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From the New-York Journal. Laugh when you must. When CROAKER makes his appearance, the city and country is in a roar.

As homeless, houseless, innocent as she. Put thanks to those who ever have been known

To love the public interest—when their own; Thanks to the men of talent and of trade,

Who joy in doing well—when they're well paid, Again our fireworn mansion is rebuilt,

Inside and outside, nearly carv'd and gilt, With best of paint and canvass, lath and plaster,

The Lord bless B—and J—J—A—as an old coat, from Jennings' patent screw,

Times out clean scour'd and brighter than the new, As an old head in Saunder's patent wig

Looks wiser than when young, and twice as big, As M—V—B—in the Senate Hall,

Repairs the loss we met in S—'s fall, As the new constitution will (we're told)

Be worth of least a dozen of the old—So is our new house better than its brother,

Its roof is painted yellow than the other, It is insur'd at three per cent, 'gainst fire,

And cost three times as much, and is six inches higher.

'Tis not alone the house—the prompter's clothes

Are all quite new—so are the fiddler's bows, The superlatives are new shav'd

New drill'd, and all extremely well beav'd, (They'll each one be allow'd (I stop to mention)

The right of suffrage by the new Convention)

We've some new thunder, several new plays And a new splendid carpet of green baize,

So that there's nought remains to bid us reach

The opmost bough of favor—but a speech—A speech—the prelude to each public meeting,

Whether for morals, charity, or eating, A speech—the modern mode of winning hearts,

And power, and fame, in politics and arts.

What made the good M—e our President? 'Twas that thro' all this blessed land he went

With his immortal cock'd hat and short breeches,

Dining wherever ask'd—and making speeches What, when Missouri sit on her last legs,

Reviv'd her hopes?—the speech of H—y M—s.

What proves our country learned, wise and happy?

M—'s address to the Phi Beta Kappa.

What has convinced the world that we have men

First with the sword, the chisel, brush and pen

Shaming all English Authors, men or madams?

The Fourth of July speech of Mr. A—s.

For the Washington Whig. JOHN GRISCOM

versus ELIAS HICKS.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. You inform us, in No. 39 of the Whig, that you published the reply of Elias Hicks, to the remarks of Charles Webster, "at the particular request of a member of the society of Friends."

I send you for publication the speech of John Griscom, a noble minded Quaker of New York, which he delivered before the American Bible Society, at their fifth annual meeting. I would preface this speech with a few good natured remarks on Friend Hicks' reply to C. W.

Friend Hicks seems also in a passion with Bible Societies, as well as with societies of other names. He thinks it dreadful wicked for poor women to subscribe a cent a week for what thousands of pious people consider a very important object.

Friend Hicks says, that "gambling and horse-racing are less likely to harm any of the civil and sober part of the community than Bible and Tract Societies."

Alter I read Friend Hicks' production; I concluded that he was so excited with passion, and blinded with prejudice, that he needs "to be made over again and another vessel" as much as Charles Webster.

bers of the Bible Societies, on such evidences of success could not only be having awakened the minds of a few individuals; in one of the obscure alleys of this city, to a just sense of their moral and spiritual condition; or if it were no other than having cheered, by the consolations of Divine truth, the inhabitants of a single hamlet beyond the mountains, who would not regard in the final balancing of his earthly accounts, such an item of credit as an ample offset against the few hours, or the few dollars, which this service has cost him?

"You cannot, it is true, along with the printed word, convey that grace and union which will reveal its treasures of the heart, and impart its doctrines in the lives and conduct of those who receive it; but you justly believe, that if men will but read this volume, they can hardly fail to be impressed with the sacredness of its subjects.

It is, I conceive, no more the business of Bible Societies to inquire in what manner the simple distribution of this printed book can advance the interests of religion and the happiness of man, than it is for the husbandman to refuse to sow his seed, unless he can be told by what means the root shall descend into the earth, and the plant spring up and produce its blossoms and its fruit.

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forms to know that the sacred volume contains the only authentic record of the immediate government of the Almighty over a people chosen for the display of his sacred attributes!—the only authentic record of the prophets and prophecies which foretold the advent of the Son of God;—the only authentic record of the nativity; life, and crucifixion of the blessed Redeemer;—the only authentic record of the precepts he delivered to his followers—precepts comprising, independently of their divine authority, the purest and most sublime system of ethics which the world has ever beheld;—the only authentic record of the lives and deeds of his immediate Apostles, and of their invaluable writings.

"But there is another feature in Bible institutions which has ever appealed to me of a most important character: I mean the union which they produce between Christians of all denominations. Here the Sectarian, of whatever rank, consents to lay down—not the peculiarities of his faith and doctrine—not his convictions of the truth—not his attachment to the principals and the testimonies of his sect;— but he consents to lay down that coldness and formality, that repulsive distrust and jealousy which render him a stranger to those among whom he dwells, which blind him to the merits of his neighbours, and which tend to congeal some of the finer sympathies of his nature.

