

WASHINGTON WHIG.

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LAUGHABLE INCIDENT.

Two English noblemen on their travels, arriving at Paris, put up at a house in which a German count had died and then lay a corpse. In the middle of the night, one of the two, not being able to sleep, and growing weary of his bed, arose in order to amuse himself in the kitchen, where he heard some people talking.

After diverting himself there for some time, and wishing to return to his bed, he again went up stairs, but instead of entering his own chamber, went into that of the deceased count, over whose head they had only thrown a cloth.—There is not so much ceremony used in France, in the management of their dead, as in this country, for they are satisfied in showing their affection to the living. The Englishman, after having put out his candle, lay down boldly by the delinquent; when creeping to him as close as possible, in order to warm himself, and finding his bed-fellow colder than he, began to mutter; what the d— is the matter, my friend? said he; you are as cold as ice. I'll lay a wager, mum as you are, you would have been warm enough, if you had seen the pretty girl down stairs. Come, come, you may take my word for it, adieu; and pulling him by the arm, zounds, sir, I'll engage you'll be pleased with her.

While he was holding this fine conversation with the dead, who, detached from the things of the world, did not give himself the trouble of making a reply, the chamber door was opened, which made him raise his head from the pillow, to see who was coming in; but judge what must have been his surprise when he saw the servant fighting in a joiner, who carried a coffin on his shoulder. He at first supposed he had been in a dream; but looking about and seeing the visage of one who had not spoken a word—a visage overspread with mortal paleness, he made but one jump from the bed to the middle of the chamber. The joiner and maid, immediately persuaded that it was the corpse, who being unwilling to be shut up in a coffin, was playing his gambols; their legs were unable to move with swiftness proportionable to their fear, and the joiner, maid, coffin and candlestick, rolled over each other from the top of the stairs down to the kitchen.

Zounds! what are you all about, cried the landlord; is the d— flying away with the dead man! Mercy on us! cried the maid, quite chap fallen; it is rather the dead man that would run away with us. I'll be hanged (said the joiner) if that dead fellow there has any more occasion for a coffin than I have; why he has just struck up a hornpipe. He has! said the landlord, taking a light, faith we'll see that.

When the family were trembling and getting up to follow the master of the house; the English nobleman, who had again found his chamber, slipped into bed quite out of breath; and his friend having asked where he had been, he told him that he had just been lying with a dead body. S'blood, a dead body! it had perhaps the plague, cried he, jumping in his turn, out of the bed, and running to the door for a light. The landlord, landlady and servants, who were passing through the gallery, no sooner saw him than they imagined that it was the dead that appeared again; and down they came much faster than they went up, heels over head from top to bottom, with the candlestick rolling after them.

At this confusion, with their shrieks and clamors, the Englishman, terrified at the hideous noise, soon made for his room and slipped into bed with his companion, without the least fear of catching the plague.

In the mean time, an honest country priest, who lodged in the inn, got up and appeared armed with holy water, and a long broom instead of a little brush; he made his aspersions and the conjurations prescribed by the Romish church; and conducted by way of procession the terrified trembling people into the chamber of the deceased; who not having been alarmed, lay quietly in bed.

The priest was instantly regarded as a saint; and they all cried up the holy water, which bound the corpse to his good behaviour; and prevented his being refractory.

Anecdote towards the History of the Spanish Inquisition.

When gen. Lasalle entered Toledo,

he immediately visited the Palace of the Inquisition. The great number of instruments of torture, especially the instrument to stretch the limbs, the drop baths (already known) which cause a lingering death, excited horror even in the minds of soldiers hardened in the field of battle. Only one of these instruments; singular in its kind, for refined torture, disgraceful to reason and religion in the choice of its object, seems to deserve a particular description. In a subterraneous vault adjoining the secret audience chamber, stood, in a recess in the wall, a wooden statue made by the hands of Monks, representing—who would have believed it?—the Virgin Mary.—A gilded glory beamed round her head, and she held a standard in her right hand.—It immediately struck the spectator, notwithstanding the ample folds of the silk garment which fell from the shoulders on both sides, that she wore a breast-plate. Upon a closer examination it appeared that the whole front of the body was covered with extremely sharp nails, and small blades of knives with the points projecting outwards. The arms and hands had joints, and their motions were directed by machinery placed behind the partition. One of the servants of the Inquisition, who was present, was ordered by the General to make the machine manoeuvre, as he expressed himself. As the statue extended, its arms gradually drew back, as if she would affectionately press somebody to her heart.—The well filled knapsack of a Polish grenadier supplied for this time the poor victim. The statue pressed it closer and closer, and when at the command of the general, the director of the machinery made it open its arms and return to its first position, the knapsack was pierced two or three inches deep, and remained hanging upon the nails and knife blades.

[It is some alleviation to the feelings, on reading the above, to know, that the Inquisition is now entirely abolished throughout the kingdom of Spain.]

From the Boston Gazette.

THE CORONATION OF THE BRITISH KING.

The people began to arrive on the ground as early as three and four o'clock, but in no great numbers.—Very easy access was obtainable to all parts of the seats at ten o'clock or later.

At seven o'clock a signal gun was fired, after which time no more visitors were admitted to the hall and abbey—the galleries of both which places were by that time occupied, (not full) by those who had obtained tickets.

At 8 o'clock, the *coup d'aile*, from the most elevated station, was far from being either splendid or "imposing." The view in palace yard, from a lofty situation, is always grand. The architecture of the abbey and hall, the glimpse of the Thames, the distant country, both on the South and the North sides of the river, and the extensive horizon, are always fine.

A large body of people had left the ground with the Queen; and after escorting her majesty, went about the West end of the town, breaking the illuminated windows—particularly Lord Castlereagh's, Lord Palmerston's Lord Whitworth's, &c. A troop of horse drove them from Lord Castlereagh's.

In the meantime, there was a good deal of bustle in the hall. The preparations there had been a triumphal arch on the inside of the North door; a double row of galleries on both sides; a platform elevated on three flights of steps, on which was placed the royal seat or throne, with a large table in front of the exhibition of the regalia.—The throne was splendid with gold and crimson; the canopy over the throne was of crimson and gold, with the royal arms, in embroidery.—The appearance of the hall, lined by galleries, and studded with groups of gentlemen pensioners, and various other attendants, with the officers of the Guards, and others in military uniform, and, above all, the elegantly dressed women who began to fill the galleries, was altogether superb. The noble roof of the old fabric appeared, except at each end, the upper one especially, where the grave visages of the saxon Kings, newly decorated, made their appearance.

