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For the Washington Whig. PARODY.

On the Young Son of Chivalry.
A Sweep was belov'd by a kitchen maid fair,
And rich were the viands she offered to share
With the lad who her choice might be,
Though her wealth was so vast, and her station so high,
She looked with a loving & languishing eye,
On the son of the Chim-e-ny.

This Sweep lov'd a maiden who pepper-pot cried,
Though no wealth had this maiden her bucket beside,
For the youth who her choice might be:
He scorn'd all the arts that the kitchen-maid tried,

And the pepper-pot damsel was blest'd as the bride
Of the son of the Chim-e-ny.
Thus may every coquette that would strive to allure
A knight of the brush from his duty, be sure
Her labour in vain will be;

The girl who had naught but her bucket to give,
Shall be blest with the love and forever shall live
With the son of the Chim-e-ny.

For the Washington Whig.

An extract of a letter from a person in Cumberland county to his friend in Philadelphia.

Dear Sir—I am still an a tempestuous ocean, and bound for eternity.— There I have hoped to moor safely in the haven of rest. But after having traversed the ocean for about forty years, thinking I should shortly make the haven, there came on a tempest that seem'd I could not out ride; and coming on to the shoals, as I supposed, near the eternal coast. I cast out my anchor hope, fearing that I should be cast away upon the rock despair. But unfortunately the anchor dragg'd at different times; at length the tempest ceased partially. I made sail, and concluded I must pass the island of the world and try to repair. But, alas! here I found such hurricanes, that tho' I cast anchor, it seem'd necessary to weigh and send before it. Here, sir, I am scudding, not knowing how soon I shall be blown on the eternal continent. But unless heaven interpose, I am ready to fear I shall hardly wake the blessed shore. The storm continues, and it has been long since the sun has appeared, so as even to know the latitude I am in.

But, I verily believe I am, passing the straits between hope and despair, and the leaky bark scarcely feels her helm. The darkness seems so great, I scarcely know which way to steer. If I get a glimmer of the light-house of revelation, yet the danger seems unsurmountable; as I have several times been boarded by pirates, and robbed of some of my choice jewels; I fear, in fine, they will take all and leave me to perish. These things are so, and I write them more from judgment than feeling, which appears still worse.

But while tossed on the tempest in uncertainty what port I shall make, I often cast a wishful eye to know how it fares with my old correspondent and ship-mate—to know how he fares; for fears surround me; and so I fear for others, as well as myself.

I hope, sir, you are standing on your course in full sail, and will make the harbor, and there meet the ship's company, and join in one eternal song, and tell over the voyage in glory.

I hope, sir, you will miss those storms, and make a safe arrival with such a freight as may make you eternally rich, and shine as the sun in glory. If I knew how, I would still encourage you; for though I might make

shipwreck, yet I would wish my fellows a better and safer voyage.

But, sir, no hearing from you for so long a time, I have not known what to think—whether you thought I was finally lost in the tempest, or whether you was so tossed, that you, like me, had enough to think of yourself. I think you would have heard from me before this, but I did not know where to write—for be assured, sir, that you lay too near my heart to forget you. While I write, my eyes hear witness to what I write. The tears will steal down my cheeks when I come to remember an afflicted companion; my bowels move, and I cannot help it. I do not wish to flatter you; and why should I be afflicted with the afflictions of a stranger? that is another question. I could not answer all that I might be asked; hush it is.

Now, sir, if you please tell a stranger how you do come on, both as to this world and the prospect of a future. Tell me whether you have got above the waters of affliction, or are beating up and down with the tempest.

PATRICK HENRY AND JOHN HOOK.

[From Wirt's Life of Patrick Henry.]

Hook was a Scotchman, a man of wealth, and suspected of being unfriendly to the American cause. During the distresses of the American army, consequent on the joint invasion of Cornwallis and Phillips in 1781, a Mr. Venable, an army commissary, had taken two of Hook's steers for the use of the troops. The act had not been strictly legal, and on the establishment of peace, Hook, under the advice of Mr. Cowan, a gentleman of some distinction in the law, thought proper to bring an action of trespass against Mr. Venable, in the district court of New London. Mr. Henry appeared for the defendant, and it said to have disported himself in this cause to the infinite enjoyment of his hearers, the unfortunate always excepted. After Mr. Henry became animated in the cause, says a correspondent, he appeared to have complete control over the passions of the audience; at one time he excited their indignation against Hook; vengeance was visible in every countenance; again when he chose to relax and ridicule him, the whole audience was in a roar of laughter. He painted the distresses of the American army, exposed almost naked to the regions of a winter's sky, and marking the frozen ground over which they marched, with the blood of their unshod feet; where was the man, he said, who had an American heart in his bosom, who would not have thrown open his fields, his barns, his cellars, the doors of his house, the portals of his breast, to have received with open arms the meanest soldier in that band of famished patriots? Where is the man? There he stands—but whether the heart of an American beats in his bosom, you, gentlemen, are to judge: He then carried the jury, by the powers of his imagination, to the plains around York, the surrender of which had followed shortly after the act complained of; he depicted the surrender in the most glowing and noble colors of his eloquence—the audience saw before their eyes the humiliation and dejection of the British, as they marched out of their trenches—they saw the triumph which lighted every patriotic face, and heard the shouts of victory, and the cry of Washington and liberty, as it rung and echoed through the American ranks, and was reverberated from the hills and shores of the neighboring river—but hark! what notes of discord are these which disturb the general joy, and silence the acclamations of victory—they are the notes of John Hook, hoarsely howling through the American camp, beef! beef! beef!

The whole audience were convulsive; a particular incident will give a better idea of the effects, than any general description. The clerk of the court, unable to command himself, and unwilling to commit any breach of decorum in his place, rushed out of the court house, and threw himself on the grass, in a most violent paroxysm of laughter, where he was rolling, when Hook, with different feelings, came out for relief, into the yard also.—'Jemmy Steptoe,' said he to the clerk, 'what the deal ails ye, Jemmy?' Mr. Steptoe was only able to say that he could not help it. 'Never mind ye,' said Hook; 'wait till Billy Cowan gets up, he'll show him the la.' Mr. Cowan, however, was so completely overwhelmed by the torrent which bore upon his client, that when he rose to reply to Mr. Henry, he was scarcely a

ble to make an intelligible or audible remark. The cause was decided almost by acclamation. The jury retired for form's sake, and instantly returned with a verdict for the defendant.—Nor did the effect of Mr. Henry's speech stop here. The people were so highly excited by the tory audacity of the suit, that Hook began to hear a round him a cry more terrible than that of beef; it was the cry of tar and feathers; from the application of which, it is said, nothing saved him but a precipitate flight and the speed of his horse.