"True religion is a social principle: its offices and its duties lead to the exercise of the benevolent and active virtues. But the more I see of the world, the more am I persuaded that the greatest obstacle in the way of truth and righteousness is the pride and selfishness of the human heart. Those potent enemies of our happiness assault us under every possible shape, assuming but too often and too successfully the guise of virtue.

ferring to the example and admonitions of a meek and crucified Redeemer as the author of their faith? For what purpose these wonderful and awful divisions have been permitted, on a subject involving not only the present but eternal interest of mankind, it would be presumptuous in us to attempt to decide. But may we not infer, without arrogance, that as these dissensions have their foundations in the fallibility of our judgements and the frailties of our nature, it is within the designs of the universal and bountiful Parent, that they should hold out to us a perpetual and solemn injunction to the exercise of CHARITY and LOVE? This injunction is indeed abundantly enforced in almost every page of the Evangelical history.

I am pleased with this speech, and should be glad to have an acquaintance with Friend Griscom. I hope every Friend in Cumberland will attentively read it, and, like John Griscom, become a contributor to Bible Societies.

## QUAKER.

### CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

#### KING'S VISIT TO IRELAND.

From the National Gazette. In looking over a series of the latest London papers, the topic by which, after the Queen's decease, we were particularly attracted, is the King's visit to Ireland.

"From the peculiar character of the Irish people some extraordinary and distinctive manifestation of their feelings might be expected, and the one which it is understood they are to give will astonish not only their English fellow-subjects, but all Europe. It is reported, as fact, that they intend on the arrival of his majesty, to draw his carriage with silken ropes, that are to run in one uninterrupted line from the Castle of Dublin, down to Duncleary, where his majesty is expected to land. Persons are to be stationed at convenient distances to support and pull these traces, and the distance they will extend is not less than seven Irish miles. We have copied in another column two of the Dublin paragraphs respecting the bustle and anxiety which prevailed in that city. The Lord-Lieutenant and Council of Ireland, receding

ed an official intimation, by order of the monarch, that it was his majesty's intention to rendezvous in Holyhead Harbor, and remain there until the authorities of Dublin should be enabled to acquaint his majesty that they were ready to receive him; and that his majesty had been graciously pleased to sanction this arrangement to relieve his faithful Irish subjects from the suspense and uncertainty of time, which unavoidably attend a sea voyage.

It is announced that the counties of Ireland were all about to assemble forthwith to prepare addresses to the royal visitor. In Dublin, one of the largest town meetings ever known there, was held for the purpose of determining the nature and adjusting the order of the procession, and multifarious ceremonial which were to attend the royal entrance. Protestants and Catholics united with miraculous cordiality in the arrangements of homage. A grand public municipal dinner then took place in honor of the Coronation. Thirty stewards were appointed, fifteen of whom were Protestants and fifteen Roman Catholics; and on motion of Mr. O'Connell, a distinguished Catholic, it was resolved that the Roman Catholic stewards should be chosen by Protestants, and the Protestant stewards by Roman Catholics, and that an anniversary dinner, to perpetuate the new born harmony, should, in future, take place.

The account of the dinner published in the Dublin Patriot, is headed A Happy Day for Ireland—the number of the company amounted to three hundred and thirty—the Lord Mayor was in the chair, and Lord Fingall, the head of the Catholic party, sat as Vice-President. Never was witnessed more effectual and unrestrained warmth. The Lord Mayor proposed "George the Fourth," as a bumper toast, with four times four—but, says the chronicler, the loud buzzes and clapping of hands, and waving of handkerchiefs, continued so long, as to be more like forty times forty, than four times four. The cheering after the toast caught the ear of the multitude assembled in the street, who cordially responded, so loud and so repeatedly, that there was immediately an order given to have them served out with eleven hogsheds of porter, which was afterwards extended to station. Mr. Ellis, the member of Parliament from Dublin, a devoted ministerialist, drank, in the sparkling glass, a toast to Irish disunion, and Mr. O'Connell pronounced an elegant speech, of which the following is a passage:

"His majesty has committed his health to the care of an Irishman—many of his select friends were Irishmen. It was said of St. Patrick, that he had the power to banish venomous reptiles from this Isle, but his majesty has effected a greater moral miracle—the sound of his approach has allayed the dissensions of years."

We shall proceed to quote some paragraphs of the remarks of the Irish editors, on the eventful juncture.

"The Irish in England and America, will read the report of this unanimity with astonishment, only to be equalled by their pleasure. Who could suppose, three months ago, that the most violent of the Catholics, and the most violent of the Protestants, should meet in deliberation, and the social bond."

