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### SELECTED POETRY.

#### DUTIES OF A COUNTRY JUSTICE. BY LANGHORNE.

The social laws from insult to protect,  
To cherish peace, to cultivate respect;  
The rich from wanton cruelty restrain,  
To smooth the bed of penury and pain;  
The hapless vagrant to his rest restore,  
The maze of fraud, the haunts of theft explore;

The thoughtless maiden, when subdued by art,  
To aid, and bring her over to her heart;  
Wild riot's voice with dignity to quell,  
Erbid unpeaceful passions to rebel,  
West from revenge the meditated harm,  
For this fair Justice raise'd her sacred arm;

For this the rural magistrate, of yore,  
Fly honors, Edward, to his mansion bore.  
Be this, ye rural magistrates, your plan:  
Be to your justice, but be friends to man.  
He whom the mighty master of this ball  
We fondly deem, or farcally call,  
To own the patriarch's truth, however loth,  
Holds out a mansion crush'd before the moth.

Frail in his genius, in his heart too frail,  
Born but to err, and erring to bewail,  
Shalt thou his faults with eye severe explore,  
And give to vice one human weakness more?  
Still mark if vice or nature prompts the deed;  
Still mark the strong temptation and the need;

On pressing want, on famine's powerful call,  
At last more lenient let thy justice fall  
For him, who lost to ev'ry hope of life,  
Has long with fortune held unequal strife,  
Known to no human love, no human care,  
The friendless, homeless objects of despair;  
For the poor vagrant feel, while he complains,  
Nor from sad freedom send to sadder chains.  
Alike, if folly or misfortune brought  
Those last of woes his evil days have wrought;

Relieve with social mercy and with mo,  
Dolly's misfortune is the best degree.  
Perhaps in some unspasmodic snore  
The houseless wretch a widow's parent bore;  
Who then, no more by golden prospects led,  
Of the poor Indian begg'd a leafy bed.  
Cold on Canadian hills, or Minden's plain,  
Perhaps that parent mourn'd her soldier slain;

Bent o'er her babe, her eyes dissolv'd in dew,  
The big drops mingling with the milk he drew,  
Gave the sad presage of his future years,  
The child of misery baptiz'd in tears!  
Let age no longer toil with feeble strife,  
Worn by long service in the war of life,  
For leave the head, that time hath whiten'd,  
Bare

To the rude insults of the searchin air,  
Nor bid the knee, by labor harden'd, bend,  
O thou, the poor man's hope, the poor man's friend!  
If, when from heav'n severer seasons fall,  
Fled from the frozen roof and mouldering wall,  
Each face the picture of a winter day,  
More strong than Tenier's pencil could portray;

If then to three resort the shivering train,  
Of cruel days, and cruel man complain,  
Say to thy heart (remembering him who said)  
"These people came from far, and should have bread"

### Miscellaneous Selections.

#### A LUDICROUS ANECDOTE.

A certain major H. a rich planter in the state of Virginia, was famous for his hospitality, and no less noted for the drollery which he practised on strangers, who often lodged at his house. One evening a gentleman passing through that part of the country, was informed of the major's character, and determined to halt there until the next morning. He accordingly stopped, and the humorist received him with unusual politeness. After the tea-table was removed and they had conversed some time on different subjects, the Major asked the traveller if he could dance. The other answered in the negative; but H. pretended to impute this answer to the stranger's modesty, insisted in the politest manner possible that he must certainly be an adept in that accomplishment, and the Major assured him he should be highly gratified in seeing a specimen

of his skill. The gentleman, much surprised at his host's impertinence, obstinately persisted in denying the least knowledge of dancing, while Mr. H. as strenuously insisted on the contrary. He then ordered his negro boy to bring in his fiddle, and requested his guest to gratify him in dancing a reel; but the stranger begged to be excused. The Major having repeated his desires to see the gentleman dance, and finding he could not prevail upon him by entreaty, suddenly drew a pistol from his pocket, and presenting it at the breast of the astonished traveller, swearing he must instantly obey him, or he would discharge its contents into his body. The stranger seeing the Major's resolution, was terrified into a compliance, and the music striking up, he fell to dancing with the greatest gravity imaginable, cursing the humor of his host from the bottom of his heart. Having exercised himself in this ridiculous manner to the no small diversion of his host, till he was very much fatigued, he was about to sit down; but his tormentor, not yet satisfied with the run, presented his pistol a second time, assuring the dancer his performance had hitherto afforded so much entertainment that he must continue it till further orders. The poor intimidated stranger, seeing the earnestness with which his mischievous host repeated his demand, began again, till extreme fatigue compelled him to beg a momentary respite. The Major was inexorable, and compelled his panting guest to a further exercise of his limbs, till he was so exhausted by fatigue that he could scarcely move. The Major being at length fully satisfied with the run, liberated his prisoner about 12 o'clock at night, and retired from the room, leaving his pistol on the table. The instant the Major was out of sight, the traveller took possession of the pistol, examined it, and found it was not charged. He was doubly irritated when he found he had been so completely duped, and instantly resolved to retaliate on his entertainer in a manner he little expected; he therefore charged his pistol with powder and ball, which he happened to have about him, and on the Major's return the guest requested to be gratified in his turn, out the Major with great good humor observed that it was rather late for further diversion, and desired his guest to retire to bed. "Sir," said the other with great sangfroid, "I insist on your dancing;" the Major still excused himself, but his guest presenting the pistol at him, commanded him to begin instantly, or abide by the consequence. He, imagining the pistol was unloaded, smile at his threat and was going off: "Stop, sir," said the stranger, "do you think to escape with impunity; you must know that I have charged the pistol, and indeed you must either instantly obey or expect the consequence." He accordingly cocked the pistol, evincing a determined resolution to execute his threats if not instantly obeyed. The Major, seeing by the resentment that sparkled in the eyes of his guest, he was in earnest, proceeded to action as soon as possible.

The poor negro, who had not enjoyed a minute's rest from seven till 12 o'clock, thought the sport had ended with the first dance; but the gentleman after bestowing a few curses on him for his laziness, ordered him to play a brisk tune for his master, who was desirous of trying his skill next. The musician alledged in his fatigue, and being repeatedly terrified with threats of immediate death if he did not proceed, he played away as hard as he could, while his master was obliged to submit to this musical discipline. The poor Major was thus kept most sweatingly at work till break of day, when he ordered his horse to be brought, and in the mean time kept the Major close to his work as ever. His horse being ready, the traveller prepared to mount, when the almost breathless Major insisted on his stay to breakfast, assuring him he had never met with an equal match before, and he should thank himself happy in further acquaintance with the gentleman, but the traveller doubting the sincerity of his host's profession, thanked him very politely, assured him that his kindness had already laid him under obligations he should not very soon forget; then discharging the pistol at the door, he pursued his journey with aching bones, but not a little pleased with having paid his host so well for his night's entertainment.