CHESTERFIELD TRAVESTIE. Rules for Good Behaviour at Table.

When any choice dish is served up, to which you are particularly partial, be sure to let the company perceive it; by some indication of the keechness of your appetite; as, 'Well, I declare I never saw any thing so tempting.'

Dip your meet into the salt cellar; or at least take out the salt with the point of the knife with which you have been eating. If the salt spoon be just before you, that makes no difference.

Wiping your plate with a large piece of bread, so as to absorb the gravy, is very genteel and elegant. Also, to pour the gravy from the dish, on your plate, looks very accomplished; as you may soon be convinced by attending some of the feasts on a public day.

To give any thing from your own plate to another to eat, shews great good nature and amiableness in disposition, particularly if the point of a fork with which you have been picking your teeth—(by the bye, a fork is an excellent substitute for a toothpick.)

Coughing, yawning, or sneezing over the dishes is very agreeable. If you have favorite dogs or cats, let them be at large at dinner time.

When you are summoned from the drawing-room to the dinner-room rush all together; then sit down promiscuously, no matter how, so that each gets opposite his favourite dish. This sometimes occasions inconvenience; but that signifies nothing, provided you gain your point.

When you are drinking a glass of wine, roll your eyes about the room over the brim of the glass, like a felon brought up by habeas corpus to a Judge's chamber.

It has become very allowable at all polite tables, to wash, gargle, and otherwise cleanse your mouth after meals. If you have any regard for genuine good manners be sure to improve on this principle, and hawk, groan, cough, &c. in the water glass, to any pitch or tone you may think most agreeable.

Nothing has a finer effect or shows your discernment in a more forcible manner, than when you have a stranger at your table to address your wife with: 'My dear, did you ever see such a likeness as that gentleman is to my cousin Nicholas?' If the stranger should be a young lady of amiable manners, and delicate ideas, let your helpmate open the battery of comparison, first by staring her out of countenance, and then exclaiming, before the whole company, 'Do you know, my dear, what I am thinking of?—I never saw any person bear such a resemblance of one to the other, as that young lady does to Nancy Towers, my late unfortunate house-maid; who was guilty of a faux pas with our journeyman, Bill Thompson.'

Humming a new tune, drumming with your feet or knuckles, has a very lively effect during the dessert. If you can contrive now and then to break a decanter, or wineglass, the more agreeable.

To loll on two chairs, while you are using your tooth-pick, has a very careless and elegant appearance.

Many more graces of the table might be enumerated; but what is here brought forward, may be sufficient for a young beginner in the practice of manners.

HORRIBLE STORY.

The following horrible story appears in a French journal:

The House of Refuge for Lunatics, established at Charite-sur-Loire, department of Nièvre, was, a short time ago, the scene of a most tragical event.

The Sieur Mangué, an apothecary of Sancerre, and the Sieur Leonard Poussereau, a mason of Lucy-le-Bourg, had been placed in the house as insane patients. Among other proofs of madness, Mangué continually manifested a strong dislike of life, and endeavoured to prevail on the different inmates of the establishment to murder him.—Unfortunately, the proposal being made to Poussereau, who laboured under a most incurable kind of insanity, he willingly undertook to perpetrate the horrid act.

The two lunatics immediately descended the staircase leading to the kitchen, where they found a wooden horse. Mangué suddenly stopped, coolly took off his coat and cravat, turned down his shirt collar, and laid his head on the horse. They now wanted an instrument, and Mangué pointed to the kitchen chopper. Poussereau ran to fetch it, returned, and finding his wretched companion still in the same attitude, beheaded him with a single stroke, without any body having heard of it.—observed the preparations for this horrible execution.

The event was, however, soon discovered; the murderer was known by the bloody stains with which he was covered. On being questioned, he confessed, without the least emotion, that he had yielded to the repeated entreaties of Mangué; that the latter had bequeathed to him a valuable document (which, not being produced, proved to be merely a piece of waste paper) and that he would perform the same office, to any one who asked him politely.—*London Lit. Gaz.*

RICHMOND, August 20. PRESENCE OF MIND.

An instance of this description occurred lately in this neighborhood, which deserves to be recorded. At Cunliffe's coal pits in Chesterfield, about fourteen miles from this city, the workmen had sunk a shaft near two hundred feet deep. At the bottom of it, they were blowing rock. An Irishman was alone engaged in this operation; he had charged with powder fixed the match, and lighted it, before he gave the signal to those above to haul him up. It is of course, necessary on these occasions for those at the windlass to draw the person up as rapidly as possible, to avoid the effects of the explosion. The Irishman had been drawn from thirty to fifty feet in the air, when the rope broke, and he was precipitated with all his force to the bottom of the shaft. Nearly stunned by so violent a fall, this man had still presence of mind enough to recollect the imminent danger he ran of being blown to atoms by the powder; the match was yet burning, and in a moment more it might have been to late—Yet he immediately clapped his hands on the ignited match, and extinguished it. There is probably not one man out of ten thousand, whose wit would have been so ready in so painful and perilous a situation.

FREDONIA, (N. Y.) Aug. 14.

On Sunday, the 29th ult. the wife of Mr. John Underhill, of the town of Gerry, went about a mile from home for the purpose of picking berries. She was obliged to follow a scarcely perceptible path through the woods until she reached an old clearing. It was nearly night before she attempted to return, and by some accident she lost her way; it grew dark; her husband and children were waiting in great anxiety for her return—supposing however that she had gone to one of the neighbors, her husband did not think it prudent to leave his children to search for her that night. Early the next morning, Mr. Underhill went to the neighbors, and finding she had not got in, went out to search for her, but not finding her as soon as he expected, came in at noon, when several of the neighbors turned out, but after scouring the woods all the afternoon, returned without her. Tuesday morning the neighbors turned out in greater numbers, and searched the woods in every direction until the middle of the afternoon, when she was discovered standing in a hollow tree, having subsisted nearly three days on the berries she had picked, and sleeping nights in a hollow log. She gave no other account of herself than that endeavoring to return home, she got out of the path and was unable to regain it. Mrs. Underhill heard the signal of one man who was searching for her, on Monday afternoon, and answered it by a loud scream; but this redoubtable knight, with the courage of a Sancho, imagining it to be a panther, took to his heels and fled with the greatest precipitation, thereby leaving the woman to remain another day and night in the woods.

ON FACE PAINTING.

