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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. He 'is always keen, always good natured, and seasons his poetry with so much real wit, that even the gentlemen in cannot choose but laugh. In these dry times we must not refuse our read ers the opportunity of indulging in the innocent merriment which the follow ing lines, copied from the Evening Post, will afford.

AN ADDRESS, For the opening of the New Theatre, to be spoken by Mr. Ollif.

Ladies and Gentlemen,

Entighten'd as you are, you all must know Our play-house was burnt down some time

Without insurance-Twas a famous blaze; Pine fun for firemen, but dull sport for plays, The proudest of our whole dramatic corps Such warm reception never met before. It was a woful night for us and ours,

Worse than dry weather to the fields and flowers, The evening found us gay as summer's lark Happy as Sturgeons in the l'appan sea:

The morning-like the dove from Noah's ark. As homeless, houseless, innocent as she. But-thanks to those who ever have bee

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 rebuilf, inside and outside, nearly carv'd and gilt, With best of paint and canvass, lath and

and J The Lord bless B-

As an old coat, from Jenning's patent screw,

Comes 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

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 at least a dozen of the old-So is our new house better than its brother Its roof is painted yellower than the other, It is insur'd at three per cent, 'gainst fire, And cost three times as much, and is six

Tis not alone the house-The prompter's clothes

inches higher.

Te all quite new-so are the fiddler's bow The supernumeraries are new shav'd New drill'd, and all extremely well behav'd, (They'll each one be allow'd (I stop to mention).

The right of suffrage by the new Conven-

We've some new thunder, several new plays And a new splendid carpet of green baize, So that there's nought remains to bid u

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

Whether for morals, charity, or eating, 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 ste od on her last legs, Reviv'd her hopes?-the speech of H-M---s.

what proves our country learned, wise and happy?

s address to the Phi Beta Kappa. What has convinced the world that we have men

Birst with the sword, the chissel, brush and pen

Shaming all English Authors, men or mudams?

The Fourth of July speech of Mr. A -Yes-if our managers grow great and rich, And players prosper-let them thank my speech.

And let the name of Olliff proudly go

For the Washington Whig. JOHN GRISCOM

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 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. He seems to be quite in a passion against hireling clergy. If Charles Webster has done wrong, chastiae him, Hut pray what has other clergymen done to excite his displeasure? Hireling clergy .. Is not the church of Christ called. his vineyard? And does it not want much cultivation? And who but the clergy does the owner of the vineyard employ for the principal labour? And does Christ ex pect the laborers to cultivate his vineyard for nothing? Did Friend Hicks ever read the 20th chapter of Matthew? Does nut Christ "hire laborers into his vineyard," agreeably to verse first? Clergymen are hired by their benevolent Master Jesus. And let men. who speak contemptuously of hireling clergymen settle their accounts with the Lord of the vineyard, who hires. them, and who punctually pays them.

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. He seems well acquainted with the Pharisees. But I wonder if he ever became acquainted with the poor widow that cast two mites into the treasury, even all her living"? Did our Lord condemn the treasurer for receiving the two mites? Did he not commend the poor widow? And I believe Christ will commend and reward those poor and pi ous women on Long Island, for the cent a week they pay towards educatng prous young men for the ministry. Elias has Lard himself open to just and severe strictures. But I will spare they peruse its contents, they will hardhim, as I feel in good bumor.

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 men not only more interesting and Societies." If he will prove this by more edifying than those of profunc Societies." If he will prove this by arguments and facts, I will join him in opposition to these societies.

He has "declared often in public and private, that the Bible is the best of books." Mow I ask, how it can be worse than gambling and horse-racing tu put this best of books into the hands of the most happy and consoling effects of thousands who are too poor to purchase them?

give a Bible to any poor widow who informed that in another quarter of very much wanted one, but had riot a the honse were two Americans. One cent to give I believe he would, especially it the woman was a member of his societg. Well, this is just what Bible ! ocieties are doing. On what of his sufferings; and on my inquiring principee, then, are Bible Societies whether he had a Bible, his counte-

tion; I concluded that he was so excited with passion, and blinded with prejudice, that he needs "to be made over again and another vessel" a much as Charles Webster.

But hear what John Griscom has to say in tavor of Bible Societies;

"In seconding the motion for the acceptance and p inting of the Report, I would gladly excuse myself from occupying a single minute of the time of the meeting, conclous as I am of its importance, and of the very superior qualifi-cations of others to illustrate, by eloquence and argument, the important neme which has brought us together.-But on this antiversary occasion, who that consents to take the smallest part in its dulies, can avoid at least to offer He knows that if he plant not, neither