#### The possible Contradiction.

#### AN ENIGMA.

What is that which has all these different properties?—It is older than the Sun and Moon, and yet formed but yesterday. Within and without the ark. It is under your feet and over

head. A friend and an enemy. A blessing and a curse. A beauty and a deformity. It saves life and takes it away. It is long and short, round and square, straight and crooked, hard and soft, hot and cold. Is most wanted when in greatest plenty, and when most useful is least regarded. It is accommodated to all tastes. It is savory and insipid; sweet and of a bad smell; strong and weak, sometimes able to carry burthens, at another time will not bear the weight of a pin. For this men make long journeys, though they have it at home. It is so capricious, that, at one time, it will drive away company; at another time will bring a large company together. It has power to dissolve matrimony. It pleases and displeases. Its presence and absence are both implored. Cooks and housewives admire it. Husbandman curse it. Merchants rue it. It causes famine and plenty. It is a bane and antidote. Man and beast, fish and fowl, earth and sea, experience its influence. It has the privilege to kiss the fairest lady's lips, assists in dressing them, and is often the chief ornament of their person. A sovereign remedy for despairing lovers, and will bring them together though at a thousand miles distance. Subservient and overbearing, useful and destructive. A medicine, a mountain, and a valley. It has a numerous offspring, yet is an enemy to children. The destruction of armies. The plague of philosophers. An improver of music, of great use in the art of fortification, and has occasioned the finest architecture in the world. A solution is requested.

#### From the Friend of Man.

#### MANNERS OF SCOTLAND.

The eloquence of George Whitefield was always well adapted to his auditory, and varied much in original feeling, as well as mental power; yet his words were as the arrow of a skillful archer, the arrow drawn to the head and sent home to the mark—one great faculty of his mind, consisted in seizing the interesting points of the passing moment—catching the attention of his hearers as they came before him, and embodying them in his discourses, so that every vital feeling should rally round the truth, which he designed to inculcate, and impress them on the heart with eloquence of soul.

When George Whitefield first visited Edinburgh, he was cordially received by multitudes of people. At that time an execution took place. Perhaps, not disposed to interfere with ministers under whose care the criminal was, or to intrude on them in a land where he felt himself yet a stranger, he only indulged his curiosity to see the manners of the people by mixing in the crowd. But his appearance drew the eyes of many of him, and gave rise to almost as many opinions, and perhaps, as various as the imaginations of a number of individuals were likely to generate. The next day he preached to a large body of persons in a field near the city. We may judge of the crowds attending his first sermons at Edinburgh, when in London, where he was known, ten, twenty and thirty thousand persons would often attend his preaching—at five o'clock in the morning.

On the subject of the execution, he addressed his audience nearly as follows: "I know," said he "that many of you will find it difficult to reconcile my appearance yesterday, with my character; many of you, I know will say, that my time would have been better employed in praying for the unhappy man, than in attending him to the fatal tree, and that perhaps curiosity was the only cause that converted me into a spectator on the occasion; but those who ascribe that uncharitable motive are under a mistake; I witnessed the conduct of almost every one present, on that occasion, with which I was highly pleased, and indeed it has left on my mind a very favorable impression of the Scottish nation.—Your sympathy was visible on your countenances, and reflected the greatest credit on your hearts, particularly when the moment arrived that your unhappy fellow creature was to close his eyes on this world forever, you, as if all with one impulse, turned your heads aside, and wept. These tears were precious, and will be held in remembrance.—How different when the Saviour of mankind was extended on the cross. The Jews, instead of sympathizing, triumphed in his sorrows.—They reviled him with bitter expressions, with words even more bitter than the gall and vinegar which they handed him to drink; nor one of all that witnessed his pains, turned the head aside, even in the last pang—yes, there was one—That glorious luminary (pointing to the sun) veiled his bright face and smiled on in tenfold night."

#### From the same. "SUNDAY SCHOOL."

At one of these valuable institutions in England, there was a scholar who afforded a theme of delight among the teachers for his wonderful improvement in reading—for the time between learning his alphabet, and being able fluently to read his testament, seemed nothing.—The teachers congratulated themselves on the fruits of their own ability and diligence, till they thought of enquiring how he spent his time, which they knew to be perfect leisure, during the weekly intermission from school. The reader, if he is one that can, will readily guess their surprise, at finding his time was spent in playing marbles, and reading tombstones!

Country grave yards, in populous parishes, are often crowded with tombstones, as memorials of several generations, names, epitaphs, texts, &c. all variegated five hundred fold.—The boy related that he loved to play at marbles and he loved to learn to read. He could play at marbles better than any boy in the parish. He never played but he won all their stock, then gave them back again, on condition the loser would teach him to read some of the inscriptions on the tombstones. His play place was a path in the grave yard. Thus he improved under self selected monitors, and surprised his teachers by a progress which nothing but daily application could produce.—"Where there is a will, there is a way," and whenever an ardent thirst is excited in any mind after knowledge, its gratification will be accomplished by some means, and when ordinary means fail, extra modes will be sought. In tuition, it is the duty, but it depends on the skill, experience and talent of the teacher, to discover the paramount motive, and apply a suitable stimulus to the youthful mind—to teach the young idea how to sneeze, and give to early rising motives, their very shape and form and pressure.

It has frequently been asserted that snakes sometimes draw milk from cows—and it seems that an attempt of that kind was lately made on a cow belonging to Mr. James Basset, of Hamdon. On Wednesday evening the 20th ult. when Mr. B's cows returned from the swamp pasture, in which they had been feeding during the day, one of them had on her horn a large snake, vulgarly called the poisonous *chuck-head*. It seems probable that the snake attempted to suck the cow—that she attacked him, and he contracted and fattened himself, so that she drove her horn through his body, in which situation the snake was brought to the yard of Mr. B. alive. This cow should have a station in the front rank of our cattle show next month.

#### Column. Reg. N. F.

From the New-York National Advocate, October 3.

#### MATRIMONY.

We frequently read in English papers the announcement of marriages in high life as thus:

"Married, yesterday morning at 11 o'clock, at St. George's Chapel, Hanover square, the right honorable G. F. D. to the accomplished and amiable Lady Mary E. daughter of the Earl of S. The happy couple immediately set out for the country in a barouche and four."