The late George Alexander Stephens, gave the most solid reason why Ladies of Pleasure should paint, with an exclusive privilege to themselves, which was the example of pirates, who make it a rule to fight under false colors.

Anecdote of Tecumseh.—A gentleman from one of the western states, related to me a few days since the following anecdote, as illustrative of the high sense of honor and devoted sentiments which characterize many of the Indian warriors. Several years ago, at a treaty held at Vincennes, in Indiana, at which the

celebrated Tecumseh, appeared, Gen. Harrison acted as one of the commissioners on the part of government. A bower had been erected in a field adjoining the town for the meeting of the parties. Before the council was opened, Gen. Harrison handed several chairs to the American officers and gentlemen who were present, before he handed one to Tecumseh. On handing one to him, the haughty warrior thrust it aside, and supporting those around him with a mingled expression of pride and contempt, threw himself in a reclining posture on the ground. Gen. Harrison endeavored to soothe him, and through the interpreter asked whether he intended to offend the Great Father. 'My Father!' said the indignant chief—'the Sun is my Father, and the Earth is my mother, and I will repose myself on her bosom.'

From the Etonian.

THE BOGLE OF ANNESLIE

'An' ye winna believe it, the Bogle?' said a pretty young lassie to her sweetheart, as they set in the door of her father's cottage one fine Autumn evening: 'Do you hear that, mither, Andrew'll na believe it?' the Bogle?

'Gude be wi' us, Effie?' exclaimed Andrew—a slender and delicate youth of about two and twenty—a bonny time I wad hae o't, gin I were to heed every auld wife's clatter.'

The words 'auld wife' had a manifest effect on Effie, and she bit her lips in silence. Her mother immediately opened a battery upon the young man's prejudices, narrating that on Anneslie Heath, at ten o'clock at night, a certain apparition was wont to appear, in the form of a maiden about the usual size, with a wide three-cornered hat. Sundry other particulars were mentioned, but Andrew was still incredulous. 'He'll rue that, dearly will he rue it!' said Effie, as he departed.—Many days, however, passed away, and Effie was evidently much disappointed to find that the scepticism of her lover gathered strength.—Nay, he had audacity to insult by gibes and jests, the true believers, and to call upon them for the reasons of their faith. Effie was in a terrible passion. At last, however, her prophecy was fulfilled. Andrew was passing over the moor, while the clock struck ten for it was his usual practice to walk at that hour, in order to mock the fears of his future bride. He was just winding round the thicket which opened to him a view of the cottage where Effie dwelt, when he heard a light step behind him, and in an instant, his feet were tripped up and he was laid prostrate on the turf.—Upon looking up he beheld a tall muscular man standing over him, who, in no courteous manner, desired to see the contents of his pocket. 'Deil be on ye!' exclaimed the young forester, 'I hae but ae coin i' the world.' That coin maun I hae, said his assailant.—'Faith! I see show you play for't, then,' said Andrew, and spring upon his feet. Andrew was esteemed the best cudgel player for twenty miles round, so that in brief space, he could the ardor of his antagonist, and dealt such visitations upon his skull as might have made a much firmer head ache for a fortnight. The man stepped back, and pausing in his assault, raised his hand to his forehead, and buried it among his dark locks. It returned covered with blood. 'Thou has cracked my crown,' he said, 'but yet she sha' na gang scatheless,' and, flinging his cudgel, he flew on his young foe, and grasping his body before he was aware of the attack, whirled him to the earth with an appalling impetus. 'The Lord hae mercy on me said Andrew, 'I'm a dead man.'

He was not far from it, for his rude foe was preparing to put the finishing stroke to his victory. Suddenly something stirred in the bushes, and the conqueror, turning away from his victim, cried out, 'The Bogle!' and fled precipitately. Andrew ventured to look up. He saw the figure which had been described to him approaching; it came nearer and nearer; its face was very pale, and its step was not heard on the grass. At last it stood by his side, and looked down upon him. Andrew buried his face in his cloak; presently the apparition spoke—indistinctly indeed, for its teeth seemed to chatter with cold: 'This is a could an' an eerie night to be so late on Anneslie Moor?' and immediately it glided away. Andrew lay a few minutes in a trance; and then arising from his cold bed, ran hastily towards the cottage of his mistress. His hair stood on end, and the vapours of the night sunk chill upon his brow as he lifted up the latch, and flung himself on an oaken seat. 'Preserve us, cried the old woman, 'Wha' ye are naeir than enough to frighten a body out o' her wits! To come in wi' sic a jaunt

and a jerk, bareheaded, and the red blood state of a'er your new leather jerkin. Shame on you, Andrew! in what manner hast thou broken that old man's head?—
Peace, mother, said the young man, I have even the bottle.
The old lady had a long line of wrinkles between her lips; but the mention of the bottle was the signal for disbanding them. A thousand questions poured in, in rapid succession. How old was she? How was she dressed? Who was she like? What did she say?
She was a tall thin woman, about seven feet high?
Oh Andrew! cried Effie.
As ugly as sin!
Or, people tell a different story, said Effie.
Frog on my Bible oath! and then her head?
A beard, Andrew, shrieked Effie, a woman with a beard! for shame, Andrew!
Nay, I will swear it!—She had seen full sixty winters afore she died to trouble us! I'll wager my best new gown, said the maiden, that sixteen would be nearer the mark.
But what was she like, Andrew?
Said the old woman: Was she like old Janet that was drowned in the pond hard by? or that auld witch that your master hanged for stealing his pet lamb? or was she like?
Are you sure she was na like me Andrew? said Effie, looking archly in his face. You—Pshaw! Faith, guid mother, she was like to naeboddy that I ken, unless it be auld Elspeth, the cobbler's wife, that was spirited awa' by the Abbot, for breaking Father Jerome's head wi' a tin frying-pan.
And how was she dressed, Andrew?
In that horrible three-cornered hat, which may I be blinded if I seek to look upon again! an' in a large blue apron.
Green, Andrew, cried Effie, twirling her own green apron round her thumb.
How you like to tease one! said the lover. Poor Andrew did not stall enter into his mistress's pleasantries for he laboured under great depression of spirits, and never lifted his eyes from the ground.
But've hee na told us what she said, lad? said the old woman assuming an air of deeper mystery as each question was put and answered in its turn.
Lord! what signifies it, whether she said this or that! Haud your tongue and get me some comfort; for to speak the truth, I'm vera cauld.
Well, mayest thou be sae, said Effie; for indeed, she continued, in a feigned voice, 'twas a' could an' an eerie night to be sae late on Anneslie Muir.
Andrew started, and a doubt seemed to pass over his mind. He looked up at the daisies, and perceived, for the first time, that her large blue eye was laughing at him from under the shade of a huge three-cornered hat.—The next moment he hung over her in an ecstasy of gratitude, and smothered with his kisses the ridicule which she forced upon him as the penalty of his preservation.
Seven feet high, Andrew!—
My dear Effie!—
As ugly as sin!—
My darling lassie!—
And a beard!—
Nay, lad! now you carry the jest o'er far!
And sixty winters!
Sixteen springs Effie! dear, delightful smiling springs!
And Elspeth the cobbler's wife, oh! Andrew, Andrew! I never can forgive you for the cobbler's wife!—and what say you now, Andrew! is there nae bogle on the Muir?
My dear Effie, for your sake I'll believe in a' the bogles in Christendie!
That is, said Effie, at the conclusion of a long and vehement fit of risibility, that is in a' that were three-cornered hats.
In Capt. Parry's Journal of his voyage for the discovery of a North West Passage, it is stated that the distance at which sounds were heard in the open air, during the continuance of intense cold, was so great as constantly to afford matter of surprise to him, notwithstanding the frequency with which he had occasion to remark it. People might often be heard distinctly conversing in a common tone of voice, at the distance of a mile.—Nat. Gaz.