idences of success con is ed only in contains the only authentic record of having awakened the minds of a few in- the immediate government of the Al-dividuals; in one of the obscure alleys I mighty over a people chosen for the of this city, to a just sense of their mor- display of his sacred attributes!-the al and spiritual condition; or if it were only authentic record of the prophets no other than having cheered, by the and prophecies which foretold the adconsolations of Divine truth, the inhab-itants of a single hamlet beyond the thentic record of the nativity; life, and mountains, who would not regard in crucifizion of the blessed Redeemer; the final balancing of his earthly acample offset against the few hours, or precepts comprising, independently the few dollars, which this service has of their divine authority, the purest cost him? I may appeal to the experi- and most sublime system of ethics ence of numbers in this assembly, which the world has ever beheld;—the whether their can be, in the whole cir-only authentic record of the lives and cle of human sensations, an emotion deeds of his immediate Apostles, and more pure and exalted than that which of their invaluable writings. Can any results from having been instrumental, believing Christian refuse then, to sanc under Divine Providence, in infusing tion the diffusion of this important the joys of religious hape, and in tur- book? Can he refuse to countenance many the streams of Christian consular any well directed effort to place it in tion into minds desolate of this enjoy- the possession of all who can read, nay ment? Such is the reward of all those, of all who can listen and understand? of whatever denomination, who, clothe Can he, for a moment, hesitate to use ed with the spirit of the Gospel, carry his own endeavors to take it, in the its invaluable precepts into the cetta- simple form in which it was left by the ges of the mourner; or pour them out at inspired penman, and cast it abundantthe bed-side of the afflicted; or press ly on the waters, and confidently subthem, with successful effort, upon the mit its eventual operation to the spirit attention of those who are careless of of truth and the providence of God? I am well aware, that there are many professing Christians, and among them aim of Bible associations. Your la bours are in perfect accordance with those of every Christian Minister, of every pious parent, of every philan-thropic citizen. Your object is to send, throughout the world, the message of salvation to mankind-to place in the hands of human beings the written evidences of that grace and love which are alone competent to their redemption. You wish not only to call the attention of the ignorant to the proofs of that marvellous dispensation which was ushered into the world with the songs of angels; but you wish to convince them, by the contents of the sacred volume, of obligation's they are under to lead a life of holiness and virtue. You desire to prove to them, from the volume of this book, that in the spiendour of the city, as well as in the wilderness of nature, the heart of man is the temple of the living god; and you hope, that, when the attention is once awakened to this sublime and all important truth, the minds of men will he more open to the recention of the benign precepts of the Author of our salvation.

the printed word, convey that grace and unction which will reveal treasures of the heart, and implant 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 subects. If, as mere matter of history, ly fail to perceive that its character is peculiar, and its claims upon them more selemn than those of any other book. As biography merely, they will find the lives of its holy men and wohistory, but exhibiting such proofs of the Divine government and of the so lemmty of the Divine law, as will naturally awaken some serious reflection, some compunctuous visitings, some virtuous resolves. Do not your reports, your correspondence, your various decuments, abound with instances of the gilts you have bestowed? I shall not forget an instance which fell un-Would not Friend Hicks himself hospital in the south of France, I was of them I found to be a seaman from nance bespoke the grateful sensations worse' than gambling and horse-racing? of his heart, as he pointed to the book Alter I read Friend Hicks' product on the shelf beside him. This book I found was a present from one-of the Bible Societies of this city. As a constant memento of the kindness and sympathy of his countrymen, it was a source of pleasure—but in the hour of affliction, it had doubtless yielded him

"You cannot, it is true, along with

consolations of a higher nature. Itis, 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. He knows that the sun and rain are of celestial origin. He knows that 'it is God that giveth the increase.' his congratulations to his fellow mem- shall be gather fruit. Is it not enough posing principles of belief-yet all re-tiquant and Council of treend, recess anali ne British 14096 16 it 201 enough 1 kwing Prinsiples

bers of the Bible Societies, on such ev- for us to know that the sacred volume ferring to the example and with other professors in the great obfew considerations I have just adverted to, have ever, in my estimation, appeared to furnish satisfactory and suficleat reasons for the union of all Christians, as far as practicable, in this procure it, or to hesitate in offering it even to those who are careless of its reception, merely because we cannot accompany it with that grace which can alone revealits doctrines to the heartwhat is this but to distrust that Providence which sends its rain upon the just and the unjust-whose wind bloweth where it listeth-whose Spirit meets with the transgressor in ways that he new riot of? When the mind has become once awakened to a just sense of its spiritual interests, can there be any habitual practice more likely to fan the sacred fire, than the diligent perusal of the Holy Scriptures? Among what people, it has repeatedly een asked; do we find the most universary proofs of moral and intellectual greatness? In what countries, on what favoured spot, either in the old or the new world, is good faith beween man and man-is domestic felicity-is the decent observance of the Sabbath—are all the endearing charities of life most conspicuous and flour ishing? Is it not precisely in those countries where the Bible is a family book? Contemplating, therefore, the intrinsic excellence of that spirit which planted the establishment of Bible So-

> age when such a spirit pervades and is pervading the christian world. "But there is another feature in Bi ble institutions which has ever appear ed to me of a most important character: I mean the union which they pro duce between Christians of all denum. inations. Here the Sectarian, of whatever rank, consents to lay down-not the peculiarities of his faith and doc--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 coldnesand formality, that repulsive distrust and jealousy which renderhim 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 na-

cieties-of that devotion to the cause

of order, truth, and righteousness, which, I verily believe, is the princi-

ple which sustains and animates them,

we may surely deem it a subject of just congratulation, that we live in an

"True religion is a social principle its offices and its duties lead to the ex ercise of the benevolent and active vir tues. 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 as sault us under every possible shape, assuming but too often and too succes-fully the guise of virtue. To guard a gainst the deceptions and prejudices to which we are thus exposed—preju dices which education too often rivet upon us requires all the energies of reason, and every incentive to benevolent feeling which Providence has plated in our way. It has pleased he rend is not less than seven Irish miles of Almighty in his inscrutable we ome to permit the Christian world have been been they will extend is not less than seven Irish miles of the public paragraphs respectively contrariety of doctrine and up waited in that city. The Lord Lieuw.