The annals of this country, we believe, have only been distinguished by one marriage of corresponding pomp and ceremony, and that did not please the million. But there is a part of this English ceremonial which is too frequently imitated here. We allude to a visit to the country, immediately after the solemnization of the nuptials. Scarcely is the knot tied—the parson had his fee, his kiss and his cake, when the damsel, so coy and distant before marriage, jumps into a hack or barouche, a steam-boat or a sloop as the case may be, and, surrounded by strangers, passes the first hours after the wedding. In many instances, this elegance after marriage is the result of delicacy—a false delicacy to be sure; to avoid the throng of congratulations; the eager and joyous press of friends; the nods, winks, and "ambiguous givings out" of wags and roguish damsels. These, we admit, are sometimes perplexing, but they are only the scattering thorns on the rose bush; the pain is light and transient, which hilarity banishes, and pure affection renders evanescent. Far different are the impressions to a delicate mind, which these matrimonial visits produce. A couple, just united, are necessarily as strange to each other as before marriage. It is only time and affection that can cement the bonds of union and of confidence; and yet, as this fashion prevails, the lady trusts

herself to her new made husband; learns the city in which she was born; the parents who rear her; the friends who loved her; the companions who rejoice in her change of condition, and sets off to the country; arrives at the close of the day at the village inn; is stared at by the clowns; takes a cup of soupbone; eats some sweetmeats. Her bride-maid is a strapping wench, with a heavy woolsey petticoat, and she is put to bed in cotton sheets on a mattress of moss, and all night is disturbed with the tramping of horses, the moaning of cows, the village fiddler, or the jingling cart of a tin pedlar. This rural felicity is not confined to a single day.—The blushing bride is lead out by her blushing husband, and takes another diurnal journey; visits another village; and after the lady is thus dragged about the country, jolted, pounded, bruised, stared at, and half starved, she returns in a fortnight to the city, and sets up for company in great state, the marriage being then an old affair. Now we do protest against this unsocial and indelicate practice. The parent or guardian who consents to the marriage of a ward or daughter, should afford their countenance to the couple, and claim the right of entertaining them while yet the parties are novitiates.—A young lady should celebrate her marriage under her parents roof, and surrounded by her household goods, and not run off into the woods, and hide behind hay ricks, as if to shun the face of day and avoid the gaze of fellow mortals.

The antients celebrated their marriages with votive offerings, and with all the native simplicity which truth and innocence inspire. We should not depart from early and sound examples, but rather perpetuate them.—The more the world sees of young married people, the more fashionable and customary will matrimony become.

#### SLAVE TRADE.

Accounts have been received at Copenhagen from Christianburgh, the principal of the Danish settlements on the coast of Guinea. It appears that Major Staffens, the Military Commandant of that station, has recently had occasion to put in force, in a very marked manner, the rigorous orders, he has received from his Government, to prevent every sort of traffic in slave vessels, supported by another vessel of the same class, but well armed, made his appearance before Thamina, a town under the Danish sovereignty, with the intention of making some purchases of slaves. Major Staffens immediately occupied the place, with one thousand men, and made the Portuguese Captain and a part of his crew prisoners. The Major has sent them to Sierra Leone for trial. We are sorry to add, that two Englishmen were seized at the same time, for participating in the diabolical traffic; they had been detained by the Commandant of the English Post St. James, and will, it is said, be sent to London to be tried.—The chief of the town is supposed to have had a secret understanding with the slave merchants. The vessel which accompanied the Portuguese trader, and which is said to have been Dutch, effected its escape.

#### THE MAMMOTH HOG,

WEIGHT, 1350 lbs.

Is now exhibited at Mr. E. Green's Tavern, Trenton.—This noble animal was raised in the town of Nassau, Rensselaer county, state of New-York. She is two years and ten months old the 3rd of October, 1821, and measures 7 feet 7 inches round the body, and 10 feet 3 inches in length. Likewise, a LIVE ALLEIGATOR, an AMERICAN BEAR, and an AMERICAN PANTHER, all to be seen for 12 1/2 cents, children under 12 years, 6 1/4 cents.

#### 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 26th 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 Stiles.

Conditions made known on the day of sale.

#### MARTHA THOMPSON,

mak. Executrix.  
October 8—ts

**THE WHIG.**

**BRIDGETON,**

MONDAY, OCTOBER 22, 1821.

**Gumberland Election of 1821.**

TOWNSHIP.	Whole No. of Voters.	CONGRESS.	CHIEF CLERK.	ASSEMBLY.	SITTING OFFICERS.	COMMISSIONERS.
Dorfield	154	8	23	5	85	101
Parfield	136	8	27	12	117	60
Rowe	70	13	9	12	60	18
W. River	308	8	20	12	280	6
W. Millville	93	21	200	14	290	21
Greenwell	63	43	15	2	30	6
Hopewell	106	61	4	3	2	2
Shipe Creek	20	4	4	3	2	2
Total	903	208	284	147	469	120

The following persons, who are informed, have been elected in the counties mentioned below, viz.

- Salem—John Dickinson, Council. R. G. Johnson, Abm. Swing, John G. Mason, Assembly.
- Hunterdon—Elnathan Stevenson, Council. George Maxwell, Thomas Capner, James Wilson, Israel Taylor, Assembly.
- Samuel Haines, Sheriff.
- Middlesex—James T. Dunn, Council. Jas. Cook, John McDowell, Samuel Edgar, Assembly.
- Charles Carson, Sheriff.
- Essex—Silas Condit, Council. Samuel Pennington, Samuel B. Miller, Philemon Dickinson, Caleb Halsted, jr., Assembly.
- Abram Reynolds, Sheriff.
- Gloucester—Michael C. Fisher, Council. Charles C. Stratton, John R. Scull, Isaac Mickle, jr., Assembly.
- John Baxter, Sheriff.
- Monmouth—Silas Crane, Council. Corlis Lloyd, Dr. Jno. T. Woodhull, Wm. I. Conover, Charles Parker, Assembly.
- Cape May—Thomas H. Hughes, Council. Joshua Townsend, Assembly. Spicer Hughes, Sheriff.
- Bergen—J. D. Haring, Council. Peter Sip, Westervelt, C. Board, Assembly.

From Sussex we have not heard when this paper went to press. Somewhat sends the same members as last year.

**Burlington**—Caleb Newbold, Council. Thomas Newbold, William Woolman, Richard L. Beatty, Gershom Mott, Assembly.

**Morris**—Jesse Upson, Council. Dav. Thompson, jr. Wm. Brittin, Benj. McCoury, William Munro.

The public are informed, that a Sabbath School for adults and children, will be opened in the printing-office in Bridgeton, on next Sunday (the 28th inst.) where teachers will attend to instruct such as are desirous to meet there to learn to read the Holy Scriptures. Hours of attendance from 1 to 3 o'clock in the afternoon. Those who attend will please bring Bibles, Testaments, &c. with them until such can be provided.