Dr. Riske, of Worcester, has answered a question lately propounded to this import:—“Will taking the suckers from Indian corn increase the crop?” by giving the result of an experiment he made last year. Four rows in a field were left to the course of nature. In these four rows there were 17 bearing stalks more than in the 4 contiguous rows, but the produce was half a peck of shelled corn less.—N. Hamp. Sen.

Sharks: Several of these voracious animals have lately been taken in the very slips of the port of New-York.

about 200 persons in all, have recently arrived in the Chesapeake.

WOODBURY, (N. J.) Aug. 29.
We informed a colored man who committed to our jail on Thursday last, by Stephen Kirby, Esq. of Haddonfield, charged with the murder of the young man mentioned in our last, as having died from wounds received in an affray at the camp-meeting.

THE WHIG.
BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 17, 1821.

Erratum.—In the article from “A Fairfield Republican,” last week, it the conclusion, it should read, “it is conceded that the amount of the annual expenditures was not correctly stated.”

In the article from the Fairfield Republican, 2d paragraph, it should read, “The patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield recollect,” &c. nut will.

In our last paper we should have noticed the gale of the 3d inst. The omission was occasioned by our absence during the past week. This may also explain to some of our correspondents the cause of several omissions which we should have supplied, and for which we trust this will serve as an apology.

A few weeks ago we published an extract of a letter from a gentleman in Georgetown, D. C. to us, giving an account of the death of Mrs. Seaver. We have since observed that statement contradicted, from what appears to be good authority. Relying, as we did, on the correctness of our correspondent, who, we feel confident, would not knowingly have misled us, we gave it publicity. We rejoice to learn that the melancholy account of Mrs. Seaver's death, which produced such painful sensations in our minds for her fate is untrue, and that she has been spared to her friends, and blessed with fortitude to overcome the effects of her afflictive dispensation.

The storm, on Monday, the 3d inst. whose destructive ravages have to, devastated our seaboard, especially to the eastward, raged here with unexampled fury. The rain commenced about two o'clock P. M. accompanied with some thunder and lightning. Between three and four, the wind from the north-east, commenced blowing a dreadful gale, and continued with great violence till half past five, when it shifted to the north-west, and ceased; the rain falling in torrents during the period of its raging. The greatest blow was from the westward. After the violence of the storm had spent itself, the clouds suddenly cleared off, and in the evening the stars shone out unusually bright, exhibiting a delightful contrast to the preceding war of elements.

The ground, being unusually softened by the great quantity of rain, trees were uprooted in all directions. Many of the poplars of this village were blown down; often upon the tops of the houses; we are happy, however, to hear that they occasioned no material damage. The greatest loss was sustained by the farmers, whose corn was prostrated and their fruit trees torn up. Great quantities of timber were blown down through the woods. Neither the vessels in port nor the houses here suffered much; the ratters and part of the gable end of Mr. Sheppard's new house were blown down, which is all the damage of the kind we have heard of. Many vessels in the creek and bay, we understand, were blown ashore and otherwise injured. The accounts from New York, and indeed along the whole eastern coast, represent the destruction among the shipping to have been immense, and many lives were lost.—We are glad, however, to learn that the gale did not extend far to the sea. Vessels which were at the time in the Gulf Stream, experienced nothing of it.

Some of our sold inhabitants recollect a very similar storm, which also occurred in September, about fifty years ago; the effects of which are said to be in some places yet visible in the woods, where the hillocks, occasioned by the uprooted trees, are still to be discovered.

We have received a communication

from an unknown friend, at Port Elizabeth, on the subject of this storm, from which it appears that its fury there was indeed great. We must apologize for not inserting it, as its length would exclude other matter previously prepared for insertion.

For the Washington Whig.
TO IGNATIUS THOMSON.
SEPT. 5, 1821.

SIR—I have read your angry remarks on the observations I some time ago made respecting your fourth of July oration, with mingled feelings of pity and contempt. Pity, for the evident wounds inflicted on your pride; and contempt for the willfulness with which you misrepresent or misunderstand me.

I shall offer you no apology for the plain sincerity with which I exposed your “exaggerated statements and unfounded inferences.” Every man, who voluntarily appears before the public as an author, submits himself to its approbation or censure; and should not wince when bro't under the lash of criticism. With his private character and conduct no one should lightly interfere; his published sentiments all may applaud or condemn, in language adapted to their own views of his merit or demerit. I cannot help remarking, however, that were I the “common slanderer,” you would pretend to believe, you surely need not have labored so hard in your defence. Scurrility, malice and abuse, meet, sooner or later, the fate they deserve. Had my observations really been characterized by nothing better, you might have been spared the necessity of a putiable appeal to “the uniformly patriotic inhabitants of Fairfield” to join you in a crusade against an invisible opponent. Believe me, sir, it is truth alone that gives a keen edge to satire; and I need no better evidence of the justness of my remarks than is furnished me by your own exposition of their effects. Your language I shall not stop to notice; you have culled the choicest flowers of Billingsgate, and having placed the wreath on your own brows, I feel no disposition to disturb it.

You commence with complaining that you are at a loss to understand me. This much I can readily believe; you would not otherwise have mistaken palpable irony, for the grave assertion of a ridiculous falsehood.