"No king since the revolution has paid a visit to Ireland—No king of England, has ever visited this country in peace. Great strides have been already taken to allay faction—to remove prejudices—to diminish feuds—to conciliate—greater than all the exertions of good and wise men have been able to accomplish in 30 years."

"Nothing can be more delightful than to witness the good feeling and hilarity which prevail among all ranks, orders, and denominations, civil and religious, of his majesty's subjects on this occasion. It has not been disturbed by the slightest tendency to disunion, and every one seems to vie with his neighbor, in the manifestation of regard and devoted loyalty to the person of the monarch, because every one is convinced, that no monarch that ever swayed the sceptre of this empire, has done so much for Ireland as George IV. Already has he wrought noble to accomplish the blessed work of conciliation, than all the sovereigns of his line—already has he done more to revive the city of Dublin to something of its pristine splendor, than has ever been done before. And he will receive such welcome, as befits the people, whose enthusiasm is proverbial, and a king, whose sense of such manifestation is durable as it is lively."

"Talk of victories—talk of grandeur of imperial power—of commanding influence among the nations of the world—the first have been achieved by his majesty's arms; the second, as the lot awarded to freedom, bravery, and virtue. But no victory, we repeat it again, has been achieved like that which the approach of his majesty to the shores of Ireland has accomplished. It is the most glorious of all his conquests—it has cost no blood—no tears—no sufferings."

His Majesty recommended conciliation and harmony to his people.

That portion of them who were Irishmen, who had more bitter recollections to forego—who had more acrimonious prejudices to crush—who, in a word, had more to forgive and to forget, than any other in his dominions, were the first to mark their obedience to his majesty's desire, and to prove to the royal mind that no sacrifices were too great for their loyalty and love. The expenditure of treasure, and even of blood, are vulgar considerations when compared to the holocaust which the people of Ireland have made of their longest cherished prejudices."

"His visit, his very approach has already accomplished this. He will be met on the shores of his kingdom by a united and grateful, by a brave and loyal people. They have given all their animosities to the winds—they have exchanged the calumet of peace, and pledged the cup of brotherhood. For the first time in their history they are united—and, loyalty is the basis of their union."

All ranks and classes, at the landing of his majesty, pressed forward to see him, crying "The King! God save God bless the King." His majesty, when he landed, was dressed in a close long blue coat, blue trousers and half boots, black silk handkerchief round his neck, a seal skin travelling cap with a gold band, and white silk gloves. When the crowd were pressing round him, he shook hands and talked with them indiscriminately. He proceeded to Dublin without a body guard, amidst an immense concourse of people and without a single policeman on duty. The cavalcade having attended his majesty to the Park in Dublin, when about separating from them, he addressed the people with the following speech. [We shall leave our readers to form their own opinion of it:]

"My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Yeomanry—I cannot express to you the gratification I feel at the warm and kind reception I have met with on this day of my landing among my Irish subjects. I am obliged to you all. I am particularly obliged by your escorting me to my very door."

"I may not be able to express my feelings as I wish. I have travelled far: I have made a long sea voyage—besides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you all—of which it is better at present not to speak. Upon those subjects I leave it to delicate and generous hearts to appreciate my feelings."

"This is one of the happiest days of my life. I have wished to visit you—my heart has always been Irish. From the day it first beat, I have loved Ireland. This day has shown me that I am beloved of my Irish subjects. Rank, station, honors, are nothing; but to feel that I live in the hearts of my Irish subjects, is, to me, the most exalted happiness."

"I must now once more thank you for your kindness, and bid you farewell. Go and do by me as I shall do by you—drink my health in a bumper; I shall drink all yours in a bumper of good Irish whiskey punch."

The king's public entry into Dublin was the most brilliant pageant ever witnessed there. A splendid procession having arrived at the Park, the king entered an open carriage, drawn by 8 beautiful horses, led by his groom, attended by a numerous train of footmen in magnificent liveries; he was dressed in full military uniform, decorated with the order and ribbon of St. Patrick. On his left arm he wore a sash. The Dublin Post occupies several columns with a description of the parade through the city.

## THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1821.

We earnestly recommend to our readers a perusal of John Griscom's speech at the Anniversary of the American Bible Society, which we have published in our outer form. We flatter ourselves we have received no less gratification from a reading of it than a "Quaker;" and we would wish others to participate in the sensations of pleasure which it must afford to all who give it their attention.

A suspension of hostilities has taken place for three months, between the Royalist and Patriot forces, in the province of Mexico. The condition of the Royal cause may be easily inferred when it is known that the terms of the truce were dictated by the Patriot leaders. The conditions of the armistice are too long to be inserted in our paper at this time.