In this paper we have complied, as far as we conveniently could, with the wishes of our friend *Juvenis*, by publishing a statement of "the public debt of the United States." We are ever willing, when our arrangements and views will permit, to please our readers, and in this instance we are the more so, as the document to which he has directed our attention is important and highly worthy of consideration. Whether *Juvenis* is conscious of the fact we know not, but this we do know, that in the first paragraph of his remarks, there is much more reasonableness in his request than politeness in his reflections. As editors, we are anxious to promote the public good, and the interests of our readers; but we cannot, we will not allow ourselves to be governed by the capriciousness of one, or the fastidiousness of another; or by the direct censure or implied dictation of any individual. A request from our correspondents and friends is quite sufficient, and shall always be treated with respect, and complied with if practicable. If all our readers possessed the same tastes, views

and sentiments, we would find little difficulty to please all; but until that time arrives, we shall take the liberty on a general scale to please ourselves, while we stand ready on every particular occasion to please our friends.— We respectfully assure our friend *Juvenis* that we look upon the King of England's coronation, his visit to Ireland, and the Queen's funeral, as some of the best lessons for republicans which we can set before them. While it teaches us to estimate the purity, excellence and simplicity of our own institutions, it enables us to contrast the folly, the extravagance and the "mummeries" of regal institutions with them, and involuntarily, if not joyfully and willingly, to draw from us gratitude to the *Great Ruler of nations* for redeeming us from such ridiculous scenes of magnificence and meanness—of turbulence and restivity, as have lately been exhibited in England—where public professions of love for the people, and public acts of inhumanity are like conspicuous in the sovereign; and where false applause and hypocritical homage is paid to a profligate king, by a people who know his vices and must submit to his authority. We are, however, far from being disposed to neglect the concerns of our own country. We have, it is true, no desire to enlist ourselves in the cause of political squabbles; but withal, we shall not withhold our sentiments when our liberties and rights are being infringed—the national corruption becomes apparent—the public interest is neglected, and extravagance is substituted for economy. We are sorry it is not in our power to insert in this paper all the documents to which our correspondent alludes.

We have just received the first number of "The Friend of Man," published in Baltimore, by Joseph Lancaster, founder of the "Lancasterian System of Education." It makes its appearance monthly, and contains 16 pages super royal octavo, stitched and covered, at 3 dollars for 15 numbers. The design of Mr. Lancaster in issuing this new publication to the world, appears by his address, to be, to inspire the young with a desire to improve their intellectual faculties—to promote the advancement of scientific knowledge—to recommend useful works to public notice—and to disseminate through, and establish his favorite theory of education in every section of our country. In the No. of "The Friend of Man" before us, he has furnished his readers with a few very excellent & appropriate selections and anecdotes agreeably to his plan, and illustrative of his motto—*nil desperandum*—to prove that the most obscure intellect by industry and application should despair of nothing.

As a teacher Mr. Lancaster deservedly claims a place in the first rank. His system has passed the ordeal of public examination and has been approved; and its most strenuous opposers have either given up the contest, or abated much of their hostility to it on observing the practical illustration which it affords, by facilitating the progress of beginners in the first rudiments of education. But we are not, however, among the number of those who, with its founder, think it will admit of universal application.—When we see men of genius striking out into new plans which have for their object the good of mankind, we are always willing to make some allowance for those well meant, though visionary, speculations, into which, in the ardor of their pursuit of the theory they wish to establish, they accustom themselves to indulge in. It is the great fault of such men, when they have devised and matured one scheme, to pursue another; and without considering which are of most importance to imagine them all equally so, or attach themselves to that one which is of no value, and let those which are of real utility, fall into neglect.—Had Mr. Lancaster confined his attention to that part of education to which his system is happily adapted, he would have done more towards establishing both it and his fame in the world, than he is likely to do by the greatest exertion of his zeal and talents in the

course he is pursuing. We think, if ever his system becomes obsolete, it will be occasioned by an attempt to do too much; and it should be the duty of his friends to check that exuberance of enthusiasm in which he manifestly indulges, and point out to him the only path in which his genius can move for the public good.—We know not whether it is essentially necessary that those who set out to establish new theories, doctrines, systems or opinions, should call to their aid much puffing, confidence and egotism, but if so, we have no hesitation in expressing our belief that Mr. Lancaster is eminently qualified to perform the functions of an innovator. The world is certainly much indebted to this man of genius and letters, and perhaps his services have not yet been sufficiently appreciated. His industry is unquestionable, and his exertions for public good highly praiseworthy. But it does not require extensive learning or a profound judgment to perform all that he has done. Whether his scheme originated in accident or design is unimportant; to bring it into effect required a respectable education—a mediocrity of talents; and a sanguine temperament, and these qualifications Mr. Lancaster appears fully to possess.—His style is generally simple, but seldom ornamented without apparent stiffness and affectation. We think, however, his publication will be useful and entertaining, and it would give us pleasure to hear that it receives a patronage equal to the merits of its author.

Mr. Daniel Wells, of Downs Township, in his county, raised this season, on six square rods and four and one half feet of ground, 20 bushels of sweet potatoes, picked and fit for market. A large number of them were, when first taken up, from 3 to 3 lbs. wt. The proportion for an acre would be about 520 bushels. We have not noticed any statement of a yield equal to this in any part of our country—if there is, we would be glad to learn where, and how much Mr. Wells has been beat.

Extract of a letter received in this town from an officer on board the U. S. Brig Enterprise, dated Pensacola, W. F. Sept. 15th 1821.

"We arrived at this place on the 23 ultimo, in 45 days from Hampton Roads, via Port au Prince, and Port Royal. Since our arrival here, we have been surveying St. Ro, sa bay, and the adjacent coast, and waters. The country does not equal my expectations. Before I came here, I heard much of the fertility of the soil, healthiness of the climate; & also the beauty of the country. The climate may be healthy—but I don't think the country possesses superior beauty—nor have I seen any thing near Pensacola that indicates any great fertility of the soil. It is a light sandy loam—bearing naturally nothing but pines and the kind of small brush that is seen on the sea coast of New Jersey. The City of Pensacola is an oblong square—one mile in length and half a mile in breadth—one side fronting the harbor—the streets which are tolerably wide running at right angles. They are not all paved and are very sandy. Governor Jackson's house is the only one that can be called handsome—and that only in comparison with the others—it is of wood and is two stories high. They are chiefly of wood, and are built open and low, as is common in warm climates. The city is bounded on the S. E. by the harbor, on the N. W. by a swamp—(there is a high hill behind this swamp upon which a fort once stood) on the N. E. by pine barrens & a stream of fresh water from which the town is partly supplied, and on S. W. by another stream of fresh water. The harbor is a very fine one, being entirely land locked—(the bay is 4 miles broad, but at the entrance there is a bar which has but 24 feet water in the deepest place over. The town is about 9 miles from the sea. If the country could produce any thing but pine barrens, there would be some commerce here in a few years. The fort below Pensacola called the Barrancas, is said to be a very good one. There are at present at Pensacola, about 500 U. S. soldiers, under the command of Lieut. Col. Brooks. The Spaniards that formerly lived here have principally gone to Havana. No fruit can be had here at this time except figs and peaches, the latter of which are very scarce. Vegetables are very dear. Beef which is as good as is generally found in southern climates, being what is called *Wood Ranger*, can be procured for 6 1/4 cents per pound. Of fish we have many kinds of an excellent quality. Mullet, perch, and large trout are very plenty.—In the Isla Santa Rosa, or St. Rosa Island, deers and bears are good hunting. The principal liquor used here is Claret—it is sold at 25 cents per bottle, or 75 cents per gallon—it is considered healthy in warm climates.

The U. S. schooner Porpoise, Capt. Ramage, is here in a very sickly condition. She came from Havana—and lost her Purser and one man on her passage, and having two men and a Midshipman on the sick list, two of which and the Midshipman, Mr. L. H. P. Cooper have since died.—The officers and crew of this vessel are very healthy—excepting sailing master Luckett, who died on the 27th ultimo, of a liver complaint, much lamented by all on board; not a death has occurred since we left N. York."

