins lands of John Rose and others;—a number of other lots of improved woodland, the whole of the lands of the defendant. A better description of the property on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Ebenezer Seeley, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Brooks, Abraham Sayres, and others, and to be sold by

JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

July 10, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 5th of September next, at the same time and place.

August 8—1s.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 3d day of October next.

Sept. 5.

Notice to Country Merchants.

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationary punctually attended to.

George Helmbold,
Paper-maker.

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Lawrence county in the Arkansas territory," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,

JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States, will insert the above once a week, till the first of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.

May 1st.

NOTICE.

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in the Middle Township in said county, at which time and place they will attend to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation as an insolvent debtor.

Zebulon Townsend.

August 7.—5t.

FOR SALE.

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 21st of October next, on the premises, the Farm, late the property & residence of Elwell Nichols, of Pittsgrove, deceased, containing one hundred acres. It is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Pittstown to Fork Mills, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a large frame barn, an apple orchard, the fences principally cedar; also at the same time and place, about 400 acres of wood and bush land, joining the above premises, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,—also a lot of land, at Dayton's Bridge, and on the road leading from Dayton's Bridge to Pittstown, containing two acres more or less.—Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by

John Mayhew, Adm'r.

Pittsgrove, Aug. 21st, 1820—1s

NOTICE.

APPLICATION has been made to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, of the Term August, 1820, for the benefit of an act entitled, "An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and the supplement thereto;"—And the Court has appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in Cape May, to hear what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement.

AMOS PEPPER,
GEORGE STILES.

Cape May, August 14, 1820.

NOTICE.

WE Thomas Henderson and John Spence, senior, surveyors of the highway for the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, and John Elkinton and Jonathan Dallas, Freeholders for said townships, having been duly notified by Samuel Silver and Joshua Owen, (two of the owners of meadow adjoining Devaul's Island in said township, and concerned in the water-course of Mud Creek,) to lay out a ditch, drain, or water-course for said mud creek, adjoining said island, met on Saturday 20th inst. agreeable to said notice, and after having viewed the premises, we did lay out a ditch ten feet wide, and four deep, to be a water-course for said creek, beginning on the east side of said creek, in the line between David Carrall and Samuel Laycock, and running thence along said line north 54 1/2 degrees west one chain and fifteen links, thence continuing as long said line north 63 degrees west 4 chains & 30 links, thence turning across the meadow of Joshua Owen, north 42 degrees west 5 chains, thence along the line of said Owen and Daniel Carrall, north 59 degrees west 7 chains and 81 links to the west side of the road leading from Daniel Carrall's to said island, thence continuing the same course along the line between said Daniel Carrall's land & George Corson's, 5 chains & 50 links more or less to low water mark on Maurice River, it is also ordered that the said ditch shall be cut and opened at the expense of Samuel Laycock, David Carrall, Joshua Owen, Samuel Silver, Daniel Carrall, George Corson, Nathan Cooper, John Spence, senior, William Madden, senior, Hosea Madden, and William Madden, jun. in proportion to the number of acres owned by each, which are benefited thereby, to wit: Samuel Laycock 20 acres, David Carrall 6 acres, George Corson 13 acres, Joshua Owen 8 acres, Nathan Cooper 3 acres, Samuel Silver 6 acres, John Spence, senior, 4 acres, Daniel Carrall 16 acres, William Madden, senior, 10 acres, Hosea Madden, and William Madden, jun. 10 acres, and it is further ordered, that the expense of making and putting in a sluice in said ditch, shall be in proportion as above. It is also further ordered by said surveyors and freeholders, that the said Samuel Laycock shall at all times (after said ditch is opened) keep open twenty-one rods of said ditch from said creek or the place of beginning, that David Carrall shall keep open as above, the next 6 rods and 8 links, that Joshua Owen shall keep open the next 3 rods & 10 links, that Samuel Silver, shall keep open the next 6 rods and eight links, that Daniel Carrall shall keep open the next 16 rods and 21 links, that William Madden, senior, Hosea Madden and William Madden, jun. shall keep open as above the next 15 rods more or less to the west side of the aforesaid road leading from Daniel Carrall's to Devaul's Island, George Corson shall keep open the next 3 rods, Nathan Cooper shall keep open the next 6 rods, and John Spence shall keep open the next 7 rods, be the same more or less to the sluice.

Dated this twentieth day of May, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty.

Thomas Henderson, sen.

John Spence,

John Elkinton,

Jonathan Dallas,

David Kimsy, surveyor.

Port Elizabeth, August 7, 1820—6w

By the President of the United States.

WHEREAS by an act of Congress passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the northern part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be sold:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, for the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, E. Also, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 3, W; townships 12, 13, and 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have not been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the 22d day of June, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the

General Land Office

July 10, 1820.—11D.

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