of a meek and crucified Repurpose these wooderful 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 frailies of our nature, it is within the designs of the universal and boundful Parente that they should hold out to us a perpetual and solemn injunction in the exercise of Chartry and Love? This injunction is indeed abundently enforce, ed in al nost every page of the Evan-gelical history. However adverse and discordant the dogmas of sectaries, all must agree that this alone, is the tem-per of the Christian-that without the clothing of Charity and Love, the hadge of true discipleship is absolutely wanting. What is there, then, that can there be more likely to dispose the hearts of Christians to the embrace of this sacred and characteristic feeling. than a union of all sects in a cause in which all have a common interestthe extension of the Kingdom of our Lord and master—the one Christ— the one only Shepherd of his flock and family? On this broad but safe ground we may all meet and join strength to strength. In this communion of mind jects of Bible, Associations. But the and heart-in this exercise of Christian sympathy-do we not perceive the film of prejudice to be removed from our eyes, and the contracted senti-ments of an exclusive interest expand into the soul-enlivening affection of noble and exalted charity. To with- Christian Charity and Love? Were hold the Bible from those that cannot it possible to infuse this spirit into the it possible to infuse this spirit into the hearts of all that profess the name of Christ-could the millions of Christen dom gather together into one wast assembly, and feel the circulation of this cementing influence, how consoling would be its effects upon weeping humanity—banishing the very elements of discord, and converting the bloody arena of guilty passion into the gurden of the Lord, abundant in the fruits of knowledge, peace, and joy! But although these happy effects can never he produced upon such a scale of magnificence, will not every enlightened friend of religion and humanity rejoice in the union of those institutions, which, knowing no motive but the Catholic spirit of the Gospel, tends continually to break down the party walls of dissention, and to bring mankind to an approximation to this glorious issue? Such is the ardour of my hopes, and such my confident belief in the spirit and tendency of Bible Institutions."

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. Such is the wish of one, who is by hirth, one moiety of a

QUAKER:

CONTINUATION OF FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

KING'S VISIT TO TRELAND.

From the National Gazette In looking over a series of the lates London papers, the topic by which, and ter the Queen's decease, we were narticularly attracted, is the King's wisit to Ireland. Those papers contain vastating the preparations made and the feelings excited in regard to the mov mentous occurrence. To judge from their language, all Ireland was agor ou the occasion, and in eager motion towards the capital. Seats in the mail coaches were engaged a week and ten days in advance—the post-horses were exhausted—every heast of draught gue in requisition in the South and North One of the Dublin article articles funs

"From the peculiar character of the Irish people some extraordinary, and distinctive manifestation of their feels ings 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 Castle of Dublin, down to Dunleary, where his majesty is expected to land. Persons are to be stationed at conventent distances to support and pull these

ed an official infimation, by order of the monarch, hat it was his majes hard harbor, and remain there enti the authorities of Dublin should be enblgd to acquaint his mojesty that the were ready to receive him; and that histories what been graciously pleased to accompany arrangement to relieve his failed Urish subjects from the sus-pense and uncertainty of time, which unavoidably attend a sea voyage "

It is annunced that the counties o Ireland were all about to assemble forth. with the prepare addresses to the roy al visiter. In Dublin, one of the largest town meetings ever known there, was held for the purpose of de-termining the nature and adjusting the order of the procession, and multifold ceremonial which were to attend the royal entrance. Protestants and Ca ty in the arrangements of homage. A grand public municipal dinner then took place in honor of the Coronation Thury stewards were appointed, fif-teen of whom were Protestants and fifteen Roman Catholics; and on motion of Mr. O'Connell, a distinguished Catholic, it was resolved that the Ro man 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 fu

ture, take place. The account of the dinner publish ed in the Dublin Patriot, is headed A Bappy Day for Ireland—the number the company amounted to three hundred and thirty—the Lord Mayor was in the chair, and Lord Fingall, the head of the Catholic party, sate as Vice-President. Never was witness ed "more effectual and unrestrained warmth,". The Lord Mayor proposed "George the Fourth," as a bumper torst, with four times four-but, says the circumcler, the loud huzzes and clapping of bands, 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 multi-fully 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 hogsheads of porter Much was afterwards extended to six-Mr. Ellis, the member of Par hament from Dublin, a devoted ministerialist, drank, in the sparkling glass, a lethe to frish disventions, and Mr. O'Connell pronounced an elegant speech, of which the following is, a

passage: has committed his bealth to the care of an Irishmanmany 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 ellected a greater moral miraciethe sound of his approach has allayed the dissentions of years."

We shall proceed to quote some paragraphs of the remarks of the Irish editors, on the eventful juncture. ca, will read the report of this unan imity with astonishment, only to be equalled by their pleasure. Who could shopose, three months ago, that the most violent of the Catholics, and the most violent of the Protestants, should meet in deliberation, and the social

"No king since the revolution has paid a visit to Ireland-No king of Bugiand, has ever visited this country in peace. Great strides have been al-ready taken to allay faction—to re-move prejudices—to diminish feuds—veral columns with a description of to conculate—greater than all the ex-ertions 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 hilacity 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 sceptie of this empies, has done so much for Ireland as George IV. Already has he wrought note 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 receive such welcome, as befits the people, whose enthusiasm is proverbi a), and a king, whose sense of such manifestation is durable as it is lively." "Talk of victories - talk of grandent-of imperial power-of commanding influence among the nations of the world; the first have been achieved by his majesty's arms; the se cund is the lot awarded to freedom. bravery, and victue. But no victory we repeat it again, has been achieved like that which the approach of his accomplished. It is the most glarious t all his conquests-it has tost no

non, who had more bitter recollection to forego-who had more acrimonious prejudices to crush-who, in a word had more to forgive and to forget, that any other in his dominions, were the first to mark their obedience to his ma jesty's desire, and to prove to the roy al 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 ongest cherished prejudices."