For the Washington Whig. THE COMPILER—No. II. There is scarcely a thing which is productive of more entertainment to the human intellect than a history of the manners

and customs of any nation however rude and barbarous. It is with the view of contributing to the pleasing variety of this Paper, that the author of this compilation has made the humble attempt of condensing some facts and peculiarities of different communities into a concise series of numbers.

A commencement is made with the Lapplanders, and if the plan is pleasing to the majority of newspaper readers, the sketches will be continued at such intervals as are not devoted to the more laborious duties of ordinary avocation. It is somewhat singular that Lapland, being in the immediate vicinity of nations celebrated for their scientific research and indefatigable toil, should be so little known, and the general characteristics of the inhabitants so partially observed. It is however doubtless owing to the rigor of climate which serves to paralyze the springs of commerce, and induces the inhabitants to attend to those wants which are of a mere local nature. The want of mines where the precious metals are embosomed, together with the sterility of the soil—unsusceptible of cultivation, is the cause of inactivity to projects which have so ardently excited other nations. The only wealth of the Lapplander is his reindeer; and his happiness consists in the absence of misfortune. The country is situated within the arctic circle, where the sun does not rise from November to January, and during the same period, does not sink below the horizon. This presence and absence of the great life and light-giving luminary, must be a cause of much astonishment to the dweller in the temperate zone. To one unacquainted with Copernican system, it would appear that the earth and this planet were both stationary, and that there was no revolution of the heavenly bodies. When the sun recedes below the frozen horizon, the moon and Aurora borealis, in its brilliant coruscations, are amply sufficient for all the purpose and occupations in which this docile race are employed.

During this period, they are engaged in fishing, fowling and travelling over mountains and lakes of frost.

They are supposed to be descended from the Finni or Pins. They are small in stature, have short black hair, high cheek bones and hollow cheeks; and are of a swarthy complexion. Their eyes are weak, occasioned by their being constantly immersed in the smoke with which their hats are filled. The diseases to which they are subject are few, and the cures to which they have recourse are simple, and generally effective. The dress of the Lapplander is made more for convenience than ornament. It is composed of the reindeer's skin, with the fur turned inwards. The upper garment is a gown which reaches to the knees. A cap is made for the covering of the head generally of a red or green color. The dresses of the two sexes are nearly similar. A bandage confines the upper cloak or frock around the waist, leaving it open at the breast, which serves as a receptacle for whatever they may have occasion to carry about them, and which is sometimes stuffed out to no inconsiderable extent!

In a letter from Peter Nykoop to Dr. Samuel L. Mitchell of New-York, dated the 5th ult, the bugle weed is recommended very strongly as a cure for hemorrhage from the lungs, or spitting of blood. The bugle weed, (*Syncaus originis*) is made into a tea, with hyocraund, and drank. Its virtues are said to have been singularly beneficial in every instance in which it has been used.

For the Washington Whig. FAIRFIELD, OCT. 11th, 1821.

Messrs. J. Clarke & Co. I do not know that you can better occupy your columns, than by re-publishing an article from "Niles' Weekly Register," of the 29th ult. headed "Public Debt of the United States," together with the editor's remarks, and the accompanying extracts from the President's Messages, reports of the Secretary of the Treasury, and of the committee of ways and means, as many of your subscribers, in this section of the country, are of opinion that an occasional review of the measures and policy of our own government is of more importance to them than an account of the mummeries transacted at the coronation of the King of England, his trophies of his sailing to Ireland and drink of Irish whiskey; notices of the mobs raised at the removal of the dead body of the Queen, and the like.

It may assist the recollections of the old, inform the young, and afford subject for reflection to every considerate mind. It will help to set in a proper light that part of the remarks on Mr. Thomson's oration on the 4th of July, by 'A Republican,' which he gravely assures us was palpable irony, and in which he intended us to understand him to say that Mr. Jefferson's successors had been very economical! He also intimates in the same paper, that the evils and delinquencies complained of were probably unavoidable, or had no existence. The article first referred to may also give us some light on that subject.

Being myself a young man, I have no recollection of the political transactions of '97, and the three subsequent years, but have always understood that great clamors were then raised on account of the extravagance of government, and yet it appears that during the whole of Mr. Adams's administration, and when great preparations were made for an expected war, the public debt was increased but little more than one million, while we, with a much larger revenue, in a time of profound peace, and even at the very time when the President assures the people they are extraordinarily prosperous, are borrowing from three to five millions annually to keep the wheels of government in motion and 'A Republican' tells us we had better hold our peace than complain!

If those 4th of July orations, which were delivered in '98, '99 and 1800, and were received with the greatest applause, could now be collected, I have no doubt they would be found to retrain with much more bitter invectives against government than Mr. Thomson's, and yet they had in view, and assisted to bring about the revolution which was effected by our electors in 1800, and which I have always been taught to consider 'a glorious revolution' for our country. Nor is it probable that any person then calling himself 'A Republican' ever intimated that 'some better subject might be selected for the theme of an anniversary oration.' For my part, I am decidedly of opinion it is best to tell our rulers plainly that we do not approve their measures, and that if they do not change their policy, we are determined to change them. JUVENIS.

**PUBLIC DEBT OF THE UNITED STATES.**

The following is a summary view of the progress and present state of the public debt of the United States.

Years.	Principal.
In 1791	\$75,169,974 27
1792	76,375,767 16
1793	77,587,987 98
1794	75,996,170 55
1795	78,149,937 65
1796	81,942,272 95
1797	80,934,203 56
1798	78,494,165 74
1799	77,599,909 55
1800	81,633,325 75
1801	82,000,167 84
1802	78,754,568 76
1803	74,731,922 80
1804	85,353,643 22
1805	80,534,058 65
1806	74,542,957 62
1807	67,731,645 62
1808	64,742,326 26
1809	56,732,379 81
1810	53,156,552 64
1811	47,855,070 50
1812	45,055,123 70
1813	55,907,452 20
1814	80,986,291 63
1815	99,824,410 70
1816	123,016,375 09
1817	115,807,805 48
1818	99,107,346 95
1819	92,648,177 35
1820	88,899,533 57
1821	89,214,236 23
1822 (estimated)	94,500,000 00

[The preceding items, until the year 1816 inclusive, are taken from Seybert's Statistics—those for the years 1817, 1818, 1819 and 1820, from the several treasury reports,—and that for 1821 from the report of the commissioners of the sinking fund, dated Feb. 6, in this year. The time is to be understood as on the first of January in each year stated.]