The assertion that I have abused a whole section of country—those very citizens, a respect for whom alone induced me to notice what I should, on any other account, have disregarded, is your assertion only, and therefore requires no more than a simple denial. Nor did I upbraid the committee of arrangement for assigning the task of delivering the oration “to incompetent and unworthy hands.” They could not foresee in what manner you would acquit yourself. It is the event that has proved them unfortunate in their choice. I certainly did not blame them for omitting to approve your labours; nor for refusing to sanction your misstatements by the customary form of requesting a copy for publication.

But I presented no proof of exaggerated statements! You would meanly escape, because you happened ignorantly to state the expenses of government at less than their real amount? I would ask you, sir, was it not exaggeration, and ridiculous exaggeration too, to represent ten millions as a truly extravagant expenditure, when no one dreams of a reduction to that sum? Was it no exaggeration to state that this sum is estimated to exceed the revenue this year five millions? Was it no exaggeration to declare, that the resources of our country, the last year, did not pay the one half the expenses? Was it no exaggeration to represent our gallant navy as having cost more than it gained? To represent it as useless in time of war, and doomed to be blockaded in some harbor during the contest, contrary to our most recent experience? Was it no exaggeration to state, that the annual appropriation for the increase of the navy was extended to eight years, when in truth it was only extended six years? Was it no exaggeration to state the appropriations for the navy at a sum exceeding by more than one hun-

dred and forty thousand dollars their real amount? and to state those to be the military department at more than six hundred thousand dollars exceeding the true sum? Was it no exaggeration to represent the military appropriations as the most exceptionable of all; without pretending to state how they might be lessened; and without informing your audience how much of them really belonged to the army, and how much to other unexceptionable objects? Why did you not state, that therein is included—For permanent fortifications which you deny wishing to destroy, three hundred and two thousand dollars; For national armories and an arsenal, four hundred thousand dollars; For arrears prior to 1817, seventy thousand dollars; For invalid pensioners and widows, three hundred and forty-four thousand dollars; For Indian expenses exceeding two hundred and thirty thousand dollars; For revolutionary pensions, one million two hundred thousand dollars; and for Indian treaties, upwards of one hundred and thirteen thousand dollars? the whole comprising more than half the expense that seems to you so reprehensible.

When you have answered the above interrogatories, I would seriously ask you if you really suppose that you bro't forward one single proof of extravagance in your whole oration? I have sought for it in vain. All governments are doubtless in some respects extravagant; and I do not suppose that ours is an exception; but I cannot believe that our present administration is wholly corrupt, and every expenditure alike censurable. You have condemned in the lump—stated false premises, and drawn unfounded inferences. Had you confined yourself to pointing out real abuses and suggesting reasonable remedies, I had been silent.

What your motives were, I leave to be inferred from your conduct. Mine, as you are unable to appreciate them, I shall not trouble myself to explain. Rest satisfied, however, that I sought not present popularity. I must have lived in vain, had I not learned that popular applause more certainly follows the pretended advocate of reform, than him who honestly defends what he can see no reason for condemning.

Fearful of the consequences of your wanton attack on the navy, you now deny having reflected on their achievements. Look again, sir, at your language; speaking of their past or of their future services, it is always the most contemptuous your imagination could supply. And where did you offer even a feeble tribute of applause to their gallantry? Unable to bear the blaze of glory they have shed upon our country, like the owl, you would hoot in the darkness congenial to your disposition.

You have gravely charged me with attempting to cast a reflection on Mr. Jefferson. I shall charitably presume that you really so understood me. If, however, you will take the trouble, when your anger has cooled a little, to read over again the paragraph from which you have quoted, you may perhaps discover, that instead of making an assertion, I was ironically stating the result of your argument, for the purpose of more completely exposing its absurdity. You had attributed the extravagance of which you complained, to the practice of calling to the first offices of government men who had visited Europe. I stated what I conceived to be the amount of your argument, thus—“We have been in the practice, it seems, of electing men to our highest offices who were qualified to fill them; men who had intimately acquainted themselves with their own and with other governments, and who had recommended themselves to our favor by faithful services, as well in the bosom of their country, as abroad—far from all the endearments and comforts of home. Most of our Presidents and Secretaries of State have been foreign ambassadors.” Then, for the purpose of showing the result of your assertion, when applied to particular cases; I added, as the climax of your argument, “Mr. Jefferson learned while in France to despise economy, and his successors have been careful to follow his example!” Really, sir, your penetration is wonderful.—The merest tyro in politics knows that Mr. Jefferson came into office the avowed friend of economy, and that his administration was characterized by a steady adherence to that principle.—Availing myself of that circumstance, and of the fact that he had served his country in Europe, I brought him forward as a practical refutation of your doctrine.

The fame of Thomas Jefferson needs not the aid of my feeble pen. His greatness is identified with that of his country. As the author of the immortal Declaration of Independence, and as the man who brought back the government to its genuine republican principles, his memory will be long revered by all true republicans. He is human, and therefore liable to err; his very errors were but the excess of his virtues.

As to your charge of falsehood, it recoils on your own head. I have nowhere accused you of wishing to destroy the fortifications. You called the appropriations including the sum designed for their support, extravagant; and I gave my reasons for wishing to complete and preserve them, as well as the navy. Your sneers against the worthy representative are harmless. I perhaps owe him an apology for giving you the opportunity; but as I am neither his friend, nor in fact known to him, he must rest satisfied with what I have done already.

I now, sir, take my leave, and intend not again to disturb you. More worthy opponents have entered the lists, with whom I purpose shortly to break a lance.

A REPUBLICAN.
From Niles' Weekly Register.

THE STORM.
On Monday last we experienced a great fall of rain at Baltimore, but there was not much wind—yet at New York, Philadelphia and Norfolk, there appears to have been the most tremendous gales ever felt at these places.—The list of vessels damaged at New-York, with some other particulars, occupies two columns in a newspaper, and all the damages could not have been ascertained. The wharves were overflowed to the depth of from 12 to 20 inches—ships were driven ashore, or against each other with great violence, by which stems, sides and sterns were stove in. A large number of chimnies were blown down, houses unroofed, trees split or prostrated, &c. The steeple of a church was thought by several observers to have rocked three feet each way, the leads were torn off from a building attached to the hospital, and a number of houses were completely blown down! At Philadelphia, also, great havoc was made among the trees, chimnies, &c. Out of 14 beautiful Lombardy poplars at the navy yard, “ten” were entirely blown up by the roots.” The roof of the bridge at the “upper ferry,” over the Schuylkill, was carried away, and the building that surrounded the Aloe plant was blown down. Christ church steeple shook considerably, and one of the chimnies was prostrated. The fields of grain and the fruit trees suffered extremely, and great damage, it was expected, was sustained by craft in the river, but the vessels in the harbor do not appear to have suffered much injury. The water that descended in the afternoon, was estimated at 3 in. 92-100! There was not any thunder or lightning. At Norfolk, the storm appears to have raged with equal, if not superior violence—the account is terrible; the falling of a flood of rain, the wind, the crush of windows and the prostration of chimnies, the rise of the tide, the darkness of the heavens, &c. &c. seemed to threaten general destruction. Many vessels were seriously damaged, and houses blown down. The U. S. vessels at the navy yard, to wit, the Delaware, 74, Guerriere and Congress frigates, and ship John Adams, were driven from their moorings, but escaped much damage. Several streets were overflowed and a great