"His visit, his very approach has already accomplished titis. He will be met on the shores of his kingdom hy 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 thro are united -- and, loyalty is the basis of

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 trowsers and half boots, black silk handkerchief round his neck, a seal skin travelling cap, with a gold hand, and white silk gloves. When the crowd were pressing round him, he shook hands arid talked with them' indiscriminately. He proceed ed to Dublin without a body guard, as midst an immense concourse of people and without a single policeman on du-ty. The cavalcade having attended his majesty to the Park in Dublio. when about separating from them, he addressed the people with the following speech. [We shall leave our readers form their own opinion of its]

"My Lords and Gentlemen, and my good Feomanry-I cannot express to 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 escort

ing 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 he-ides which, particular circumstances have occurred, known to you allof 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 day of my life. I have wished to visit youthe day it first beat, I have loved Ire-This day has shown me that I am beloved of my Irish subjects. -Rank, station, honors, are nothing; hu! to feel that I live in the hearts of in Irish subjects, is, to me, the most ex alted happiness.

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

The king's public entry into Dublin was the most brilliant pageant eve witnessed there. A splendid proces sion having arrived at the Park, the king entered an open carriage, drawn by 8 heautiful herses, led by his grooms. attended by a numerous train of foot men in magnificent liveries, he was dressed in full military uniform, deco rated with the order and ribbon of Si the parade through the city.

THE WHIS.

BRIDGETON, MONDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1821.

We earnestly recommend to our

readers a perusal of John Griscoms? 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 leader. 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 dys

That portion of them who were frish [received by as from a gentleman live jour state legislature, as well as for o ing on the Janiata, it appears that the ther officerator more or less muldic in t was on that river, and also on the portance. As the time of earlies Susquehanna, exhibits the appearance when parties are no longer known and of Hospitals rather than the abodes of when the principal qualineation for of health. Millersburgh, on the Susque lice is an honest zeal for public good, hanna, is represented to be sickly al- and the confidence of a virtuous and most beyondidescription, there being enlightened public, so it may be a lew, if any families exempt. The wri harmless effort on my part to offer a terudds, that the abundant rains which lew remarks on the occasion for the had continued to fall for many days, consideration uf my: fellow citizens, (this was about the 26th ult.) gave some previously to their giving their votes hopes of a change in the state of the for those whom it may be their wish to atmosphere, and promised a restora- elect to the particular offices which are tion 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 rest- 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 clerk of the county-the other is alreads 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 leas exceptionable-

Council-Ebenezer Seeley, E.q. Assembly-Win. B Ewing, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, John Lagring, June. Sheriff- Wm. R. Fithan.

A VOTER

The following tickets will be sup ported by many friends of economy: Council James D. Westcott, Esq. Assembly - Geo. Sonder, Dr. Was Ewing, Lucia- Q. C. Eimer, Esq.

Council-James D. Westcott, Esq. Assembly - Gen John Sibley, Dr. William B. Ewing, Lucius Q. C. El- jour grievances, to a general and local ner, E.g.

Sheriff-Wm. R. Fithian.

COMMUNICATED.

The following ticket is recommend ed 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 ownship from ruting the whole.

Council-Rhenezer Sceley, Esq. Assembly-John Lanning, jr. Ed mund Shappard, Samuel Seeley. heriff - Wm. R. Fithian.

For the Washington Whig. Messrs. Printers-

The election for our representafives in council and assembly is close in judgment on their own follies, they at hand, but I de not see any thing in endeavor to find an excuse for them in your paper on she subject, except Mr. some object whom shey make a scape Socwell's good reasons for declinion. 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 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 dom know a happy medium, and are 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 least a fourth lower than they were. I 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. Clarke & Co.

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 receivdi honors and rises to Tame, he reels within 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 gleries in their celebrity, and is proud to associate their birth place with that of his own. This very laudable its constitution-its laws-its governspirit is inherent in the breast of ever~ virtuous man, and never fails to society, and lead a pation to greatness, if it were not counteracted by the in fluence of the intriguing-the impositions of meritless aspirants after distinctions, arid the perversion of good principles through the diffusion of falsehood.

The proportion of virtue to be found

in our representatives, is a sure crite-

rion by which we may judge of how

much dwells in the people. - There is nothing more certain than that the vir tue of a whole community is equal to are willing to account themselves less virtuous than others, and all are desi- pellation a freeman can enjoy. rous to class themselves in a higher rank of excellence than their neigh bors. 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 ano ther, 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 point of view, depends on ourselves. Bot it is the misfortune of many good men, who, no doubt, have an earnest desire to see the happiness and wel fare of their fellow citizens promoted sud who feel an extreme of eagerness for its accomplishment, to commence the work in the ardor of their zenl; and after they have made some progress arid have found their plans meffectual, to begin for the first time to examine the grounds bver which they have been travelling, with a view todiscover their failure. Such men as these are generally most c lamorous agains the errors into which their own conduct has brought them; but unwilling to sit 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 former errors, if I may so speak, by

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. salaries and their own pay, and the They grow upon us as we indulge in consequence is, that our taxes are at them in the same manner as we accomplish ourselves in our professionthink that when assembly men do wrong by a continual, recurrence to the same we ought to change them; but when practices. That which at one time recoives our approbation hay, by a slight of mind, become obnoxious to us, and obtain our most unqualified dislike .blood no tears—no enferrings.

His Msjesty repulmended con sentery and fall fevers on the Juniata Our augual election will take place from persons whose negative merit and conduct will always reflect on those chilation and barmony to his people.— and sugarehanna rivers. By a letter in a few days for representatives to plausible manners enable them to see who appoint them to the legislative.

duce an Proof the peaceful e of content, as it were by stealth, which leave no con ness of its approach, and at the same time keeps us pleased with the agent who involve us in this unhappiness.