The debt on the 1st of Jan. 1821, appears to have consisted of—  
 Deferred stock 2,057,813 49  
 Three per cent. stock 13,295,946 44  
 Exchanged six per cent. do. 2,668,974 99  
 Six per ct. do. of 1769, 80,000 00  
 Ditto 1821, 6,187,006 84  
 Ditto 1813, 22,359,568 84  
 Ditto 1815, 19,990,297 66  
 Treasury note six per cent. stock 1,458,473 50  
 Ditto seven do. 8,605,116 27  
 Five per cent. stock—subscription to Bank U. S. 7,000,000 00  
 Six per ct. of 1820, 2,000,000 00  
 Five per ct. of do. 990,999 19  
 89,214,236 23

Add residue of the Louisiana debt, which was payable on the 21st October 1820, and not paid 1st Jan. 1 121, 2,216,408 78  
 91,430,645 01

There may have been some balances in the treasury to the credit of the commissioners of the sinking fund, to reduce the latter amount made up—we shall see how it was in the next treasury report. We have since borrowed 5,000,000 under the act of the last session of congress, and it is probable that there has been some small reimbursement of the deferred stocks—but the aggregate amount of the debt, we should suppose, cannot be less than 94,500,000, as estimated, besides, perhaps, considerable arrears as to the disbursement of ordinary expeditures.

**General and comparative views.**

The steady decline of the amount of the public debt, from the year 1801 to 1812, inclusive, held out the prospect of its early extinguishment. In these twelve years it was actually reduced in the sum of thirty-seven millions, though fifteen millions had been added by consequence of the purchase of Louisiana in 1804—showing an aggregate redemption of debt of fifty-two millions, and leaving the amount only at forty five millions; then came on the war, by which the debt was raised to 123 millions in 1816, though vast sums had been disbursed on account of it that did not enter the treasury books as items of the public debt, in the common use of the term and as it is used in the present case. A review of the finances for the five years preceding the war, and in the five last (including the present to 31st Dec.) will afford much matter for reflection.

Revenue.	Revenue.
1808 17,060,661	1817 32,896,625
1809 7,773,473	1818 21,069,171
1810 9,384,214	1819 23,925,356
1811 14,425,529	1820 20,249,637
1821 9,801,132	1821 (es.) 16,550,008

\$58,443,009 \$114,681,787

In 1808 the public debt amounted to 64,742,326  
 1812 45,055,123

Reduced \$19,707,203  
 Which is nearly equal to ONE THIRD of the whole amount of the money received at the treasury.  
 In 1817 the public debt was 115,807,805  
 1821 (Dec. 30) it will be about 94,500,000  
 Reduced \$21,307,805

Or, equal to between a sixty and a sixth part only of the amount paid into the treasury. But seven millions were added to the debt, as subscription to the stock of the bank of the United States.

The reduction caused by the receipt of 58 millions is then 8,600,000 less than the amount of such reduction when the receipts were 115 millions: making a difference, in the cost of government, in the five years, in the enormous sum of fifty millions, or no less than ten millions of dollars a year! It must be admitted, that we were as well governed in 1808, &c. as we have been in 1817, &c. yet the amount received at the treasury in the latter period was twice as much as that in the former, and still the debt was reduced only as 23 is to 191.2. It is true, our population has considerably increased and our wants have also grown proportionally,—the interest on the national debt is likewise two and a half millions more than it amounted to in 1812; but these items being deducted or liberally allowed for, it will be seen that the regular, regular expenses of government have been doubled or trebled since the period first named, which was the golden age of the republic: then there was no lack of profitable employment, and money was plenty though we had but few banks—then banks were honest, and the idea that one could fail was hardly entertained, though a few such failures had happened to the eastward—then bankrupts did not ride in coaches and live in palaces as they do now, and it was fashionable, at last, to preserve the appearance of honesty—then public officers were not almost the only persons that lived at their ease and prospered on their salaries, &c.

By the payment 58 millions in five years preceding the war, the people reduced the amount of the debt nearly twenty millions. By the payment of 115 millions since the war, they have reduced them a little more than 28 millions, though in the year 1816 they paid to government the mighty sum of 47,667,985 dollars! for taxes on imports, &c. the surplus of which, in part, went to the credit of redemption of stock for 1817: and the value of the imports, in that fatal year, must have amounted to about 150,000,000 dollars. It was estimated that, in that year, as great an amount of value in goods was received at the single port of New York, as the exports of the whole United States produced!

The prodigality of government (in which I especially include the wild doings of congress) when thus viewed, is really astonishing. The idea never entered the mind of man, that the U. States could always pay to foreigners twice or thrice as much as foreigners paid to them—yet our finances were managed just as if such a state of things would forever exist! This is not an idle assertion—we shall prove it by references to official documents, which also will show the wretchedness of the present mode of raising a revenue, and the uncertainty that consequently belongs to our financial operations.

**Independence of South America.**—The Floridian, of the 8th of September, states, that a letter had been received at that place, from Havana, containing the important intelligence, that dispatches were received at the Island, from Madrid, announcing the conclusion of a treaty between the Cortes and South America, recognizing the independence of the Americans in three separate governments. This was the extent of the information and the source whence it came is stated to have been most respectable.

#### FROM HALIFAX.

By the packet Cherub, which arrived yesterday from Halifax, we received papers to the 5th inst. The British frigate Niemen has arrived at Halifax from Lisbon. The Ambassadors of Russia, Austria and England, had left Lisbon, in consequence, it is said, of some measures or resolutions of the Cortes.

At a meeting of a number of the practical Surveyors of the counties of Middlesex and Somerset, in the State of New Jersey, held the 17th day of September, 1821, at the house of Wm. Post, New Brunswick, for the purpose of forming an association to regulate the practice of Surveying in the state aforesaid; Joseph H. Eaton, Esq. Chairman—Wm. B. Manning, Secretary. The following resolutions were adopted:—

That a general meeting of the Surveyors of the state, be appointed at Trenton, on the first Tuesday of November next, at 2 o'clock P. M. at the house of Mrs. Sarah Harvey, innkeeper. That the Surveyors of the several counties in the state be requested to meet at the time and place aforesaid, to effect the object of the aforesaid meeting.

That the foregoing be signed by the Chairman and Secretary, and published in the Times and Freedom:—That the editors of newspapers throughout the state be requested to insert the above a few insertions. JOSEPH H. SKETTON, Ch'n. Wm. B. MANNING, Sec'y.

#### FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

##### The Greeks and Turks.

The papers, as usual, abound with letters and extracts from the continental papers, relative to the affairs of the Greeks and Turks, but they are equally as unsatisfactory and contradictory as former accounts have been. We have made a few extracts and have also epitomized the different rumours.

A letter received in this city from Liverpool, dated September 1, states that a rumour was afloat in the Exchange in London, at 5 o'clock P. M. of August 30, that the Emperor Alexander had declared war against the Turks; and a Liverpool paper of the same date, contains a similar story.—This is news which we should like exceedingly to hear corroborated—but

The British Traveller of the evening of the 30th, in a Postscript dated at half past 3 o'clock, says—"We stop the Press to announce the following important intelligence:—

ROYAL EXCHANGE—3 o'clock. The Levant Company have received all express, that the TURKS HAVE AGREED TO THE ULTIMATUM OF RUSSIA. Stocks have risen in consequence one per cent."