quantity of goods injured. In this
of one life being lost, at Norfolk, but
many lives must have been lost in the
days, rivers, &c. The storm appears
to have been as severely felt on the
eastern coast, and the aggregate of the
damages sustained must be enormous.

We are informed by a young man
from Long Island, that forty-five dead
bodies have been taken up on the south
shore of Long Island, opposite Brook-
haven, twenty-five of whom were re-
cognized by their friends, as belonging
to Long Island.

The vessel sunk at Stratford Point,
is ascertained to be the Antelope, capt.
Alfred Edwards, of Brookhaven, from
Boston. Four persons are ascertained
to have been on board, who have un-
doubtedly perished.—*Eve. Jour.*

The Norfolk Beacon, after enume-
rating numerous marine losses, and
"whom, breadth 'scapes," arising from
the sale of Monday, states that a la-
dy in Portsmouth by the name of Shea
was killed, while holding her child in
her arms, but the child fortunately
sustained no injury.

Sloop Norfolk.—This memorable
case has been before the grand jury,
and we understand bills have been
found against several of the parties
implicated.—*Rel.*

Miligan, the person who robbed the
Phoenix bank of New-York, had been
caught near Montreal, and lodged in
the jail there. The chief part of the
money that he took with him was
found in his possession.

From the N. York Commercial Advertiser,
Sept. 11.

The accounts from Turkey are of a
very contradictory nature, though, up-
to the whole, the Greeks appear not to
be losing ground. The Paris papers
say, that Bucharest had just been de-
clered from the Turks by a precipi-
tate flight, which is attributed to the
approach of another army besides that
of Ypsilanti. The Russians, it was
said, had entered Galatz, and were ad-
vancing, by forced marches, towards
the Balkans; and it was affirmed that
they had received orders not to stop
until they had reached Constantinople.
A Paris article of July 20, says, ex-
traordinary news received from the
frontiers of Moldavia, announces that
the Russian troops had entered that
country, and that they had several en-
gagements with the Turkish forces.

Other accounts seem to discourage
the idea of hostilities with Russia; but
it is agreed on all hands, that the
note has not relaxed, but rather en-
dorsed, in its cruelties towards the
Greeks, notwithstanding the remon-
strance of the Russian Ambassador.
There is little doubt of hostilities be-
tween the two powers.

A letter, dated Constantinople, June
8th, states that "since the account
of the destruction of our fleet has been
received, this capital resembles a town
incumbered with human bodies,
and drownings (noyades) have commen-
ced. Five priests, who recently cele-
brated their religious rites in the open
air, with more than ordinary fervour,
were seen massacred, and their
bodies horribly mutilated. God knows
how this will end."

No one can regret the overthrow of
a government which can indulge in
such wanton and savage barbarities.

It is stated in the same letter, that
the Russian Minister Baron de Strog-
off's papers had actually been seized
by the Ottoman government.

The intelligence from Zante is to the
effect, that all the islands of the
Archipelago, with the excep-
tion of Candia, Chios, Rhodes, and
Cyprus, where the are Mahometans,
have become bulwarks, which the Ot-
oman power will not be able to reduce.

With a naval force superior to
that of the Greeks, in the course of
several years. Several vessels had ar-
rived from Spain and other places with
large supplies of military stores, for
which cash was uniformly paid, and pre-
miums offered to quicken these importa-
tions. "The Americans, (continues
the writer) are in treaty for considera-
ble sums of money: a great quantity of
cannon, and warlike stores, are
on the point of being sent to Ar-
gentiera, whither several foreign specu-
lators are proceeding, and where the
numerous prizes, taken from the
Turks, are sold daily at a low price."

No doubt to be entertained, that the

Turks have been completely beaten in
two naval actions with the Greeks;
one in the Gulf of Lepanto, on the
northern side of the Morea, where the
entire Turkish Squadron, including a
ship of the line, was destroyed; and
the second off the mouth of the Darda-
nelles, which terminated in the loss of
two frigates, and some smaller vessels.
This naval superiority of the Greeks
was to be expected; they compose al-
most exclusively the maritime popula-
tion of European Turkey, and the Ma-
hometans, however much they may be
disposed to engage in war, on another
element, are generally averse to naval
combats.

The Portuguese Regency had laid
down its functions in consequence of
the arrival of the King at Lisbon, who
had assumed the reigns of government.

MARRIED.
On Thursday evening, the 15th inst.
by the Rev. Jonathan Freeman, Mr.
JOHN DOUGHERTY, Merchant, of Phila-
delphia, to Miss HANNAH MERSEILLES,
daughter of the late Eden Merseilles,
Merchant of this place.

CHEAP
SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS,
COLLAR & WHIP
MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the
citizens of Bridgeton and the public in
general, that he has established a Manu-
factory in the street leading to Laurel Hill,
nearly opposite M^rBride & Co's Coach-
maker's shop, where he intends to keep
constantly on hand, a general assortment of
the abovementioned Goods, which he is de-
termined to dispose of at the lowest Philadel-
phia prices. By his experience in the busi-
ness, he is warranted in saying they will be
equal in neatness and durability to any made
in Philadelphia. Country Store-keepers, who
purchase to sell again, will find it their ad-
vantage to call. Orders will be punctually
attended to. Cord wood or any kind of pro-
duce will be taken in exchange.