While these political disquierodes en crease, 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 hy. pocrite, 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, should be the duty of all to remove it. and the best way to perform this dury 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 ment, and every thing connected with the interests not only of the country produce the most salutary effects in at large, but especially of that portion of it in which they immediately reside. These people, by habits of reflection, inspired by motives of benevolences 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, as sured that no person can boast of the enjoyments of civil liberty whose comduct is not connistent with, the interests of their fellow citizens, separately considered. These people are gener the virtue of all its parts. 'No people rally, and indeed properly, denominated patriots the most honorable ap

The qualifications of a patriot app pear to vary according to the virtue and intelligence, or the depravity of those who apply the epithet. The prins riples of a true patriot are always es sentially the same, No man can be called a patriot—a friend to him country, who is indifferent to its hone or careless about its representations No people can call themselves virtue ous, 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 person nicious practices, and the most demos ralising conduct-a man who would influence the old to neglect, and the young the ridicule and despise the say cred ordinances of religion-and, perhaps, while destitute of the ordinary qualifications of a gentleman, would be tound arrayed in the coarses garb of broad vulgarity. Such a manamay have heen-may yet be admitted to honore 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 hims No fictitious merit can surely impose on the public, while such a man would Thibit before them the credentials of ile impotence, fur he who is a vile lave to his parsiona, should not be made their leader.

It is then highly necessary, that every man who approaches the polls, last year, and I will give you good patriotism, they generally amend their 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 the commission of a tenfold worse a sacred ordinance. He should distransgression. Such men as these selcharge from his heart all malice: he should nut 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 bave 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 retransition of circumstances, or change gard. Tulents should be encouraged for the honor of our country; but no consideration should permit us to fore-The tone of our feelings and senti- go, in our choice of representatives, ments is, however, frequently taken that respect which their character and

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. Oot. 2, 1821.

Sir. Vour reply to the letter I some 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 endeasored to point out to you its improprieties. The language I used towards the grator 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; por have you even attempted to palliate or explain so remarkable a circumplance. The conclusion, therefore, rems inevitable that I am correct.-Wet you still shut your eyes to the frath, 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 apator. Surely you do not consider thein responsible for his misetatements. The question is not whether the gov erement be not in some respects extra-Jagant, and should not therefore be somplained of, but whether some bet ter subject might not be selected for the theme of an anniversary oration, and more especially whether the oratar sught not at least to confine himself to the truth.

As to your manner of addressing me, I shall no farther notice it than to abserve I am sorry you carry your admigation of Mr. Thomson so far as to adopt his very exceptionable language. Itis 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 engry 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 papereven by the much more respectable nature of Doniel Burt. Should accident ever discover to you my real name and character, you will probably acknowledge that your conjectures acknowledge that your conjectures Trenchard. jr. * George Souder, John have been wide of the mark; that you Sibley, Edmund Sheppard, Clark Henbave much mistaken my motives; and derson, Nathan Leake, Amos West-that I have much better opportunities of appreciating your character and Clark, John Chatten, John Ogden, jr. that of your fellow-citizens, than it is John Lanning, ir. Samuel Seeley, Ebepossible you can have of understanding mine.

A REPUBLICAN.

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

A war of words, has been carried on fer 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 knight Republicans he is too fond of breaking at which time and place the said lances—the assistance of a grave com-Lands will be sold, by JOHN SIBLEY, Pormer Sheriff. Proion would be of service to him - ho

it depends on you to say whether our to the pralanx of republicans in 1798. A little expanience will enable him to possesses no the advantage of himself and country. All parties' to this controversy appear to me to be afraid to or all that week. come out fully, and explain their ob init themselves to military law, and to leet. They seem dissatisfied with public according to the mode of discitling matters, and yet are afraid to speak Army. The time selected is during not act thus - We made known our is confidently hoped that this may lead complaints, and through the medium to an improvement in our Military of our votes redressed them. If any yell-founded coinplaint 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 governmetit, and objected to the 'measures adopted for the increase of the navy. A Republi cun answers, 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 cannbt consent to it. I do not think it politic to borrow money to build a navy, fortifications, or any thing else — & mes pay as we go

I recollect very well, in '97.89, 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-althoit was alleged there was good reason o apprehend a war with Prance; yet we republicans camplained very much of the expense, and thought we could do without 'a nayy. 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 an. wards 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 3the 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 \$76,631,820 SO 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 mil-

These are hints for republicansreflect upon them .- I am-A REPUBLICAN OF 1798.

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

NOMINATIONS

Council.

Timothy Elmer, * Jas. D. Westcott Ehenezer Seeley, Jonathan Dollas, Geo Souder, Michael Swing, Jas. Clark.

Assembly. Wm. Sheppard. (Hopewell) Howell of sale. P. Watson, Richard L. Wood, Lucius Q. C. Elmer. William B. Ewing, John

nezer Seeley.* Sheriff. Joseph Sheppard, Wm. B. Fithian,

Joseph Fun. Samuel Secley. Coroners. Edmun Ephraim Bacon, Edmund Sheppard, Ebenezer Seeley, jr. Lorenzo F. Fis-ler, Joseph Buck, William D. Barrett, Mark Gartori, Major Henderson, Enos Woodruff, Auley Lore, David Reed.

[Those marked thus (*) have de-clined.]

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,

October &

youngle of our states and remainbor. To evidently a youth, and did not belong 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 Frenton, on Monday the 26th of october next, encamp, and continue together all that week. They intend to sodout. We, the republicant of '98, did the meeting of the Legislature, and it five Companies will attend at the time above mentioned, arid they respectfully invite their brethren in every part of the State to unite with thein .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 !be Officers and men will pay their own exences.-It will be 3 contribution of the liberal and enlightened Militiamen for the hope of improveing, the Militia System .-- Tents and Camp Equipage will be procured of the State-a Com-missary will be appointed, who will furnish Rations, &c. atothe same pricer as those paid by the United States

* "The Editors' of the, different newspapers in New-Jersey, are requested to give this notice a conspicu place in their respective papers forttwo weeks.