In our last we published an extract from the New Berlin (Pa.) Gazette, relating to the prevalence of the dysentery and fall fevers on the Juniata and Susquehanna rivers. By a letter

received by us from a gentleman living on the Juniata, it appears that the towns on that river, and also on the Susquehanna, exhibit the appearance of Hospitals rather than the abodes of health. Millersburgh, on the Susquehanna, is represented to be sickly almost beyond description, there being few, if any families exempt. The writer adds, that the abundant rains which had continued to fall for many days, (this was about the 26th ult.) gave some hopes of a change in the state of the atmosphere, and promised a restoration to health.

### Communicated for the Whig. ELECTION OF 1821.

The election for the present year will be held on Tuesday and Wednesday, the 10th and 11th inst. There are but four candidates for Council—two of these, Mr. Dollas and Mr. Swing, although not mentioned in your paper as having declined, have not been spoken of as intending to be run, so that the contest rests between Mr. Seeley and Mr. Westcott—and all votes given for either of the others, may be considered thrown away. To both these there are objections—one of them is already full clad in commissions—holding those of Justice of the Peace, and Judge of the Common Pleas and Orphans' Court under the state government, and that of Collector of the Customs under the general government. The Assembly list of candidates is considerably reduced by resignations, and if the example set by Jonathan Socwell had been honestly followed, a greater number would have declined. On one of the days above mentioned, each voter must make his selection.—As one of the voters, I propose the following ticket, being in my opinion less objectionable—

Council—Ebenzer Seeley, Esq.  
Assembly—Wm. B. Ewing, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, John Lanning, Junr.  
Sheriff—Wm. R. Fithian.

### A VOTER.

The following tickets will be supported by many friends of economy:  
Council—James D. Westcott, Esq.  
Assembly—Gen. Souder, Dr. Wm. Ewing, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq.

Council—James D. Westcott, Esq.  
Assembly—Gen. John Sibley, Dr. William B. Ewing, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq.  
Sheriff—Wm. R. Fithian.

### COMMUNICATED.

The following ticket is recommended as a suitable one for the ensuing election. It is composed of men living in different parts of the county, and if properly supported, will prevent one township from ruling the whole.

Council—Ebenzer Seeley, Esq.  
Assembly—John Lanning, Jr. Edmund Sheppard, Samuel Seeley.  
Sheriff—Wm. R. Fithian.

### For the Washington Whig.

Messrs. Printers—  
The election for our representatives in council and assembly is close at hand, but I do not see any thing in your paper on the subject, except Mr. Socwell's good reasons for declining. It appears to me that some remarks respecting the candidates will be very proper.

For my part I am in favor of electing the same ticket that was chosen last year, and I will give you good reasons. The times are very hard, and the taxes have been high. The year before last the Assembly sat a great while and raised their pay and the salaries. This was very justly complained of by the people, and a change was made in the representation. Last year the legislature did all their business in a short time, reduced the salaries and their own pay, and the consequence is, that our taxes are at least a fourth lower than they were. I think that when assemblymen do wrong we ought to change them; but when we are satisfied with their conduct, we ought to keep them in for fear we get worse ones.

### A VOTER.

For the Washington Whig.  
Messrs. J. Clark & Co.  
Our annual election will take place in a few days for representatives to

our state legislature, as well as for other offices of more or less public importance. At the time I arrived when parties are no longer in view, and when the principal qualification for office is an honest zeal for public good, and the confidence of a virtuous and enlightened public, so it may be a harmless effort on my part to offer a few remarks on the occasion for the consideration of my fellow citizens, previously to their giving their votes for those whom it may be their wish to elect to the particular offices which are to be supplied.

Every man who consults his own happiness, must necessarily consider that of his neighbor, and he who feels a love for his country, is jealous for its welfare, and looks upon his own public acts as the cause of its prosperity or calamity. If his country received honors and rises to fame, he reels with himself a corresponding degree of importance. If his fellow citizens represent him with dignity and honor in the councils of his state or his nation, he glories in their celebrity, and is proud to associate their birth-place with that of his own. This very laudable spirit is inherent in the breast of every virtuous man, and never fails to produce the most salutary effects in society, and lead a nation to greatness, if it were not counteracted by the influence of the intriguing—the impositions of meritless aspirants after distinctions, and the perversion of good principles through the diffusion of falsehood.

The proportion of virtue to be found in our representatives, is a sure criterion by which we may judge of how much dwells in the people. There is nothing more certain than that the virtue of a whole community is equal to the virtue of all its parts. No people are willing to account themselves less virtuous than others, and all are desirous to class themselves in a higher rank of excellence than their neighbors. But in a national point of view it is difficult to decide on what is the true standard. That which is most esteemed by one, is deprecated by another, and what one people call excellent, another denounce as dangerous to morals, and subversive of liberty.