About eight, the sixteen Barons of the Cinque Ports began to practice carrying the canopy, which was to be held over the King in the procession, by marching with it up and down the hall. Some laughter was excited by the awkward manner in which this was performed. All the dignitaries who were to form part of the procession came into the hall successively from the adjacent chambers. The Peers were twice called over by name, and marshalled in double rows on each side

of the hall. The Princes of the Royal family alone remained on the platform, with their trainbearers.

Precisely at ten o'clock, the King entered the hall from the door behind the throne, exhibited in robes of enormous size and richness, wearing a black hat with a monstrous plume of ostrich feathers, out of the midst of which arose a black heron's plume.—His Majesty was then placed in the chair of State. The Master of the Jewelhouse brought up the four swords to be used in the ceremony, namely the sword of State, *Carfana*, and two others, and delivered them to the Duke of Wellington, as high Constable; the Great Chamberlain, Lord Gwydyr, then took them and laid them before the King. In the same manner were delivered the golden spurs.

As soon as the King made his appearance within the hall, he was hailed with an unanimous welcome, the whole company standing up, clapping, shouting, and waving handkerchiefs. His Majesty seemed much fatigued, but bowed in gracious acknowledgment as he passed.

A signal gun being fired, the procession began to move out of the hall gate at twenty minutes past ten, the band playing "God save the King."

The first persons visible were Miss Felloes, the King's herb-woman, and her six maids, two and two, strewing flowers on the blue cloth of the platform, out of large baskets. Miss Felloes wore in addition, a scarlet mantle. Then came a considerable body of trumpeters, in rich liveries; then the aldermen of London, and a variety of law officers in full costume; the Choristers of Westminster, (sacra and boys) in white surplices; the Choristers of the Chapel Royal, in ditto, with scarlet mantles; the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, in rich copes; the whole order of the Bath, in very magnificent dresses; the Judges, who cut the most sombre figure of the whole party; the privy Counsellors; the Knights of the Garter, in full habits and collars; the standards of the Three Kingdoms, with heralds. After these, the Peers walked, each rank being divided from the others, both before and behind, by heralds. The Barons came first, and wore silver covered coats of antique fashion, short red cloaks hanging down behind, white silk stockings, white satin shoes, with ruffles for buckles; the Viscounts had ample cloaks of the same colour, and large blumes; the Earls, long flowing robes, and white lace frills covering their shoulders. The Marquesses and Dukes did not differ greatly from the Barons, only having a few more showy appendages. The great officers of State, with their insignia, and the Archbishops, were next; after which came the Regalia; then the Princes of the blood, one by one, accompanied by various officers, at some distance, on either side, and four long purple trains, each born by a gentleman usher. The Crown, Sceptre, Bible &c. immediately preceded the King, borne by Bishops and some high officers. His Majesty had a bishop on each side for supporters. His train was prodigiously gorgeous. The six eldest sons of Peers carried it, three, on each side, holding it loosely, in a horizontal line, so that it sunk in the middle. It was decorated with large round pieces of silver. His majesty bowed continually to the multitude on both sides. Before he reached the gate of the Abbey, he appeared almost sinking under the weight of his dress. The canopy followed at about eight paces distance, and the line was closed by a large body of Yeomen of the Guard. The whole procession was accompanied by loud ringing of bells, and an irregular kind of music by drums and fifes.

The reception this procession met with was of a neutral kind. Indeed there was a mixed tumult all the time, though not very loud. The applause sometimes predominated; sometimes the groaning and hissing.

As soon as the procession had entered the Abbey, the various parts of it filed off to the right and left, except the official dignitaries, and those immediately attached to the King's person, who accompanied his Majesty to the "theatre," or raised platform, where the "imposing solemnities" took place, which was covered with cloth of gold and the richest Turkey carpets. An anthem being sung, the "Recognition" took place; the Archbishop of Canterbury going successively to the four sides of the theatre, and demanding of the people whether they were willing to do homage to George the Fourth. Shouts and cries of "God save King George the Fourth," were the reply of the select audience. The King and attendants then went to the altar, and made an "offering" of the Regalia.

The Litany was read by two

Bishops; and the Archbishop of York, ascending the pulpit, delivered a sermon of about 20 minutes in length, from the text of 2d Samuel, chapter xiii, verses 3 and 4. "The God of Israel said, the Rock of Israel spoke to me, he that ruleth over men must be just, ruling in the fear of God; and he shall be as the light of the morning when the sun riseth; even a morning without clouds; as the tender grass springeth out of the earth by clear shining after rain.

The coronation oath was then administered to and, subscribed by his majesty; after which the Archbishop anointed his head, breast, and arms with the sacred oil. The King was then invested in tedious and "solemn" succession, and in the midst of the prayers and anthems, with the Supertunica, the spurs, sword, mantle, armil, orb, ring, and two sceptres.—The Archbishop then fetched the crown from the altar, blessed it, and put it on the King's head, when the trumpets sounded, the guns fired, &c.

The Bible was brought to the King who gave it back to the Archbishop.—The benedictions were then pronounced, and the King kissed the Archbishop and Bishops. *Te Deum* was sung; his Majesty was lead to the throne, and all the Peers knelt and paid their homage. The Duke of York first approached for that purpose, and, taking off his coronet, prepared to kneel, but the King raised him and cordially shook him by the hand; and his Majesty observed the same course by all the Royal Dukes. Great applause from the spectators followed.

The procession, at ten minutes before three, left the Abbey, and went back to the hall in the same order as it came, the only difference being that the King carried the sceptre and orb, and wore his crown, and the Peers wore their coronets. In the meantime, the ground outside had been comparatively deserted for a considerable time, but had been filled again before the procession came out. The progress was not marked by the applause until the appearance of the can, which was distributed by the officers of his Majesty's household at intervals.

During this part of the spectacle, a few symptoms of approbation were exhibited, but the groans and hisses by far predominated. Several of the guards had taken females out of the crowd behind them, to afford them an opportunity of viewing the spectacle. This caused a very ludicrous effect when the horses began to plunge, making the women cling so fast round the soldiers as nearly to unhorse them.—Cheers, groans, hisses, and every description of noise, assailed the royal ear. His Majesty continued bowing, in his most gracious manner, almost unceasingly. He looked very pale and jaded.