M. Hart.
Bridgeton, Sept. 17—3t

CHEAP
China, Glass and Queensware.
REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Whole-
sale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N.
Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10,
North Third street, where he is now open-
ing, in addition to his former stocks a very
extensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE,
Which he offers to Country Merchants
and others at the lowest cash prices.
R. Tyndale.
Philadelphia, Sept. 17—361q

DRY GOODS.
THE Subscriber informs his friends and
the public, that he has opened an ex-
tensive and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.
At No. 166, Market st. Philadelphia,
Where he keeps constantly on hand, a
fresh supply of GOODS from the New York
and Philadelphia Auctions, which he will
dispose of at 5 per cent. on the cost, for
cash or acceptances.
W. M. S. YOUNG.
Philad. Sept. 17—41q

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 assort-
ment 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 at-
tend.
Sale to commence at ten o'clock, and con-
tinue daily till sold—and a liberal credit
will be given.

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

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 Roads-
town. Containing about twenty or
thirty acres, late the property of John
Thompson, deceased, joins lands of
Mason Mulford, William Sheppard,
and Job Stiles.
Conditions made known on the day
of sale.

her
MARTHA M THOMPSON,
mark. Executrix.
Sept. 9—ts

THE SUBSCRIBER
WISHES to employ a number of
TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords
dry oak and pine wood, for which ge-
nerous wages will be given.
THOMAS LEE.
Port Elizabeth, July 29, 1821—1t

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 assort-
ment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

In Gilt, Mahogany, and other Frames, suit-
able for Mantel, Pier, or Toilette;

Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs,
Fenders, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, War-
ters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers, Spoons, Ra-
zors, Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Caf-
fee Mills, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Pots, Kot-
tles, Skillets, Hearth Brushes, Teatania, Tea
and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors and
Liquor Stands, Plated, Brass and Japaned
Candlesticks, Lamps, &c. and a great varie-
ty of other articles suitable for

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Also, an assortment of Domestic and
Foreign

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE;—AMONG WHICH ARE
Cloths and Cassimeres, Rocking, Bazaars,
Flannels, Rose and Point Blanks, Tick-
ings, Prints, Bombazetts, Linens, Muslins,
Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls,
Bandannoes, 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

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans'
Court of the county of Cumberland,
will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on
Monday, the 5th day of November next,
between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the
afternoon, at the house of Henry Shaw, in
the township of Downs, all the right of Da-
vid Page, deceased, to a certain tract of
Land, adjoining lands of Henry Shaw, Geo.
Bateman and others, and supposed to con-
tain twenty acres more or less.
Conditions made known at sale, by
HENRY SHAW, Adm^r.
Sept. 3—10t

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim
Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esq^{rs}.
Judges.
Samuel Eldredge,
Adm^r.

Elizabeth Eldredge, dec^d.

On application for the sale of Real
Estate, the said administrator having
exhibited to this Court—attested a just
and true account of the personal es-
tate, and of the debts and credits of
the said deceased.—Whereby it ap-
pears that the personal estate of the
said deceased is insufficient to pay her
debts—and the said administrator hav-
ing set forth to this Court that the said
decedent did seized of real estate in
the county of Cape May, and paying the
aid of the Court in the premises.
It is Ordered, That all persons inter-
ested in the lands, tenements, heredi-
taments 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 afore-
said; 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 expenses yet unpaid.

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

By order of the Court,
LEHU 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
Souder, Bridgeton, the following described
LAND,
Situate in the township of Hopewell. The
1st, a Lot joins the main branch of Cohansy
Creek, said to contain 16 acres; the 2d
joins Annanias Nelson, contains 15 acres;
the 3d, a Farm and tract of Land, joining
Ashbury Maull, Samuel B. Davis and others;
containing 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; the 4th, near More's
Mill, containing 14 acres; the 5th, joining
lands of John Mixer and others, containing
35 acres; the 6th joins the branch of Co-
hansy Creek, lands of Richard Worth, and
others; containing 14 acres; the 7th joins
the branch of Cohansy 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 pro-
perty 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
1st, a house and Lot, joins lands of James
Parven and others; 5 acres. A Lot of 23
acres joins the above described Lot. A Lot
of lands of Ebenezer Westcott and others,
3 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres; a Lot joins lands of John Howell
and others, contains 5 $\frac{1}{2}$ acres. The lands
all to be sold more or less as to quantity; to-
gether with all the lands of the defendant.—
Seized as the property of David Gandy, and
taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Par-
ven and Matthias Burch, plaintiffs, and to be
sold by **WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.**
Bridgeton, July 23d—Aug. 20

Sheriff's Sale.
BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to
me directed out of the Court of Chan-
cery of the state of New Jersey, I will ex-
pose to sale, at public vendue, on Monday,
the eighth day of October next, at the inn
of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, in the coun-
ty of Cumberland, the following described
REAL ESTATE,

In lots to suit purchasers, viz:
No. 1. A Lot of Fork Meadow, contain-
ing four and a half acres.
2. A Lot of Cedar Swamp on Menantico,
containing sixteen acres.
3. Thirteen lots of Arable and Pas-
ture Land, from half an acre to fourteen ac-
res each, in the neighborhood of Laurel
Hill, and on the road to Pacemire'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 cor-
ner of the streets—an excellent stand for
retailing and wogil 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 Mill-
ville, adjoining Jonathan Dare and others,
containing six 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 Seeley
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
Souder 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
and one-half 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 per-
sons have claims against the late firm,
they will please present them for set-
tlement; and all persons indebted, are
requested to make payment to **THO-
MAS 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

FULLING & DYING.

THE SUBSCRIBERS
Respectfully inform their friends and
the public, that
PETER J. WHITAKER
WILL CONTINUE THE
FULLING AND DYING BUSINESS,
In its various branches, on the lowest
terms, at the Mill late of David Ire-
land, deceased, near Bridgeton.
CLOTH left at the house of either
of the Subscribers, or at the house of
Lemuel Coombs, at the Mill, be duly
attended to.
**PETER T. WHITAKER.
EBENEZER DAVIS.**
Aug. 20—4t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.
The property of William Corner,
which was to have been sold this day,
is adjourned to the first day of Octo-
ber next, between the hours of 12 and
5 o'clock in the afternoon, at his dwel-
ling 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 suffi-
cient 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 after-
noon, at the house of David Cate, in Deer-
field street, a Lot of Woodland, said to con-
tain 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 pro-
perty of Rachel Dare, deceased.
Conditions made known on day of sale, by
ELIJAH D. RILEY, Ex^r.
Sept. 2—3m

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
27th ult. an indentured boy named **JO-
SEPH COUGH,** aged 17 years and 6 months,
about 5 feet 5 inches high, has black straight
hair and a down curly look—had on when
he went away, mixed satinet coat and trousers,
nearly new, castor hat half worn, a pair
thin shoes, and white vest and coat
with him a variety of other clothing. I hereby
forbid all persons dealing with, or har-
boring 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

FOR SALE.