From this, and from the nature of our republican institutions, it is evident that the cause as well as the redress of our grievances, to a general and local point of view, depends on ourselves. It is the misfortune of many good men, who, no doubt, have an earnest desire to see the happiness and welfare of their fellow citizens promoted, and who feel an extreme of eagerness for its accomplishment, to commence the work in the ardor of their zeal, and after they have made some progress and have found their plans ineffectual, to begin for the first time to examine the grounds over which they have been travelling, with a view to discover their failure. Such men as these are generally most clamorous against the errors into which their own conduct has brought them; but unwilling to sit in judgment on their own follies, they endeavor to find an excuse for them in some object whom they make a scape goat to bear their political offences. The storm of their indignation, and the intemperance of their misguided zeal for the public good, is discharged at the head of this devoted victim, and in the midst of the fervency of their patriotism, they generally amend their former errors, if I may so speak, by the commission of a tenfold worse transgression. Such men as these seldom know a happy medium, and are never likely to be content with any.

Every man, in a political as well as social point of view, is happy in proportion to his desire to be so. Habits of discontent are like all other habits. They grow upon us as we indulge in them in the same manner as we accomplish ourselves in our profession—by a continual recurrence to the same practices. That which at one time receives our approbation, by a slight transition of circumstances, or change of mind, becomes obnoxious to us, and obtain our most unqualified dislike. The tone of our feelings and sentiments is, however, frequently taken from persons whose negative merit and plausible manners, enable them to se-

duce us from the peaceful enjoyment of content, as it were by a kind of stealth, which leaves us not only ignorant of its approach, and at the same time keeps us pleased with the arrangement who involve us in this unhappiness. While these political disquietudes increase, we are apt to flatter ourselves that the discoveries which we imagine ourselves to have made, depend on the force of our own mental perceptions, and therefore falsely give ourselves credit for sentiments which were transfused into our minds by some arch hypocrite, whose artful insinuations and studied simulation have gained an ascendant power over us of which we are totally insensible. But whatever may have been the cause of discontent, it should be the duty of all to remove it, and the best way to perform this duty, is for each to give his suffrage at the polls to those only who have honored, or are capable of doing honor to their country and constituents.

It is a happy thing for our country, as well as for the cause of civil liberty, that in every section of it there are to be found men who are acquainted with its constitution—its laws—its government, and every thing connected with the interests not only of the country at large, but especially of that portion of it in which they immediately reside. These people, by habits of reflection, inspired by motives of benevolence—a love of honor, and a desire to be useful, take into consideration every subject that relates to public welfare, or individual good. They justly view liberty as essential to happiness, assured that no person can boast of the enjoyments of civil liberty whose conduct is not consistent with the interests of their fellow citizens, separately considered. These people are generally, and indeed properly, denominated patriots—the most honorable appellation a freeman can enjoy.

The qualifications of a patriot appear to vary according to the virtue and intelligence, or the depravity of those who apply the epithet. The principles of a true patriot are always essentially the same. No man can be called a patriot—a friend to his country, who is indifferent to its honor or careless about its representation. No people can call themselves virtuous, who would aid or assist any man into an office of trust, or place of distinction, or who would appoint him to make laws for the government of his country, while the candidate for office was known by them to be a living example of the most depraved and pernicious practices, and the most demoralizing conduct—a man who would influence the old to neglect, and the young the ridicule and despise the sacred ordinances of religion—and, perhaps, while destitute of the ordinary qualifications of a gentleman, would be found arrayed in the coarse garb of broad vulgarity. Such a man may have been—may yet be admitted to honor; but if he were to offer himself a candidate in this district, I believe there is not wanting virtue sufficient among the people, promptly to reject him. No fictitious merit can surely impose upon the public, while such a man would exhibit before them the credentials of his impotence, for he who is a vile slave to his passions, should not be made their leader.

It is then highly necessary, that every man who approaches the polls, should do so with as sincere a desire to promote his own and the public good, with as pure an intention, as if it was a sacred ordinance. He should discharge from his heart all malice: he should not form an estimate of any candidate by the standard of local or petty prejudices. The principal subject of enquiry should be competency and integrity, honor and respectability. Our representatives should not be what is called cunning men. Such have no honest intentions or good principles. An honest, sober, sensible, religious, or at least moral, and unambitious man should always have a place in your regard. Talents should be encouraged for the honor of our country; but no consideration should permit us to forego, in our choice of representatives, that respect which their character and conduct will always reflect on those who appoint them to the legislative

of our status and remember, it depends on you to say whether our section of this state, by a representation of competent men, will maintain its political influence in our assembly, **PRO BONO PUBLICO.**

For the Washington Whig.  
TO MR. DANIEL BURT.  
Oct. 2, 1821.