When the procession began to enter the hall, the aldermen, who were near the head of it, moved directly to the tables spread for the feast, which caused great confusion, and they were obliged to be fetched back by the Herald. "Their hour was not yet come."

The hall at this time presented a splendid aspect. The chandeliers had been all lit, though the sun was yet blazing in the open air; and the double heat thus created made great havoc among the ladies' curls, and caused pieces of melted wax to fall indiscriminately on patrician and plebeian heads. His Majesty entered and took his seat at six o'clock, amid loud plaudits. The first course was then served up in twenty-four gold dishes and covers, borne by gentlemen pensioners, and attended by household officers.—As soon as it was removed, the Champion (a young man, the son of the Rev. Mr. Dymonke) rode into the hall in polished steel armour, between the Lords High Constable and High Steward, (Wellington and Howard of Effingham,) and the Herald read aloud the challenge. After three trumpet blasts, the Champion threw down his gauntlet, which was picked up again for him. This was done in three parts of the hall; after which the King drank to his Champion's health; and the Champion, receiving the goblet as his fee returned the compliment, and backed out of the hall in high style.—The second course was served up.—Various services were performed by virtue of ancient tenures; those who performed them received generally gold cups or basons for their fees.—The King, receiving his orb and sceptre, retired amid reiterated acclamations a quarter before 8 o'clock. Afterwards, the company was indiscriminately admitted to partake of the refreshments that remained on the tables of the Peers. A rush was made by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen, and persons of greater dignity, to plunder the royal tables, in which, "O fire o-

men," the Throne was overturned!

When this tumult had subsided, the hungry spectators, who had swarmed down from the galleries into the area of the hall, began to occupy the tables which the guests had left, and the remainder of the dinner and dessert quickly disappeared. The hall was cleared by nine o'clock.

The Removal of the Body of the Queen.

A court of the common council of London was held on Monday, for the purpose of testifying, in a suitable manner, the deep and mournful feelings of the court, upon the sudden and lamented death of her majesty, queen Caroline." The lord mayor attended in state. Mr. Sheriff Waithman, after a long and eloquent speech, moved three resolutions, which, after recapitulating the sufferings of that high-spirited and cruelly-persecuted lady, declared, "That this court is anxious to do honor to the remains of her late majesty, queen Caroline; and in the event of the royal corpse passing thro' this city, they feel it their duty to attend the funeral procession at Temple Bar, and through the city." The resolutions were passed unanimously; and it was further resolved, that the sheriffs do wait upon Lord Liverpool, in order to know the hour at which the corporation should attend at Temple Bar. The sheriffs proceeded accordingly, but found much difficulty in obtaining a direct answer. At length a letter from Mr. Hobhouse, stated, that he was directed by the Earl of Liverpool to say, that it was not intended that the royal corpse should pass thro' London.

On Monday, the hope of seeing the Queen lie in state, attracted persons to Hammersmith from London, and even from distant parts of the country; but the continued refusal to admit the crowds by which Brandenburgh house was surrounded, produced a general feeling of disappointment. At about seven o'clock in the evening, the outer gate, unable to resist the pressure of the throng, gave way, and a large body of persons passed up the avenue. The intruders were all of them well dressed people, and two thirds of them females, proceeded with the most cautious silence and good order, half ashamed at their own temerity. By eight, the multitude within the avenue had increased, and it was agreed to admit the public (a few persons at a time) to view the room in which the remains of her majesty were laid. It was a spacious apartment upon the ground floor. The ample folds of black drapery, were relieved (as if in mockery of decoration) by gorgeous escutcheons bearing the Royal Arms of England. Upon a low bier, simply covered with black cloth and placed under a canopy in the centre of the room, stood the Queen's coffin. Many of the neighboring gentry had been admitted at an early hour, and never before was witnessed such a deep manifestation of intense affliction. The ladies, for the most part, wept audibly; many threw themselves on their knees before the coffin, and clasped their hands convulsively.

At a late hour Dr. Lushington sent a strong protest to the secretary of state against the removal of the body on the Tuesday. It was understood that Alderman Wood had been officially refused permission to attend her Majesty's remains out of his country as chief mourner.

During the morning of Monday, a numerous meeting of the committee which conducted the procession to St. Paul's, met at Freemason's Tavern. They sent a deputation to Lord Liverpool to obtain information of the intended route; but could obtain none. The assemblage about the tavern was immense, and expressed much indignation at this want of communication.

At four o'clock on Tuesday, the town and neighborhood were all in motion. Numerous horse and foot passengers crowded the road from London, among whom were several mourning coaches and six, under the escort of the Oxford Blues. The children of the Parish school of the Latimer Charity, strewed the road with flowers from the Lodge to the farthest boundaries of the parish. Sir George Nayler, as King at Arms, attended by his Herald, arrived by six o'clock. Soon after Dr. Lushington entered, and Mr. Wilde, Mr. Brougham, Alderman Wood, Mr. J. C. Hobhouse, Sir Robert Wilson, with other gentlemen, were also in attendance. At the same time a squadron of the Oxford Blues arrived under the command of Captain Bouverie. The crowd expressed considerable displeasure at the arrival of the soldiers. Notwithstanding a conflagrant fall of rain, the population of London were seen crowding in masses along the road and neighboring lanes. The houses had all their windows closed. Mr. Cobbett's house was entirely covered with black cloth.

At half past 7, orders were issued by Mr. Bailey (the undertaker) for every person to be in readiness, to depart with the procession, and he went into the state room and gave directions. Dr. Lushington then said, "Sir George Naylor and Mr. Bailey, you know what has already taken place upon the subject of her late majesty's interment. You know what has been the expressed wishes of her late majesty's executors, upon the necessity of delay for the purpose of making preparations for so long a journey, and also upon the disgraceful conduct that has been persisted in by his majesty's government, (in such direct opposition to the known will of her late majesty) in forcing into the funeral procession a great body of soldiers. I enter my solemn protest against the removal of her majesty's body, in right of the legal power which is vested in me by her late majesty, as executor. Proper arrangements for the funeral, and the long journey, and voyage by the sea, have not been made; there has not been time for it; and I command that the body be not removed till the arrangements suitable to the rank and dignity of the deceased are made." Mr. Bailey replied that he had orders from government to remove the body, which was then in custody of the Lord Chamberlain. Dr. Lushington rejoined, touch the body at your peril. You have no power to act contrary to the will of her majesty's executors, and they do their duty by protesting against such an usurpation." Dr. Lushington, in reply to an inquiry of Mr. Bailey, whether he intended to use violence, said, he would neither assist nor recommend violence, and that he would join the procession, not as an executor, but merely as a private individual, to show his respect for her majesty.