This account, from the shape in which it comes, is entitled to much more credit than the other, although the other purports to be two hours later. And if it be true, the "Interlude of Grecian Liberty is over, and the curtain falls again, of darkness and despotism." But we have neither time nor room to indulge in speculation.

The Greek nation is engaged in the formation of a government, to be exercised by a Senate and Deputies from the Peninsula and various islands. Lefontari, near the centre of the Morea, is chosen for the seat of government. The Turks are feeble in the Morea, but in the northern provinces their power is completely established.

The major part of the accounts are rather in favour of the Greeks. There is a fragment of an address from Germano, Arch Bishop of Achaia, dated Calavryta, 21 of July, announcing that the whole of Peloponnesus is in the hands of the Greeks: Lala Dinitziana, Caritene, Phanari, Tripolitza, Calavryta, Vastitza, and Monemhasia, are free under the colours of the cross.—Seven hundred and twenty-four villages are besides liberated from the yoke of the Turks, who, shut up in the fortresses, must, it is said, be soon starved into a surrender.—The story about the great victory gained over the Turkish fleet, was premature. At the latest dates, the fleet was on its way, with a strong force, to succor the Turks in the Morea. If the Grand Seigneur should succeed through the mediation of G. Britain, to pacify the Czar, it is doubtful whether he could succeed in inducing the Asiatic hordes to return to their territory without the expected spoil, or bring the inhabitants of the Porte to witness in tranquility the reconstruction of the Christian churches. It is asserted in an article from Posen, that the Russian troops cantoned on the Duna, had broken up for the southern frontiers.

#### MARRIED.

On the evening of the 9th inst., by Jacob Wick, esq. Mr. James Borien, aged 43, to Miss Elenor Hughes, aged 33, both of Pittsgrove, after a tedious courtship of nine years.

By the same on Saturday evening, 19th September, Mr. Wm. S. Miller, to Miss Sarah Wick, both of Pittsgrove.

By the same on Saturday evening, the 6th inst. Mr. Alpheus Loper, Junr. to Miss Ruth Carl, both of Dearfield, Cumberland county.

#### DIED.

At Cedarville, on the evening of the 14th inst. after a short illness, Mr. ELIAS BATEMAN, son of Joseph Bateman, aged 25 years.

The Bridgeton Literary Society will meet again on Thursday evening. The Question to be discussed is, "Is Capital Punishment justifiable in any case whatever?"

#### NOTICE.

THE Managers, and Representatives of the respective Schools, belonging to the Cumberland Sunday School Union, will hold their semi-annual meeting on Wednesday the 31st instant, at 2 o'clock P. M. in the office of the secretary; of which all persons concerned will please to take notice.

EBEN. ELMER, Sec'y.

Oct. 22, 1821.

#### WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ a number of hands to cut cord wood, to whom regular employment and generous wages will be given.—Apply to

BRICK & LANE.

Port Elizabeth, Oct. 22, 1821—6t

#### NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of MASON G. SEELEY, deceased, upon vendue account or otherwise, are requested to pay the same without delay; and persons having demands against said estate, will please to present them for settlement.

Richard Seeley,

Wm. B. Ewing,

Administrators.

Oct. 22—3t

#### OCTAVO BIBLES.

THE Cumberland Bible Society have lately received, from the American Bible Society in New York, a number of Octavo Bibles, with blank leaves for family records. Some of these Bibles are superbly bound, and all of them cheap and for sale at the store of Daniel P. Stratton, Treasurer.

If saleable, the Board of Managers will always keep on hand a supply of this kind of Bibles, considerable cheaper than they can be had in Philadelphia.

Those who purchase these Bibles, will save money, and will also aid the American Bible Society in their grand and useful object to supply thousands with Bibles, who are unable to purchase them.

JONATHAN FREEMAN,

October, 15.

#### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPT. TERM, 1821.

Upon application of Joseph Peck, administrator of Arthur Loper, deceased, to limit a time within which the creditors of said deceased shall bring in their debts, claims and demands, or be forever barred from an action against said administrator.

It is ordered by the Court, that said administrator give public notice to the creditors of said deceased, to bring in their claims on or before the first Wednesday in March, 1822, by setting up a copy of this order in five of the most public places in this county for two months, and publishing the same in one of the newspapers of this state the like space of time, and any creditor neglecting to exhibit his or her demand within the time so limited, such notice being given, shall be forever barred his or her action therefor against said administrator.

By the Court.

F. ELMER, Clerk.

Oct. 15—2m

#### Cumberland Orphans' Court,

SEPT. TERM, 1821.

Dr. Charles Clark, executor of Rachel Elwell, deceased, having exhibited to this Court, duly attested, an account, by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses; and setting forth that said deceased died seized of Real Estate, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands, tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at Bridgeton, on the last Monday in November next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the real estate of said deceased should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses aforesaid, which remain unpaid.

By the Court.

F. ELMER, Clerk.

Oct. 15—6w

#### Medical Society.

A STATED meeting of the District Medical Society of Cumberland County, will be held at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, on Tuesday, the 30th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M.

EPHRAIM BUCK, Secretary.

October 15th.

#### FOR SALE.

IN the Village of Diving Creek, a large TWO STORY HOUSE and LOT. The House has a good cellar under it, and other conveniences.

Also, two LOTS in the village; one contains ten acres, the other five. As the possessor contemplates emigrating to the Western country in the ensuing spring, the whole may be had on terms the most reasonable. Apply to

ICHABOD COMPTON, or to

ISAIAH KEMBER.

Diving Creek, Oct. 12—4t

#### Notice is hereby Given,

THAT there was found a quantity of MONEY in specie, in a bag attached to the quarter deck of the schooner Ranger, of N. York, that was found bottom up off the Cape of the Delaware; and towed in by the pilot boat Pike, and landed at Cape May on the 9th of September past, containing upwards of one hundred dollars. The owner or owners are requested to come forward, make a lawful claim, and receive their proportion of the same agreeably to law, to

AARON BENNETT,

Commissioner of Wrecks.

Cape May, Lower Township,

State of New Jersey, Oct. 15—4w

#### SIX CENTS REWARD.

RAN AWAY from the subscriber, on Saturday night, the 6th ult. my apprentice boy, named BENJAMIN HUTSON CAMP, 16 years of age, dark hair, down look, stout built; took with him two suits of cotton and woollen clothes, three shirts, one pair of shoes, one wool hat, and several other clothes. Whoever brings back said boy, or confines him in any jail, shall receive the above reward, but no charges. All persons are forbidden harboring him.

HOSEA RANKINS.

Oct. 15—4t

#### Notice.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphans' 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.

REENEER DARE,

Administrator.

Oct. 22—4t

#### 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 29th of October next, en camp, and continue together 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 the 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 of the State—a Commissary will be appointed, who will furnish Rations, &c. at the same prices 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, Surlage Ayares.

B.—Reuben Brooks, Aaron Broad, Nathan Bloomfield, Charles Bonham, Henry Bitters, James Bright, Amos Brown.