Sir: Your reply to the letter I wrote time ago, addressed you, having this day reached me, I am induced further to trouble you, for the sake of reminding you that you have entirely lost sight of our original controversy. I propose therefore to exhibit the real state of the question, and follow your example in submitting the whole to the decision of the serious and candid.

The affair now stands thus—An oration was delivered before the inhabitants of Fairfield on the 4th of July last, and afterwards published in the newspaper. That oration appearing to me full of "exaggerated statements and unfounded inferences," I endeavored to point out to you its improprieties. The language I used towards the orator was plain and somewhat severe, because he appeared to me to deserve it; that I have employed towards you and the inhabitants of Fairfield has been uniformly respectful, because I felt what I endeavored to express. I have unequivocally asserted that every one of Mr. Thomson's statements is exaggerated and false, and appealed to the laws for the proof. Neither he nor you have ventured to contradict me, nor have you even attempted to palliate or explain so remarkable a circumstance. The conclusion, therefore, seems inevitable that I am correct.—Yet you still shut your eyes to the truth, and complain of me for the strong noon-day lights in which I have presented you. You accuse me of wishing to calumniate the people of Fairfield, because I have exposed their orator. Surely you do not consider them responsible for his misstatements. The question is not whether the government be not in some respects extravagant, and should not therefore be complained of, but whether some better subject might not be selected for the theme of an anniversary oration, and more especially whether the orator ought not at least to confine himself to the truth.

As to your manner of addressing me, I shall no farther notice it than to observe I am sorry you carry your admiration of Mr. Thomson so far as to adopt his very exceptional language. It is an old maxim, that there is no disputing with tastes; so I shall not quarrel with yours. The inconsistency of human nature is a subject of daily remark; you began with complaining of my intemperate manner, and have ended with a specimen of your abilities at every crimination much beyond any thing I can aspire to.

Who, or what I am, can in no way affect the merits of our dispute. I might perhaps have thought that my name would have carried some authority with it, had I not observed how little weight is added to a printed paper even by the much more respectable signature of Daniel Burt. Should accident ever discover to you my real name and character, you will probably acknowledged that your conjectures have been wide of the mark; that you have much mistaken my motives; and that I have much better opportunities of appreciating your character and that of your fellow-citizens, than it is possible you can have of understanding mine.

A REPUBLICAN.

For the Washington Whig.  
Messrs. J. Clarke & Co.—

A war of words has been carried on for some time between "A Republican," "A Fairfield Republican," and "The republicans of Fairfield"—Being myself a republican, and entitled to every name that designates a lover of his country, I have a right to put in a word. I am puzzled to determine upon which side to array myself. I cannot tell precisely what object either have in view. I am somewhat afraid to offer myself as Squire to the *knights* Republican; he is too fond of *breaking lances*—the assistance of a grave companion would be of service to him—he

is evidently a youth, and did not belong to the balux of republicans in 1798. A little experience will enable him to turn the talents which he manifestly possesses to the advantage of himself and country. All parties to this controversy appear to me to be afraid to come out fully, and explain their object. They seem dissatisfied with public matters, and yet are afraid to speak out. We, the republicans of '98, did not act thus—We made known our complaints, and through the medium of our votes redressed them. If any well-founded complaint exists at this time, against those who rule over us, the same remedy is at hand.

Mr. Thomson, in his oration, took occasion to complain of the expenditures of the national government, and objected to the measures adopted for the increase of the navy. A Republican can answer, and writes a great many fine things about, and in favor of a large navy. If the first intends to say we can do without a navy, he is mistaken—If the other intends to recommend the increase of the navy, at the rate and expense bestowed upon it for years past, I cannot consent to it. I do not think it politic to borrow money to build a navy, fortifications, or any thing else—*let us pay as we go*.

I recollect very well, in '97-8-9, when the federalists passed laws authorizing the President to contract for the building a few vessels, and appropriated at sundry times about two millions of dollars for the purpose—altho' it was alleged there was good reason to apprehend a war with France; yet we republicans complained very much of the expense, and thought we could do without a navy. My republican brethren of Fairfield no doubt well recollect the opposition we then made to the increase of the navy—to standing armies—to the increase of the national debt—to taxes and the gag-law.

Our navy at this time consists of upwards of 80 vessels—all but six of them have been built by the republicans. Notwithstanding the wars with the Indians and the monies expended, in quelling two insurrections in Pennsylvania—in the transactions with the Barbary powers, and the great expenses occasioned by the dispute with France, the national debt increased but little, if any, during the administration of the general government by the federalists.

On the first of January, 1800, the public debt amounted to \$76,651,820 30 cents.

On the first of January, 1812, it was reduced to \$45,154,189.