**CROWLEY AND COUNTRY
SPEEL.**
Also, Bar Iron,
Suitable for Waggon Hoops.
APPLY TO
Thos. Woodruff
Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821—2m

One Cent Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on the
16th of this inst. an indentured appren-
tice boy, by the name of **THOMAS FOS-
TER,** 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, cot-
ton cassimer pantaloons, and good shoes—
has round shoulders, thick lips, and a down
surlly look. I hereby forbid all persons deal-
ing 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

FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER on about five hun-
dred acres Land, in the township of
Down, generally known by the name
of the **Bennett Property;** distant from
one to two miles from Newport. En-
quire of

Wood & Bacon.
Greenwich, 8mo. 8th, 1821.
Aug. 13—1t

Six Cents Reward.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on
Thursday evening, the 16th inst. my
apprentice boy, to the farming business, na-
med **JACOB BOWERS,** about 18 years old,
light hair, thick set. Whoever brings back
said boy, shall receive the above reward, but
no charges paid.
WILLIAM BACON.
Greenwich, Aug. 7—3t

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 19th day of Sep-
tember 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 Pumping Mill, and the
water privilege; situate in the township of
Hopewell, joins lands of Moses Vell, Smith
Bowen, and others; contains 95 acres more
or less. A lot of Meadow Land, contains 6 $\frac{1}{2}$
acres, more or less; together with all the
lands of the defendant. Seized as the pro-
perty of Ananias J. Bowen, and taken in ex-
ecution at the suit of Mason Mulford, and
sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Bridgeton, July 15, 1821—Aug. 13

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 masters,
or secure him in any jail, shall have the a-
bove reward, but no charges.
THOMAS VANMETER.
Pittsgrove 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 per-
sons harboring or trusting her on my ac-
count, as I will pay no debts of her con-
tracting 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 moolley do. about
4 years old, marked as aforesaid, pied with
red and white. One three years old do. red,
and marked as above. One yearling do. col-
or 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 award-
ed, and all reasonable expenses paid by me.
JOSEPH GREEN.
Aug. 27—2t

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, re-
ceived 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 a-
mounts due.
AULEY LORE.
Aug. 20—3t

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

Notice to Claimants.

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

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

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits between the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of February, 1819, which are to be received by this commission, do file a memorial of the same with the Secretary of the Board; to the end, that they may be hereafter duly examined, and the validity and amount thereof decided upon, according to the suitable and authentic testimony concerning the same, which may be then required. The said memorial must be addressed to this Board; must set forth, particularly and minutely, the various facts and circumstances whence the right to prefer such claim is derived; and must be verified by the affidavit of the claimant.

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

Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial for and in behalf of whom the said claim is preferred; and whether the amount thereof, and of every part thereof, if allowed, dues 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 at time may be allowed to claimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further—

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

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

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

By order, T. WATKINS,
Secretary to the Commission

Under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty,
July 2—108

Sheriff's Sale.

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

Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining on Cohanzee 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, in execution at the suit of David Freas, complainant, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 2—June 25, 1821.—is

HAT STORE.

No. 14 North Front street,
PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE may be had HATS, which the rain will never injure or wet through, and warranted to wear well and not fade from exposure to Sea air or salt water. Price of Men's hats, from \$2.50 to \$3.50. Youths and childrens proportionably cheap. P. C. WILLIAMS, March 26, 1821.—3m.

Auditor's Sale.

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

Will be sold, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 7th day of August next, at the inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 3 and 5 o'clock, P. M. a LOT OF LAND, situate in Bridgeton, on the west side of Cohanzee 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 Bown, plaintiff, and will be sold for cash, by JAMES HOOD, David Lupton, Peter Slesman, July 2—1s Auditors.

FOR SALE,

A VALUABLE MERCHANT MILL AND WATER POWER,

Situate in the beautiful, improving, and healthy village of Bridgeton, in Cumberland county, West New Jersey, on the navigable waters of Cohanzee; the Mill is 36 by 40 feet, 3 stories high, the 1st of stone, the 2d and 3d of wood, all of excellent materials and workmanship, is two years old, has two water-wheels and two run of the first quality French Bur Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wall, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the state; extending to the town of Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; ten or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 tons of river craft, and a Mail Establishment to and from Philadelphia every day (Sundays excepted.)

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

Benjamin Reeves,
David Reeves.

ALSO,

Thirty thousand two-foot SHINGLES,

For sale, on very low terms, for which Grain or Cordwood, will be taken in payment.
DAVID REEVES,
June 25, 1821.—if Bridgeton.

Cumberland Orphans' Court,

JUNE TERM, 1821.

Upon application of Jeremiah Stratton, Esq. Administrator of David G. Parris, deceased, Daniel Gilman, Administrator of David Gilman, deceased, John Ogden, Administrator of Joseph Daniels, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said decedents shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said Administrators.

It is ordered by the Court, that said Administrators give public notice to the creditors of said decedents, to bring in their claims duly attested, on or before the tenth day of December, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty-one, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and by publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state for the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said Administrators.

By the Court,
T. Elmer, Clerk.

June 25—2m

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and John B. Wallace, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 4th day of September, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
July 10.

APPROVED

FAMILY MEDICINES,

Which are celebrated for the cure of most diseases to which the human body is liable:

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY.

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

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

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

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, 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, Lulor, Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with dreadful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiseptic 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 Scurfy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or 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 scurfy, 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 assuredly counteract it.

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

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, so 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 and limb.

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

The Melengers 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 cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

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

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth, it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores 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.

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, JAMES MONROE, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Wooster, in Ohio, on the first Monday in June next, for the sale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooster, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-seven townships, viz:

Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11.
1, 2, 6, 7, 8, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.

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

Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15
1 to 7, ranges 16 and 17
1, 2, and 3, range 18.

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of twenty-six townships, viz:

Townships 1 to 5, south of range 5
1, 2, 3, 4, 6, 7, and 8, 6
1 to 8, 7
1 to 6, 8

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims, by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1806.

At Brookville, in Indiana, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-four townships, viz:

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At Washington, in Mississippi, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of any lands which are surveyed in the District west of Pearl river, which have not heretofore been offered for sale.

At St. Stephens, in Alabama, on the first Monday in August next, for the sale of such tracts of land in township eight, of ranges 1 and 2 west, and in township six, of range 5 west, and sundry other tracts of land in the District east of Pearl river, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the 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 and 20, in range 31 and 2 east.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

JAMES MONROE

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

Cumberland Bank,

Bridgeton, July 2, 1821.

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

C. READ, Cashier.
July 2—3t