At half past seven the hearse drew up to the door and the bearers being in readiness, the cushion and crown were taken from the head of the coffin and placed on the seat of the coach immediately preceding the hearse. The pall was also placed in the coach. Twelve bearers then took up the coffin to bear it to the hearse. Many of the domestics assembled in the passage to take a last view of the remains of their lamented mistress; and these, with several private persons lined the room. When the bearers advanced, the women sobbed aloud; and one flung herself upon the floor in a burst of grief. Those of the other sex shed tears as the body passed. When it was deposited in the hearse, sir G. Naylor entered the carriage in which the crown, &c. were placed, and the carriages for the mourners came to the door in succession.

While Mr. Wilde's coach was at door, that gentleman sent for Mr. Bailey, and, in a state apartment, presented him with a written protest against the removal of her majesty's body, declaring, at the same time, the conduct pursued by his majesty's ministers to be most disgraceful, as well as illegal. He declared that the body was taken by force against the will of the executors, and demanded to know by what route the procession would move. Mr. Bailey read, from a paper, the intended route, Mr. Wilde declared that he would not go with the procession in the route mentioned by Mr. Bailey, nor should the body be taken except by force; and when the body stopped at the first stage, he probably should be there to exercise his legal right as executor (which was superior to any usurped power then exercised by the officers employed by his majesty's ministers) to have the body removed according to his own will, and that of her late majesty, without aquarons of soldiers. Mr. Bailey said that his orders were imperative, and nothing should prevent him from doing his duty. He would take upon himself the part of removing the body.

The procession was of considerable length. In mourning coaches, behind the hearse, were Lord Hood, Lady Ann Hamilton, Dr. Lushington, Mr. Wilde, Mr. Alderman Wood, Count Vassalli, with many others, with their ladies, together with the household domestics; gentlemen's carriages followed.

The windows at Hammersmith, as the procession passed, were filled chiefly with females, all in the deepest mourning; and the roofs and chimneys also bore spectators. Seats, standing places, and carriages lined the sides of the road, crowded with people. The rain fell heavily, hundreds of women stood patiently beneath the pelting showers; and all regarded the procession with mournful earnestness. The great majority of the female spectators were in tears, and many wept aloud as they took their last view of the hearse.

An immense crowd of horsemen and pedestrians had collected at Hyde park corner, and inside the park gate, habited in cloaks and other badges of grief, in order to join the procession. On toll being demanded from them, the populace tore the gate from its hinges, and would not suffer any one to pay. The route of the procession was now uncertain, and much doubt and anxiety prevailed; owing to various rumors relative to its destination. The crowd

rushed here and there in uncertainty, and much indignation was manifested at the secrecy observed by those who had the direction of the procession. It now approached to 11 o'clock, and nothing but the most heart-rooted affection and grief could account for the patience and self-devotion with which this immense concourse of persons, male and female, endured unintermitting fatigue, wet and hunger, for a space of six hours; and still, although the water streamed in torrents from their drenched limbs—although they were hardly able to stand, from incessant running in every direction during the whole morning, they determined to undergo every possible suffering, rather than lose the opportunity of uttering a parting blessing on the cold remains of their "injured Queen."

At length the approach of the procession was announced, which moved slowly through the crowds; and when arrived at Kensington, the multitude showed a disposition to effect a change in the route planned by government. Two wagons were drawn across the street leading to the Gravel pits, and many obstacles were thrown in the way. When one of these was removed, the people replaced it by another, and continually cried—"Through the city; through the city." The procession was delayed here for upwards of an hour. In front of the church some skirmishes took place between the police officers and the people, and some of the combatants suffered severely. An attempt was made to pass with the procession into the Park, but this failed, the people having shut the gates, and the conductors passed on through Kensington Grove & Knightsbridge. A troop of Life Guards appeared at Hyde-park corner, and caused much dissatisfaction. Indeed much dissatisfaction was exhibited throughout at the appearance of the military, and they were greeted hissing and hooting. The general cry among the people was that the royal corpse should pass through the city, amongst the honest body who had all along proved themselves her disinterested friends.

The Life Guards at length lost somewhat of their patience and struck some persons with the flat of their swords. They attempted a passage down Park-lane, but the mass of people, coaches, &c. rendered this impossible. The procession, therefore, entered the Park at the corner gate and proceeded to Cumberland gate, to which numbers on foot and on horseback passed with great speed in all directions; their object being to meet the procession and force it back. The Guards rode at full speed to gain the gate first, and the procession moved rapidly through the Park. Suddenly it halted, and much confusion ensued. The Guards were ordered to make their way through every impediment and the people were equally bent on turning the procession.

Here a contest rose and blood was shed; some stones and mud were thrown at the military, and a magistrate, being present, the soldiers were sanctioned in firing their pistols and carbines at the unarmed crowd. Screams of terror were heard in every direction, and numbers were seen flying across the park in dismay. The number of shots fired apparently about 40 or 50. Hyde-park would have been the scene of a tragedy as dreadful as that of Manchester, had not the open space towards Bayswater afforded ample opportunities for escape from the murderous weapons of the soldiers. One man named Honey was shot at the corner of Great Cumberland-street, the body was carried to St. George's Hospital. The soldiers lost their good temper and even fired in the direction of the procession. Several gentlemen in coaches narrowly escaped with their lives.

The procession now passed from Cumberland gate to Tottenham court-road. The rain again poured, but the pedestrians remained undiminished. At most of the houses, females were seen weeping as it passed. As the procession moved along the New-road the crowd became more dense and compact. At the top of Portland-place, and in the Regent's park, the assembly was immense. When the procession was about to pass Tottenham-court-road, the people made a second attempt to enable it to pass through the metropolis. To an instant every vehicle, of whatever description, was seized, to form a dense deep mass, extending the whole width of the road, and almost a hundred yards in depth. Through such a compact body it was impossible to force any passage, except by artillery, and the government had not prepared that description of force. The leader of the procession looked at the impenetrable mass with dismay, and turned down into Tottenham-court-road, Francis-street, Tottenham-court-road, down which the leader of the procession attempted to pass, was in an instant blocked up with carriages of all descriptions. The procession was thus compelled to move on in a straight line towards St. Giles.