The national debt at this time amounts to about 95 millions of dollars; increase in eight years, near 50 millions.

These are hints for republicans—reflect upon them.—I am  
A REPUBLICAN OF 1798.

**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 Sealey, Jonathan Dallas, Geo. Souder, Michael Swing, Jas. Clark, & Co.

**Assembly.**

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

**Sheriff.**

Joseph Sheppard, Wm. B. Fithian, Samuel Sealey.

**Coroners.**

Ephraim Bacon, Edmund Sheppard, Ebenezer Sealey, jr., Lorenzo F. Fisher, Joseph Buck, William D. Barrett, Mark Garton, Major Henderson, Enos Woodruff, Auley Lore, David Reed. [Those marked thus (\*) have declined.]

**Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.**

The sale of the Lands of Nathan Newcomb, at the suit of Daniel Parvin, Guardian, &c. is adjourned until Tuesday, the 23d day of October inst. at the house of said Newcomb, on the premises, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at which time and place the said Lands will be sold, by  
JOHN SIBLEY, Former Sheriff.  
October 2.

**To the Uniform Companies of the State of New Jersey**

Several Uniform Companies, in different parts of the State of New Jersey, have agreed to rendezvous in Trenton, on Monday the 26th of October, next, to encamp, and continue together or all that week. They intend to submit themselves to military law, and to drill according to the mode of discipline adopted by the United States Army. The time selected is during the meeting of the Legislature, and it is confidently hoped that this may lead to an improvement in our Military System—It is already ascertained that five Companies will attend at the time above mentioned, and they respectfully invite their brethren in every part of the State to unite with them.—Those who mean to accept this invitation will signify it, without delay, by letter addressed to Gen. Z. ROSSELL, or Major G. D. WALL, Trenton.

It is proper to observe, that Officers and men will pay their own expenses.—It will be a contribution of the liberal and enlightened Militiamen for the hope of improving the Militia System.—Tents and Camp Equipage will be procured for the State—a Commissary will be appointed, who will furnish Rations, &c. at the same price as those paid by the United States.  
\*\* The Editors of the different newspapers in New Jersey, are requested to give this notice a conspicuous place in their respective papers for two weeks.  
October 8—2t

**LIST OF LETTERS**

- Remaining in the Post Office at Bridgeton, N. J. Oct. 1, 1821.
- A.—Jacob Armstrong, (2) Alvin Ayares, Surriage Ayares.
  - B.—Reuben Brooks, Aaron Broad, Nathan Bloomfield, Charles Bonham, Henry Bitters, James Bright, Amos Brown.
  - C.—Jacob Callatter, Edward S. Coor, Hannah Compton.
  - D.—John or Philip Davis, Charles Delany, David Dare, (2) Jonathan Dare, Matilda Davis.
  - F.—Henry Fauver, Henry Francis-co.
  - G.—William Gentry, John Gilmore, Joseph Golden.
  - H.—William Hann, George Harris, Andrew Hicks, James Harker.
  - J.—Stephen Jones.
  - K.—Richard G. Kendall (2).
  - L.—Library Company, (3) Jacob Loper, David Lumme.
  - M.—William A. Merri, (2) Henry More, Mary N. Marsh, Philip D. Malob, Priscilla More, Mark Murry, William Montgomery.
  - O.—James Ogden.
  - P.—Sarah Paul.
  - R.—John F. Randolph.
  - S.—Lewis Sippkins, Lemuel Stoms, Jacob Shall, Abraham Shall, Jeremiah Shall, John Sealey, Sarah Shaw.
  - J.—Samuel O. Tazewell.
  - W.—David Wallen, Ebenezer Westcott, Daniel Woodruff, Elizabeth Ware, Rachel Willis.

**CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.**  
October 8—4t

**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 THURSDAY,**  
The 28th day of November next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

**A Dwelling House and Farm,**  
Situated on the south side of the main road leading from Bridgetown to Roadstown. Containing about twenty or thirty acres, late the property of John Thompson, deceased, joins Lands of Mason Mulford, William Sheppard, and John Stilas.  
Conditions made known on the day of sale.  
her  
**MARTHA THOMPSON,**  
mark. Executrix.  
October 8—ts

**Notice.**  
PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue,  
**ON MONDAY,**  
The 10th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, a Blacksmith's Shop and Lot of Ground, joining Elias P. Seeley, Esq.—Also a Lot of Woodland in Russel's Neck, joining Thomas Woodruff and others, containing about five acres.  
Conditions at Sale.  
**RENEER CARR,**  
Oct. 8—4t Administrator.