October 8--21

LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining 112 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, Anos

C .- Jacob Callatter. Edward S. Cone, Hannah Compton, D.—John or Philip Dayis, Charles

Delany, David Dare, (2) Jonathan Dare, Matilda Davis. F .- Henry Fauver, Henry Francis-

G .-- William Gentry, John Gilmore,

Joseph Golden. H - William Hann, George Harris, Andrew Hicks, James Hacker,

J .-- Stephen Jones. K.—Richard G. Kendall (2), L.—Library Company, (3) Jacob

Loper, David Lummice. M.-William A. Merrit, (2) Henry More, Mary N. Marsh, Philip D. Ma-lob, Priscilla More, Mark Murry, William Montgomery.

O .- James Ogden. P.-Sarah Pool.

R .- John F. Randolph. Lewis Simpkins, Lemuel Stoms Jacob Shull, Abraham Stull, Jeramian Stull, John Sceley, Sarah Shaw.

J.-Samuel O. Tazewell.
W.-David Walten, Ebenezer
Westcott, Daniel Woodruff, Elizabeth Ware, Rochel Willis.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M. October 8-4t

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Persuent 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 or thirty acres, late the property of ner of the streets—an excellent stand for John Thompson, deceased, joins Lands retailing and wood business. of Mason Mulford, William Sheppard, and John Stiles. do knon

MARTHA MTHOMPSON, Executrix. October 8-ts

Notice.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumber land, 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 Thom-

as Woodruff and others, containing about five acres. Conditions at Sale. REENEER DARE, Administrator. Oct. 8-4t

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 23diday 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. FITHLAN, Sheriff.

Bept. 26 - Oct. 1

NOTICE.

DURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans! Courts of the county of Cumberland, vill be sold at public vendue,

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 🛫 said de

A FARM, Situate in the township of Hopewell, join-ing lands of Lewis Paullin, David Husted and others, said to con. in 119 acres, 36 of which is Meadow, and the residue cleared Land and Woodland, late the property of Matth's Miller, deceased.

Conditions made known at time of sale. JAMES DARLEY MATTHIAS MILLER, Adm'trs. 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 Constitu-tion 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: Toge-ther with the Plan of Government and Dis cipline, as amended and ratified by the General Assembly, at their Session in May, 1821." Price \$1 25 and \$1.
This addition is published under the inspection of the Rev. Des. Neill, Janeway and

Ely, a committee appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, and has their cer-tificate of its authority and correctness. Oct. 1-6w

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE,

THAT we have applied to the Indges 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 insolven

John Davis, Mark Bowen, Richard Deal, William Stewart. John Jones. Peter Smith.

Charles . James, Black, his mark Curff & Smith, Black, his mark. Cumberland Prison, Oct 1, 1822-4w

INFORMATION WANTED.

The wife of Peter O'Donnell, from the town of Letterkenny, in the coun ty 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 Giliaspie. gardener, at the corner of Pine and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, will find her. Oct. 1-4t

Sheriff's Sale.

DY virtue of a west of Fieri Facas, to me directed out of the Court of Chance y 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 Jerman, Laurel Hill, in the county of Cumberland, the following described REAL ESTATE,

In lots to suit purchasers, vizz-No. 1. A Lot of Fork Meadow, contain ng four knd a half across

2. A lot of Cedar Swamp on Menantico.

ontaining sixteen agres.

3 to 15. Thirteen lots of Arable and Pasure Land, from half an acre to fourteen acres each, in the neighborhood of Laurel Hill, and on the road to Facemire's corner ill in good fence, and several well watered.

16. A large Barn and Lot adjoining the store house lot.

17. The Store House and Lot at the cor-

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. and C. Rambo.

20. A tract of Bush Land in the township of Deerfield, on the straight road to Mill-ville, adjoining Jonathan Dare and others, containing fixty acres.

21. A House and Lot above Laurel Hill

on the main street, adjoining John Rerry 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 complainants

Sale to commenae precisely at 1 o'clock, WM. R. FUTHIAN, Shariff. Bridgeton, Aug. 4, 1821—Sept. 10

FOR SALE

THE TIMBER on about five hunred acres Land, in the township of Down, generally known by the name of the Bennett Pproperty; distant from une to two miles from Newport. En

Wood & Bacon. Greenwich, 8mo. 8th, 1821. Ang. 13-ti

FOR SALE, CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL. Also, Bar Iron,

Suitable for Waggon Hoops APRIX TO Thos. Woodruff Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821-2m

NOTICE.

A T the last egislature of this State, part of the township of ants of the lower part of the township of cisgrove, in the county of Salem praying be set off into a new township, to be called Centreville and to be attached to Cumberiand county, was properted to the Assembly, and leave given to bring in a 1) II for that purpose, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the begislature, they first advertising the purport of the bill of month previously in the newspapers of San learned Comberland—Those coherened will. therefore please take notice, that a bill will be accordingly presented on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next. Oct. 1-1m

NOTICE.

HE Partnership heretofore subsisting between the subscribers, under the firm of BROWN & ALLEN, is this day-dissolt of the brown indebted by mutual consent. All persons indebted to the said firm, are requested romake payment to Joseph Brown, who is study interpretation of the brown demands will present them to him for settlement. or settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN. DAVID ALLEN: 55

Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821. Oct. 1-1f

TIMBER FOR SALE.

The subscriber offers for sale; in lots to suit purchasers, the TIMBER on a tract of Woodland, containing up-wards 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 tractals heavily timbered with Hickory, Oak, Poplar, Maple, Ash, &c. and has roads

through it.—Apply to J. FISHER LEAMING, No. 154, Market st. Philada Sept. 24 -6w

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Or-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 McClong, 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 fol-lowing 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.