The procession now moved onwards till it reached the top of Drury lane; and here the main passage down Holborn being completely blocked up, it was compelled to take the direction

towards the Strand. To prevent turning out of Drury lane into Great Queen street, the people blocked up the avenue of Queen street, and forced the procession to the Strand. The Oxford Blues, who did not participate in the outrage, were favourites with the people, from the mildness of their conduct. Unsuccessful efforts were made to pass through High Holborn, and the procession went toward Temple Bar, on passing which, the Lord Mayor headed the procession in his carriage.

The shops were shut up and the windows crowded. The rout was a long Fleet street and Ludgate hill, round St. Paul's church yard, through Cheapside, past the Exchange, into Leadenhall street, and from thence to Whitechapel church. The populace in the streets, at the windows, and on the roofs remained uncovered while the royal remains passed. Many of the trades who had first presented addressed to her majesty, joined the procession with flags, bearing inscriptions. Among them were the sailors. At the boundary of the city, in Whitechapel the Lord Mayor and Mr. Sheriff Waitman left the procession; it was then 5 o'clock, and the fatigue and exhaustion of both man and horse were such as to make it impossible to go much further without rest.

The procession moved to Mile-end, and thence to Bow. The crowds were great wherever it passed. The females beheld the hearse with tears. A number of mariners continued with the procession until it reached Bow. The cavalcade moved generally at a rapid pace towards Ilford, and entered Romford at a quarter to eight. The body was conveyed the same night to Chelmsford, to be joined in the morning by such as had, through fatigue, remained all night at Romford.

The only individual actually killed was Richard Honey, but others were supposed to be mortally wounded. Mr. Sheriff Waitman collected some evidence relative to the transaction, which had not transpired. The procession reached Kelvedon at 3 P. M. on Wednesday.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 1, 1821.

We expected to find room in this paper for some of the particulars of the king's visit to Ireland, and other foreign items, but must defer them until next week for want of room.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.

I wish you to publish in your paper that I decline standing as a Candidate for the Legislative Council, at the ensuing election.

JAMES CLARK.

For the Washington Whig.
TO "A REPUBLICAN."

Your remarks on the Fairfield meeting being addressed particularly to me, there can be no impropriety in my offering a few observations in reply.

In the outset, you are evidently gratified with the belief that you are individually concealed, and are pleased to intimate that we alone are to blame, if you should assail us with intemperate and execrable language. As for that, there is no terror in the threat, as scurrility will recoil upon its author, and fall harmless upon us.

Having, in the first place, calumniated the whole township, and then ridiculed them for attempting to vindicate their character in their own way—convince me now that we have paid more attention to your remarks than the author of them was entitled to receive; and that you had rightly appreciated your own merits.

You ask what right the people of Fairfield have to complain, if you did express yourself with intemperate severity.—The reason of our noticing your manner was, that in addressing the editors, we might intimate to them our disapprobation of inserting such execrable articles from anonymous scribblers; and for one, I do not yet see any reason for changing my opinion of its impropriety.

You say "our general government is administered by men confessedly republican, with a tried patriot of the revolution at their head;" as though these considerations should lull vigilance to repose; still I would remind you that the government of 1797, &c. was the choice of the people, with not only a tried but distinguished patriot of the revolution at their head, yet these circumstances did not prevent an indignant people from hurling them from power.—I would inform you that

it is sound principles we would support, not names, persons or parties, as you appear erroneously to suppose; nor do we consider it any mitigation of our evils, that our rulers are called republicans; or that our chief magistrate was tried in the revolution.

You complain that Mr. Thomson did not particularize when speaking of extravagance in the administration, while you admit the compensation of Congress is extravagant.—Now, in a circular letter, dated "Washington City, March 3d, 1821," from "one well known to you," and for whom you affect great veneration, we are informed that few among the civil list are so poorly paid as members of Congress: therefore, if Mr. T. thought with you that they were extravagantly paid, and with our friend, that most others on the civil list were still more extravagantly compensated, would it not have been tedious for him to have enumerated each one?

You disclaim intending to convey the idea that the people should never complain of the vices and follies of those into whose hands they have entrusted the reins of government;—I regret exceedingly that we should have misapprehended you, but am of opinion that the error is to be attributed to yourself, rather than to our "judgments being warped by our prejudices." The sentence from which we deduced the inference against which you protest, is as follows: "Bring a season of joy and gratulation, thanks for the substantial blessings we so abundantly enjoy, harmonize much better with the exulting feelings proper to freemen, than lamentations over the vices and follies incident to human nature, or unfounded and exaggerated complaints against those into whose hands we have entrusted the reins of government."—Now, if the foregoing means any thing, it appears to me the only interpretation that can be given it is, that there is an impropriety in indulging lamentations over the vices and follies of our legislative and executive officers, as is that portion of the human family which was complained of.

As relates to the navy, I am of opinion, (aid I believe in common with my fellow citizens of this township) that the peace establishment is much too large, and its increase much too rapid for the resources of our country; discarded, then, be the politician that would ruin the country to build and maintain a navy.

You acknowledge that you did not understand Mr. T. when he spoke of an annual appropriation of fifty millions to build an efficient navy.—We cannot be accountable for your mistakes, and would advise you in future to endeavor to understand those subjects in which you attempt to point out errors and correct public opinion.

We all know, before you volunteered to give us the information, that congress reduced the military establishment during their last session; and you now say it was done from an earnest desire, on the part of government, to economize as far as practicable—how you should be acquainted with the secret motives of our national legislature I know not, but certain it is that I look in vain through all their other proceedings to find instances of retrenchment to support that opinion, and am firm in the belief that it is to be attributed to some other cause than love of economy. It is true, that in some instances where the departments said they should not expend as much as usual, the appropriations were not so large as formerly, and it is equally certain that Congress authorized a loan larger than was asked.—These proceedings can scarcely be ascribed to an earnest desire for economy.