**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

**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 Smith Bowen, 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 Mustel and others, said to cont. in 119 acres, 36 of which is Meadow, and the residue cleared Land and Woodland, late the property of Matthias Miller, deceased.  
Conditions made known at time of sale.  
**JAMES DARLEY,**  
**MATTHIAS MILLER,**  
Adm'rs. de bonis non.  
Oct. 1—4t

**NEW EDITION OF THE**  
**Presbyterian Confession of Faith.**  
**ANTHONY FINLEY,**  
N. E. corner of Chestnut 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.**  
WHAT 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 & James Black, his mark.  
Cuth & 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 Gillispie, gardener, at the corner of Pine and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, will find her. Oct. 1—4t

**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:  
No. 1. A Lot of Fork Meadow, containing four kn and half acres.  
2. A lot of Cedar Swamp on Menatico, containing sixteen acres.  
3 to 15. Thirteen lots of Arable and Pasture Land, from half an acre to fourteen acres each, in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, and on the road to Facequire's corner; all in good fence, and several well watered.  
16. A large Barn and Lot adjoining the store house lot.  
17. The Store House and Lot at the corner of the streets—an excellent stand for retailing and wood business.  
18. A House and Lot on the main street, north of the store house lot.  
19. A House and Lot adjoining the above and C. Rambo.  
20. A tract of Bush Land in the township of Deerfield, on the straight road to Millville, adjoining Jonathan Dare and others, containing 12 1/2 acres.  
21. A House and Lot above Laurel Hill on the main street, adjoining John Perry and Mrs. Reeves, containing 1-4 acre.  
Seized as the property of Ebenezer Sealey and others, defendants, and sold at the suit of David Sheppard, and Abigail his wife, complainants.  
Sale to commence precisely at 1 o'clock P. M.  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
Bridgeton, Aug. 4, 1821—Sept. 10

**FOR SALE.**  
THE TIMBER on about five hundred acres Land, in the township of Down, generally known by the name of the Bennett Property; distant from one to two miles from Newport. Enquire of  
**Wood & Bacon,**  
Greenwich, 8mo. 8th, 1821.  
Aug. 13—tt

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

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

**NOTICE.**  
The last Legislature of this State, by an act to re-arrange the boundaries of the lower part of the township of Bridge, 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—tt

**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 McLong, Luncheon, 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 Isiah Christian, Jonathan Sculland others, containing fifteen acres, with a large two story HOUSE on the premises.  
**ELIAS HAMP,**  
Administration.  
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 Blizard, Daniel Bizard and others—said to contain 55 acres more or less together with sufficient property to satisfy the demand I hold against the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Eckman, and taken in execution at the suit of Jester Dragston and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.  
Bridgeton, Aug. 20th, 1821—Sept. 24

**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

**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—tt

**LAND FOR SALE.**  
BY virtue of a decree of the Orphan's 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 Down, all the right of David Page, deceased, to a certain tract of Land, adjoining lands of Henry Shaw, Geo. Bateman and others, and supposed to contain twenty acres more or less.  
Conditions made known at sale, by  
**HENRY SHAW, Adm'r.**  
Sept. 3—10t

**Dissolution of Partnership.**  
The Subscriber having purchased the right, title and interest of his late partners, trading under the firm of MILLER & CO. the partnership is consequently dissolved. If any persons have claims against the late firm, they will please present them for settlement; and all persons indebted are requested to make payment to THOMAS B. WOOD, at the Franklin Glass Works, who is duly authorized to receive the same.—The business will be continued as heretofore, by  
**DANIEL H. MILLER,**  
Malaga, July 25th, 1821  
Sept. 10—3tt

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...

Ordered, That all persons having claims under the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits...

Ordered, That each claimant shall declare, in his said memorial...

Ordered, That when this Board shall adjourn to day, it will adjourn...

Ordered, That a copy of these proceedings be published by the Secretary...

Those Editors, who are authorized to publish the laws of the United States...

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

Having for several years, as driver of the Stage carried the Washington Whig...

CHEAP SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS, COLLAR & WHIP MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Bridgeton and the public...

DRY GOODS. THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public...

Cape May Orphans' Court. TERM OF AUGUST, 1821. Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esqrs. Judges.

ORDERED, on application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. Administrator to the estate of Joseph Norbery, deceased...

By order of the Court, JEHU TOWNSEND, Clerk.

New Establishment. C. P. WAYNE, has Removed from Market and Front street...

LOOKING GLASSES. In Gilt, Mahogany, and other Frames, suitable for Mantel, Pier, or Toilette.

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.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH, Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL, Or, Nature's Grand Restorative, Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills. WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FERVER &c

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth. RECOMMENDED BY DR. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable...

By the President of the United States.

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

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

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...

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States...

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

At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships...

At the same place, on the third Monday in October next, for the sale of twenty-two townships...

Six Cents Reward. RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Thursday evening, the 16th inst. my apprentice boy, to the farming business...