Sept. 24-4t

Sheriff a Sale.

Administrator.

Dy 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 55 acres more or less together with sufficient property to satisfy the demand I hold against the defendant. Se zed as the property of Joseph H ckmin, and taken in execution at the suit of Jester Dragston and Edmund Slieppard, and to be

WM. R FITHAN, Sheriff,

At the same time and place.

A TRACT OF SALP MARSH,
Situate in the township of Pairfield, joins,
marsh of Jonathan Pare, John Pare and dethers, said to contain 24 acres more or less,
with the remainder of the lands of said defendant.—Seized as the property of Philip Date, and taken in execution at the suit of Benoni Dare, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff,

Bridgeton, Aug. 20th, 1821--- 24

THE SUB-CRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords oak and pine wood, for which generous wages will be given. THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1221-tf

LAND FOR SALE.

Py virtue of a decree of the Orphanse.

Court of the coupty of Cumb rising will be exposed to sale, at public endue, on Monday, the 5th day of November next; be tween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon, at the house lof Henry Shaw, in the township of Downe, all the right of David Page, deceased, to a ceptain track 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. Many.

HENRY SHAW, Adm'r. Sept. 3-101 Dissolution of Partnership.

The Subscriber having purchased the right, title and interest of his later 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 the and all persons is debted. tlement; and all persons, it debted, are requested to make payment to PHO. MAS B. WOOD, at the Franklin Gias Works, who is duly authorized

to receive the same.—The hustness will be continued as heretofore, he DANIEL H. MILLUR Maragar, July 25th, 1821.

Sept. 10—315 Sept. 10-319

Motice to Claimants.

Office of the Commissioners, Washington. 14th June, 1821. 5

The Commissioners, appointed no first the 11th article of the Treaty of Amity, Settlement, and Limits, buween the United States of America and his Catholic Majesty, concluded at Washington, on the 22d day of Feb russy, 1819, to ascertain the full a mount and validity of the claims menty, 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 interes ed will be pleased to take nutice:'

"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 Wash ington, 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 reformed 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, it 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 than the claimant, the memorial to be exhibited must further set forth, when, has become entitled to the amount, or any part of the amount, of the said exhibited by all claimants, must also set forth, and certainly declare, whe ther the claimant as well as any other for whose benefit the claim is prefer red, is now, and at the time when the said claim arose was a citizen of the United States of America—where he ts now, and at the time the said claim grose was domiciliated-and, if any, what change of domiculation 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 pare thereof, hath ever received any, and, if any, what sum of money, or other equivalent or indemnification, for the loss or injury sustained, satis faction for which is therein asked.

"And that time may be allowed to caimants to prepare and file the memorials above mentioned; it is further "Ordered, That when this Board

timber next; at which time it will proceed to decide whether any cemorials which may have been filed with the Secretary, in pursuance of the above or ders, shall be received for examination

Ordered, That a copy of these proey of this Board, in all the public ga cettes in which the laws of the United States are usually printed."

Those Editors, who are authortred to publish the laws of the United FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS States, are requested to insert this no tice 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 2-1103

CHEAP

China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed itis Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. m., and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North third street, where he is now op n-ng, in addition to his former stock, a very ex ensive assortment of

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash process R. I'vndale.

Philadelphia, Sepv 17-36.q

NOTICE.

VING for several years, as driver of the Stage carried the Washington Whig to subscribers in Fairton, Fairfield, Cedarville, Dividing Creek, &c., and in that time heavier are the stage of the control o time having, except in a few instances, re-ceived no compensation for the same, this is to request all those who are in arrears, to come forward and settle, to relieve me from the accessity of calling on them, for the a mounts due.

AULEY LORE. Aug 20-ic

CHEAP SABBLE, BRULE, HARNESS, COLLAR & WHIP

MANUFACTORY

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the critizens of Bridgeton and the public general, that he has established a Manufacture. ceneral, that he has established a Manufactory in the street leading to Larel Hills nearly opposite MBride & Co's. Coach maker's shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the abovementioned 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 proattended to. Cord wood or any kind of produce will be taken in exchang

M. Hart. Hridgeton, Sept. 17-3t

DRY SOODS.

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, hesh supply of GOODS from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which he will pose of at 5 per cent on the cost, for the acceptances.

W.M. S. YOUNG.

Pholad. Sept 17-4-q

Cape May Orphans' Court,

FERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esqu'rs. Judges.

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

On application for the sale of Real Esta e, the said administrator having exhibited to this Court-attested a just and true account of the personal esrate, 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 deceased do appear before this Court The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, required to be October nest, at ten o'clock in the morning, at the Court House, is the morning, at the Court House, is the morning, at the Court House, is the claimant as well as any other and certainly declare, when he claimant as well as any other and the Real Estate of said deceased should not be sold for the payment of the debts and expanses yet unpaid.

ORDERED, on application of Sci

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 he 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 ghali adjourn to day, it will adjourn to and also advertising the same for the Cape May, for the space of two months, like space in the newspaper printed in Bridgeton.

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

New Establishment.

C. P. WAYNE,

Has Removed from Warket and Front street. to the South West corner of .

PHILADELPHIA, WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE,

Very Cheap for Cash, a general assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES.

In Gilt, Mahogany, and ather Program, a ble for Muntel, Pier, or Toilette;

Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tong Also, Brass Andirons, Societa and Tongs, Fenders, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers, Spoons, Razors, Soissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Cofee Mills, Frying Pans, Gridinos, Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Hearth Brushes, Tentania, Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors and Liquor Stands, Plated, Brass and Japanned Candlesticks, Lamps, &c. and a great variety of other articles suitable for

HOUSEKEEPERS.

Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign

DRY GOODS,

BY THE PIECE; -- AMONG WHICH ARE

Cloths and Cassimeres, Bocking Baizes, Clotts and Cassineres, Docards, Daizes, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazetts, Linens, Muslims, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandamoes, Sewing Silk, Pirs, Buttons, &c. &c. &c.

The Editor of the Salem Messenge 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 care of most diseases to which the human body is liable.

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

And for sale at Philadelphia, only, AT TH' PROPRIEEORS', WHOLESILE 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.

Trice One platter and Fifty Cents.

Trice One platter and Fifty Cents.

The Mass proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most volumble nearlicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Conds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough. Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach removing costiveness, sickness at the atomach, head ache, loss of appearite independent of the cure of the public independent of the cure of the public plants. ite, indigestion, &c. &c.

tite, indigestion, &c. &c.

For the Dysenery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, sewere 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 Pulmoney complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, evening the most advanced state; will find immediate relief.

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

In Asthmatic or Con umptive Complaints, hourseness, 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 time Dallar and Fifty Cents. Is confidently recommended, as the most efficients the confidently recommended, as the most efficients make this for the speedy relief and cure of all. Regions complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, fanting si, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secreting introduction dissipated history, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so

and an solutely to the said claiming set forth to this Court that the said
and to to any other and, if any other deceden died seized of real estate in
what person. And in cases of claims
preferred for the benefit of any other
than the claimant, the memorial to be
it is Ordered, That all persons interestablished must further set forth, when,
why, and by what means, such other
than the lands, tenements, here
why, and by what means, such other
than the claimant the memorial to be
it is Ordered, That all persons interestablished must further set forth, when,
why, and by what means, such other
than the claimant the memorial to be
the come entitled to the amount of the said
to the total deceden the desonnation of Nervous Disorders, are included every diseases of the most
dangerous kind, and are to various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a destablished must further set forth, when,
why, and by what means, such other
distances the country of Cape May, and praying
the country of Ca

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Rilious Pills. WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL RIGIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FR.

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 salurtary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

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

This is an infaltible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their aliments at certain periods, they posses the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and write they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or two great excitement.

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too conjoususe 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 dict, 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 visid-humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful directic, and as a diaphoretic.

OR. DYO'T here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

A bill of directions accompany each box' of pills, small bores 25 cents, large boxes 50

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

Mahy 5 Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

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

In cases of inveteracy of Ulders, 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 acure is

purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till acure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistuia, White Swelling, Sorie Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, antipax, Scalds, Burns, aiid 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. 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 ports affected becunie 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 teeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores are

from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it shou

Dr. Bobertson's Patent Stomachie Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the mos innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they are all vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently are matic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach warm weather, when billous habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are at a certain revenuality are interesting these completions of the spring and full seasons. a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons such as Intermittent Preventing Appear form Annual Person, desentance and the common of the co

By the President of the United States.

MEREAS in, it is ident of the United
States is unthorized by law to cause section Lands of the United States to be offered for sale;
Therefore, Traines Monnon, Presidence of United States do barrely declare and

the United States, do hereby declare and make known, that public sales for the disposition

make known, that public sales for the trappe-sal (agreeably to law) of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz: At Wooster, in Olio, on the first Monday

At Wooser, in Olio, on the first Monday in June next, for thesale of the thirteen sections of land in the District of Wooser, 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 this next, for the selection for the contract of the selection of the selection

day in July next, for the sale of wenty-seven townships, viz: Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11

1, 2, 6, 7, 8, range 12
1 to 8, ranges 15 and 14.
At the same place, on the third Monday

in August next, for the sale of twenty five

Townships 1 to 8, north of range 15 1 to 7, range 10

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

At Vincemes, in Indians, 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.

of April, 1806.
At Brookville, in Indiana, on the thirs Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty. four townshipe, 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 town.

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

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

Townships 30, 31, 32, and 33, in ranges 7 to S1 and 32, 15

At the soat of government, in the territor

ry of Arkansas, on the third Monday is September next, for the sale of twenty-one Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10 S. in range 19 W.

5 to 10 20 5 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.

any lands which are surveyed in the Unstreet 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 cight, of ranges I and 2 west, and in township six, of range 5 west and sundry other tracts of land in

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 Cheroker

boundary line, which have not been hereto-fore offered for sale. At Tuscaloosa, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of tweety ty-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 townshins, viz:

Fownships 15, 16, 17, and 19, of range 4E, 15 and 16 15 to 22 1&2W

At the same place, on the third Mondow nusepotembersheviz. for the sale of twenty Founships 15 to 22, of range S west.

22 to 21

At the same place, an the third Monday October nexl, for the sale of twenty one ownships, viz :

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

At the same place, an the third Monday in November next, for the sole of twenty-four

ewnships, viz: l'ownships 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

ownships, viz: Townships 18 to 21, in range 14 west. 15, 16, and 17. 15 to 21 Each sale will commence with the lowest

number of lot or section, township, and range, and proceed in regular numerical on The lands reserved by law for the use of schools, or for other purposes, will as usual

be reserved from sale.

Given undermy hand, at the city of Wash ngton, this 19th day of April, in the year 1821. JAMES MONROE.

By the President, JOSIAH MEIGS,

Commissioner of the Goneral Land Office May 21—11A

Six Cents Reward. AN AWAY from the subscriber, of Thursday evening, the 16th inst. my, rentice boy, to the farming business, named JACOB BOWERS, about 18 years old the hair, thick set. Whoever brings back ad boy, shall receive the above reward, but

charges paid. WILLIAM BACON

Greenwich, Aug. 27-31