I believe the English language is understood in Cedarville exactly as it is in Bridgeton, and other parts of the country, and although quibbling may be suitable for a pettifogger when hard pressed, it will not assist your cause with the yeomanry of the country;—ridicule is often convenient when reason fails, and I pity your weakness in thus exposing yourself to the serious and candid, to whose decision I submit the controversy.—Adieu.

DANIEL BURT.

Fairfield, Sept. 24th, 1821.

Variety.

The important law case between Rowan and Harrison, respecting the last will and testament of John Sinner, deceased, after having been about 5 years in dispute, was, on Monday evening last, by the interference of their friend, amicably settled.—*Salem Messenger.*

The President of the United States has appointed Benjamin Crowninshield, Esq. collector of the district of Marblehead, and Lynn, Mass. in the room of Joseph Wilson, Esq. deceased.

The Bank of Missouri stopped payment on the 14th August. Its branch at St. Genevieve immediately after; and great apprehensions are entertained for the solvency of the Edwardsville Bank.—So they go!

There is a family in Montreal, the father of which is a Frenchman, the mother a Russian, the oldest child a Maltese, the second a Sicilian, the third a Spaniard, and the fourth a Canadian. Prince Leopold arrived in Paris from London on the 27th July, and obtained a private audience with the king.

It is estimated that eighty millions of newspapers are printed yearly in the United States.

The mahogany table formerly belonging to the great Franklin, was lately sold at auction in Boston for 20 dollars.

A Knight of the razor at Franklin, Missouri, has issued a proclamation, declaring that he will not receive the new loan office money of that state for "professional services;" and that he will not shave it, or the holder of it, any term whatever.

It appears from a late census; that the population of the Russian empire amounts to 53,216,707 individuals; among whom are 38,252 who profess the Greek religion. Poland has a population of 27,323,324.

A steam boat is soon to run between Plymouth and Portsmouth, England.—The voyage is to be accomplished in 15 hours, which will enable passengers to reach London in 24 hours from the former place—distance by land 220 miles.

At a meeting of the merchants of Boston, held on the 17th ult. a memorial to government on the subject of recent Piracies was unanimously adopted.

An action was lately brought in England by a servant girl, against the Rev. Mr. Tarpley, for slander. The girl received 50l.

A Young Men's Bible Society, forming an auxiliary to the American Bible Society, has recently been established in Philadelphia.—We wish them prosperity.

A barbarous and deliberate murder was committed at Petersburg a few days ago on the body of William Royter, by several colored men, bond and free. One or two white men are also suspected to have been concerned. It was in a house of ill fame. The culprits are taken and will be tried.

The Duke of Wellington is going to the Continent, has visited Paris, had a conference with the heads of government there, and is no doubt going to take the rounds of the continent to feel their majesty's pulses, and see if all is well.

The present military establishment of Great Britain consists of 80,000, and is to be reduced to 56,000 men.

Bonaparte left three remarkable letters, addressed—one to a great monarch; the second to the arch duchess Maria Louisa, his wife; and the third to the duke of Reichstadt, his son.

On the 27th August last, Mr. Adams, confectioner of Lynchburgh, Va. was engaged in preparing soda water. The fountain exploded, and killed him immediately. He was very much mangled; both arms; and nearly every bone of his face being completely shattered.

The Cayuga Republican says, a great sea serpent has appeared in Lake Ontario, whose length is supposed to be 37 feet, and diameter 21-2 feet; its scales were musket proof.

Highway Robbery.—Mr. William Linzey, from N. J. on his way to Kentucky, while travelling from Havre-de-Grace towards Baltimore, not far from the latter place, was robbed of all his money, 353 dollars, by four men, who were either black or had been blacked.

for the purpose. They gagged him, filled his pockets of their contents, and made their escape.

The malignant fever, which has prevailed at Baltimore and Norfolk to such an alarming extent, appears to be so much on the decline, that hopes are entertained of its speedy destruction.

It appears by a letter from a health officer at Staten Island, dated the 14th ult. that from the 7th to that day, there had been nine cases of malignant fever at that place, five of whom had died.

The Union, of Philadelphia, informs us, that there are at present in Oxford township, Chester county, 168 persons sick with the dysentery, under the care of one physician.

The New Berlin Gazette says, it had become very sickly in some of the tillages along the Susquehanna, in consequence of the long drought. 83 persons are said to be indisposed in the town of Selinsgrove, in this county. In Millerstown and Thonipson town, on the Juniata, it is also said to be extremely unhealthy.

The following receipt for the dysentery came into our hands a few years ago. Having witnessed its excellent effects in numerous instances, where other medicine had proved inefficacious, we gave it to the public through the papers: Since that time we have seen it re-published, by many who had proved its value; and we think it may yet be of use to many individuals laboring under that distressing complaint who had not before seen, and who may be induced to try it.—Take of castor oil one ounce; pulv'd. gum arabic 1 dr. tinct. of terra japonica 1 dr.; water 2 drs; rub them all together in a mortar until they become a mucilage. Dose, one table spoonful morning and evening for adults—the dose proportionably less for children.

The following receipt for the intermittent fever we can vouch for as being good, it having been proved by ourselves.—1/2 ounce Peruvian bark, 5 grains salt of tartar, (carbonat of potash) 15 grains snake root, pulv'd. 1/2 oz. Venice treacle. *Mix.* Directions.—Immediately after the subsiding of the fever and ague, the patient should take a vomit. The above, after being well compounded, must be put into half a pint of port wine, and well stirred, then divided into three doses, which must be given in such a manner as that the last may be taken two hours before the return of the fever.

From the Louisiana Gazette.

A young man, of good figure and disposition, unable, though desirous to procure a wife; without the preliminary trouble of a massing a fortune, proposes the following expedient to obtain the object of his wishes. He offers himself as a prize of a Lottery to all widows and virgins under thirty-two. The number of tickets to be 600, at 50 dollars each. But one number to be drawn from the wheel, the fortunate proprietor of which is to be entitled to himself and the \$30,000.

RICHMOND, (Vir.) Sept. 7.

THE PREVAILING DISEASE.

We are visited in this neighbourhood (viz on both sides of James river in and around New Canton) with a most severe and I might add, malignant fever, which appears in most cases highly bilious, inflammatory and nervous; or rather tending to, and terminating in the latter. It commences with a pain in the head and sick stomach, and sometimes with a chill, and always attended with one at some period or another of its progress. There scarce a family or a member of a family exempt; not a sufficient number scarcely, to bring water for the afflicted, which is all they seem to desire, and that generally forbidden. Fortunately if a great calamity could possibly be so spoken of, their sick stomachs loathe and reject everything like food, or they would hardly be a sufficient number well to cook for the sick. The most unfortunate attendant on this bilious nausea, is that in many instances, it will not permit the stomach to retain the necessary medicines.

The practice of our physicians has been, first an emetic, then copious dis-

ses of calomel and jalap, and in some cases of inflammatory symptoms: blood-letting; and as the bilious symptoms seem to disappear, more gentle cathartics. But these last bilious symptoms are the most obstinate, and attended with the most frequent relapses ever known, and them generally more severe than the original attacks, and every repetition more severe than the preceding.

Travelling strangers have been struck down on the road, and compelled to add themselves to the number of the afflicted in some of our own families. In such cases and all others of distress, we should hold in constant remembrance the parable of the good Samaritan, and endeavor to practice of the benevolent precepts of our Holy Master.

As members of the great family of this whole community, we are bound even to make known every general calamity and affliction to one another; in order to unite our best inquiries in discovering the causes and pointing out remedies for their removal. I confess my entire ignorance in such cases, being no physician, and have only troubled you thus far to elicit more able and experienced information. Were the gentlemen who stand at the head of that best and most useful of the learned professions both in the towns and country, to communicate the benefits of their superior knowledge and experience, in cases of such general afflictions; such communications would act as general consultations and advice of the faculty, render great and benevolent service to the distressed, do honor to themselves and certainly not diminish our confidence in their goodness, and the sincerity of their desires to render real service and thereby lessen the profits of their profession.—*Enquirer.*

TORNADO.

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

The New Hampshire Patriot contains two columns detailing the effects of a Tornado on Sunday evening, 9th inst. It extended from Croydon southerly through the towns of Wendell, New London, Sutton and Warner.—We have only room for a few extracts.

The house of Mr. Huntoon in Wendell was prostrated to the ground in an instant. Mrs. H. was carried across the field in the current. A child sleeping on a bed was carried into the Sunapee Lake, and its lifeless body was found on Wednesday following; the bedstead was found in the woods, 80 rods from the house.—The air was filled with limbs of trees, gravel, &c. A pair of cart wheels were separated from the body and spire, carried about 60 rods, and dashed to pieces.—A barn was blown across the lake, two miles wide, and found half a mile beyond. A piece of woodland, heavily timbered, of 40 acres, was entirely prostrated, not a whole tree is standing in any part of it.—Though the sun was an hour high, it was as dark as night.

At New London it was equally as destructive, demolishing houses, barns, overturning stone walls, &c. A great number of fowls and birds &c. killed.

At Kearsarge Gore, the dwelling of Mr. Daniel Savary was demolished, and Mr. Samuel Savary, aged 72, was carried 6 rods, and his brains dashed out against a stone—the *relit* of the family buried in the ruins, and several much injured. The house of Mr. Savary was demolished and the family of eight persons more or less injured by the fall. A stone which weighed 500 lbs, was moved several feet. All the buildings of Mr. Peter Flander were crushed, and Miss. Anna Richardson and an infant child killed.

The buildings of Deacon Joseph True, in Salisbury, were swept away, and the inmates narrowly escaped, with their lives. An infant seven weeks old, was found at the distance of 120 feet under the bottom of a sleigh, the top of which cannot be found.

The Tornado, it is stated, appeared like an inverted cone, alternately rising and falling—varying in width from half a mile to six rods. Its attack, particularly on the Kearsarge mountain, is denoted by the most visible marks of destruction.—It appears

as if a rushing torrent had poured down for many days, the earth being torn up, the grass withered, and nothing fresh and living to be seen in its path.

NOMINATIONS

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

Council.

Timothy Elmer,* Jas. D. Westcott, Ebenezer Seeley, Jonathan Dallas, Geo. Souder,* Michael Swing, Jas. Clark.*

Assembly.

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

Sheriff.

Joseph Sheppard, Wm. R. Fithian, Samuel Seeley:

Coroners.

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

[Those marked thus (*) have declined.]

MARRIED.

In Deerfield, on the 15th ult. by Hosea Sneath, Esq. Colonel Charles A. Columb. late from Paris, in the kingdom of France, to Miss Mary Miller. late from the Cantons of Switzerland.

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue,

ON THURSDAY,

The 29th day of Nov. next, At the Hotel of South Borden, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Lewis Paulin, David Husted and others, said to contain 119 acres, 36 of which is meadow, and the residue cleared land and woodland, &c. the property of Matthias Miller, deceased.

Conditions made known at time of sale. JAMES DARLEY, MATTHIAS MILLER, Adm'rs. de bonis non.

NEW EDITION OF THE Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

ANTHONY FINLEY, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philadelphia.

HAS recently published "The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: containing the Confession of Faith, the Catechisms, and the Directory for the Worship of God: Together with the Plan of Government and Discipline, as amended and ratified by the General Assembly, at their Session in May, 1821." Price \$1 25 and \$1.

This edition is published under the inspection of the Rev. Drs. Neill, Janeway and Ely, a committee appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, and has their certificate of its authority and correctness. Oct. 1—6w

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, and they have appointed the eighth day of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the Court House in Bridgeton, to meet for the purpose of hearing what can be alleged for or against our liberation from confinement as insolvent debtors.

John Davis, Mark Bowen, Richard Deal, William Stewart, John Jones, Peter Smith, Charles x James Black, his mark. Cuff x Smith, Black, his mark. Cumberland Prison, Oct 1, 1821—4w

INFORMATION WANTED.

The wife of Peter O'Donnell, from the town of Letterkenny, in the county of Donegal, Ireland, has arrived, with her six children, in Philadelphia: her husband sailed from Belfast, for a port in the United States (it is supposed Baltimore) in the ship Meridian, in the month of May last. He is requested, on seeing this advertisement, to come on to Philadelphia, or to give information where he is to be found. A letter directed to Andrew Gillaspie, gardener, at the corner of Pine and Thirtieth streets, Philadelphia, will find her. Oct. 1—4t

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.

NOTICE.

At the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a petition of certain inhabitants of the lower part of the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, praying to be set off into a new township, to be called Centreville, and to be attached to Cumberland county, was presented to the Assembly, and leave given to bring in a bill for that purpose, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the Legislature, they first advertising the purport of the bill one month previously in the newspapers of Salem and Cumberland.—Those concerned will therefore please take notice, that a bill will be accordingly presented on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next.

Oct. 1—1m

NOTICE.

THE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of BROWN & ALLEN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested to make payment to Joseph Brown, who is duly authorized to receive the same; all persons having demands will present them to him for settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN, DAVID ALLEN, Port Elizabeth, Sept 20th, 1821. Oct. 1—t

TIMBER FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale, in lots to suit purchasers, the TIMBER on a tract of Woodland, containing upwards of 900 acres;—situate on the head of Fishing Creek, Cape May, one and a half to two miles from a landing on the Bay shore. This tract is heavily timbered with Hickory, Oak, Poplar, Maple, Ash, &c. and has roads through it.—Apply to J. FISHER LEAMING, No. 154, Market st. Philad. Sept. 24—6w

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the Court House, in the Middle township, on the last Tuesday of May last, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lydia McClogh, Innkeeper, in the county aforesaid, ON TUESDAY, The 30th of October next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Eli Camp, deceased, situate in the Upper township, county aforesaid; on the public road from Dennis Creek to Leesburg, adjoining lands of Isaiah Christian, Jonathan Scull and others, containing fifteen acres, with a large two story HOUSE on the premises.

ELIAS HAND, Administrator.

Sept. 24—4t

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 23d 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 Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A FARM, Situate in the township of Downs; joins lands of Thomas Blisard, Daniel Blisard and others; said to contain 53 acres more or less; together with sufficient property to satisfy the demand I hold against the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Hickman, and taken in execution at the suit of Jester Dragston and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. At the same time and place, A TRACT OF SALT MARSH, Situate in the township of Fairfield, joins marsh of Jonathan Dare, John Dare and others; said to contain 24 acres more or less, with the remainder of the lands of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Dare, and taken in execution at the suit of Benoni Dare, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Bridgeton, Aug. 20th, 1821—Sept. 24

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

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

Valuable Lands and Personal Property

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

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords dry oak and pine wood, for which generous wages will be given. THOMAS LEE, Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—1t

LAND FOR SALE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the 5th day of November next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house of Henry Shaw, in the township of Downs; all the right of David Page, deceased, to a certain tract of Land, adjoining lands of Henry Shaw, Geo. Bateman and others, and supposed to contain twenty acres more or less.

Henry Shaw, Adm'r. Oct. 1—6w

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Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of David Gandy and John Sayres, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day; to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. Sept. 26—Oct. 1

FOR SALE, CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL.

Also, Bar Iron, Suitable for Waggon Hoops. APPLY TO Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821—2m

Cape May Orphans' Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

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

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

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

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

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

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed out of the Court of Chancery of the state of New Jersey, I will expose to sale, at public vendue, on Monday, the eighth day of October next, at the inn of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, in the county of Cumberland, the following described

REAL ESTATE,

In lots to suit purchasers, viz

1. A tract of 15 acres, on Manantico,

consisting of 3 lots of Arable and Pasture Land, from half an acre to fourteen acres each, in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, and on the road to Focemire's corner, all in good fence, and several well watered, stable houses, Barn and Lot adjoining the

17. The Store House and Lot at the corner of the streets—an excellent stand for retailing and wood business.

18. A House and Lot on the main street, north of the store house lot.

19. A House and Lot adjoining the above

20. A tract of Bush Land in the township of Deerfield, on the straight road to Millville, adjoining Jonathan Dare and others, containing sixty acres.

21. A House and Lot above Laurel Hill on the main street, adjoining John Perry and Mrs. Reeves, containing 1-4 acre.

Seized as the property of Ebenezer 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

Dissolution of Partnership.

The Subscriber having purchased the right, title and interest of his late partners, trading under the firm of MILLER & CO. the partnership is consequently dissolved. If any persons have claims against the late firm, they will please present them for settlement; and all persons indebted, are requested to make payment to THOMAS R. 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. Sent. 10—3t

PAID FOR AND PUBLISHED BY

JOHN CLARKE & Co

Notice to Claimants.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

CHEAP

China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, 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, Sep. 17—36g

NOTICE.

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

AULEY LORE. Aug. 20—3t

CHEAP SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS, COLLAR & WHIP MANUFACTORY

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the public, that he has established a Manufactory in the street leading to Laurel Hill, nearly opposite Mr. Bridge & Co's Coach-maker's shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the above-mentioned Goods, which he is determined to dispose of at the lowest Philadelphia prices. By his experience in the business, 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 advantage to call. Orders will be punctually attended to. Cord wood or any kind of produce will be taken in exchange.

M. Hart. Bridgeton, Sept. 17—3t

DRY GOODS.

The subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an extensive 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.

WM. S. YOUNG. Philad. Sept 17—4g

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 Co-hanzy; 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 Bar Stones, and calculated for an additional run, with a supply of water, (if desired) sufficient to keep said Mill in operation day and night. The situation of this Mill is particularly favorable for Merchant work, having an uninterrupted navigation of at least 9 feet water to its front wall, and bounded by the most fertile wheat country in the western part of the state; extending to the town of Salem, a distance of 16 miles. The village of Bridgeton has a large and active population; ten or more stores, and a trade employing at least 500 tons of river craft, and a Mail Establishment to and from Philadelphia every day (Sundays excepted).

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

New Establishment.

C. P. WAYNE,

Has Removed from Market and Front street, to the South West corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Very Cheap for Cash, a general assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES,

in Gold, Mahogany and other Frames, suitable for Mantel, Pier, or Toilet.

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

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE;—AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths and Cassimeres, Boeking Bazines, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Pickings, Prints, Bombazetts, Linens, Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandannoes, Sewing Silks, 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

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

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 Consumption Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from severe impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

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

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, depression after exertion, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and limbs, heaving, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, &c. &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiseptic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those fatal 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, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurfy, surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceed 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 fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

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

Mahy's Approved Master Cloth,

RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. 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 it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty.

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

In cases of inveterate 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 Maligners of the Negroes, is packed under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancors, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humours, 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 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-nine 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, 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 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east, 15 to 10, in range 3.

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

Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E. 15 and 16, 5, 15 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, the President, JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office. 21-t

Six Cents Reward.

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

WILLIAM BACON, Greenwich, Aug. 27—3t