C.—Jacob Callatter, Edward S. Coxe, 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 Lunnicke.

M.—William A. Merrit, (2) Henry More, Mary N. Marsh, Philip D. Matton, Priscilla More, Mark Murry, William Montgomery.

O.—James Ogden.

P.—Sarah Pool.

R.—John F. Randolph.

S.—Lewis Simpkins, Lemuel Stoms, Jacob Shull, Abraham Stull, Jeramiah Stull, John Seeley, Sarah Shaw.

J.—Samuel O. Tazewell.

W.—David Wallen, Ebenezer Westcott, Daniel Woodruff, Elizabeth Ware, Rachel Wilks.

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

October 8—4t

#### 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 25, 1821—1t

#### 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

#### 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 8.

#### Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, held at the Court House, in the Middle township, on the last Tuesday of May last, will be sold at public vendue, at the house of Lydia McClogh, Innkeeper, in the county aforesaid,

ON TUESDAY,

The 30th of October next, Between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described property, belonging to the estate of Eli Camp, deceased; situate in the Upper township, county aforesaid, on the public road from Dennis Creek to Leesburg, adjoining lands of Isaiah Christian, Jonathan Scull and others, containing fifteen acres, with a large two story HOUSE on the premises.

ELIAS HAND,

Administrator.

Sept. 24—4t

#### NEW EDITION OF THE Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

ANTHONY FINLEY,

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

HAS recently published "The Constitution of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: containing the Confession of Faith, the Catechisms, and the Directory for the Worship of God; Together with the Plan of Government and Discipline, as amended and ratified by the General Assembly, at their Session in May, 1821." Price \$1.25 and \$1.

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

Oct. 1—6w

#### Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 23d day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A FARM, Situate in the township of Downs; joins lands of Thomas Blisard, Daniel Blisard and others—said to contain 55 acres more or less; together with sufficient property to satisfy the demand I hold against the defendant.—Seized as the property of Joseph Hickman, and taken in execution at the suit of Jester Dragston and Edmund Sheppard, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place, A TRACT OF SALU 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

#### CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

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

John Davis, Mark Bowen, Richard Deal, John Jones.

Charles & James Black, his marks. Cliff & Smith, Black, his mark. Cumberland Prison, Oct. 1, 1821—4w

#### FOR SALE.

THE LMBER on about five hundred acre 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—1t

#### FOR SALE, CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL.

Also, Bar Iron,

Suitable for Waggon Hoops.

APPLY TO

Thos. Woodruff.

Bridgeton, Aug. 13—5t

#### 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 Pauldin, David Husted and others, said to contain 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. JAMPS DARLEY, MATTHIAS MILLER, Adm'rs. de bonis nqr.

Oct. 1—4t

#### NOTICE.

AT the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a petition of certain inhabitants of the lower part of the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, praying to be set off into a new township, to be called Centreville, and to be attached to Cumberland county, was presented to the Assembly, and leave given to bring in a bill for that purpose, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the Legislature, the first advertising the purport of the bill, a 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 for settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN, DAVID ALLEN,

Port Elizabeth, Sept. 26th, 1821, Oct. 1—4t

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 to meet again on the 10th day of September next...

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

By order, F. WATKINS, Secretary to the Commission under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty.

Under the 17th article of the Florida Treaty. July 2—1108

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

The Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Store from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 106 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street...

FINE AND COMMON WARE, Which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash prices.

R. Tyndale. Philadelphia, Sept 17—361q

NOTICE.

HAVING for several years, as driver of the Stage carried the Washington Whig to its subscribers in Fairton, Fairfield, Cedarville, Dividing Creek, &c. and in that time having, except in a few instances, received no compensation for the same...

AULEY FOLEY. Aug. 20—3c

CHEAP SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS, COLLAR & WHIP MANUFACTORY

The Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Bridgeton and the public in general, that he has established a Manufactory in the street leading to Laurel Hill...

M. Hart. Bridgeton, Sept. 17—3t

DRY GOODS.

The Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an extensive and general assortment of DRY GOODS.

At No. 156, Market st. Philadelphia. Where he keeps constantly on hand, a fresh supply of GOODS from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions...

WM. S. YOUNG. P. Oct. Sept 17—4q

Cape May Orphans' Court.

Term of August, 1821. Present—Cresse Townsend, Abraham Hillbreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esqrs. Judges.

Samuel Eldredge, Admr.

Elizabeth Eldredge, dec'd.

On application for the sale of Real Estate, the said administrator having exhibited to this Court—attested a just and true account of the personal estate, and of the debts and credits of the said deceased...

ORDERED, an application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. Administrator to the estate of Joseph Wadbery, deceased...

By order of the Court, JESU TOWNSEND, Clerk. August 27—6a—5m

New Establishment.

C. P. WAYNE, Has Removed from No. 1st and Front street, to the South West corner of FOURTH AND MARKET STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

WHERE HE HAS FOR SALE, Very Cheap for Cash, a general assortment of

LOOKING GLASSES, In Gold, Mahogany, and other Frames, suitable for Spectacles, Piers, or Tablets.

Also, Brass Andirons, Shovel and Tongue Penders, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Water Baskets, Sifters, Spoons, Knives, Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Coffee Mills, Fryng Pans, Gridirons, Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Hearth Brushes, Teapots, Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors and Liquor Stands, Plated, Brass and Japaned Candlesticks, Lamps, &c. and a great variety of other articles suitable for

HOUSEKEEPERS. Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign

DRY GOODS, BY THE PIECE—AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths and Cassimeres, Bocking Baizes, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazettes, Linens, Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandannoes, Sewing Silk, Pins, Buttons, &c. &c.

The Editor of the Salem Messenger is respectfully requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to C. P. Wayne, Philadelphia. Sept. 18—3t

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor, T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY, AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139, North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents. WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public...

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy...

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE BILIOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative, Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is cordially recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterics, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from severe impropriety of youth and dissipated habits...

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them...

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

The Vegetable Bilious Cordial is also a great antiscorbatic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those various disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scabby, Scurf, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the various disorders which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits, hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, scorbutic humors, and for erysipelas, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscretions of intemperance.

This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their distress at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or two great evils.

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a torpid state of the system, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will be essentially serviceable.

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

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek.

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

Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.

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

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

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

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a protraction of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time.

The Molesters of the Scrooges, is raised under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

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

Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth. It keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores or from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters. PRICE ONE DOLLAR. These celebrated and well known Bitters are composed purely of vegetable, of the most innocent, yet specific virtues, and are particularly recommended for restoring weak constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they expel worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children; they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, but particularly so on the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits experience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those complaints so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Intermittent Fevers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, dysenteries, &c.

By the President of the United States.

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

Therefore, 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, heretofore reserved for the use of certain persons of the Delaware tribe of Indians, and subsequently ceded to the United States.

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

Townships 1 and 2, N. of ranges 9, 10, & 11, 1, 2, 5, 7, 8, range 12 1 to 8, ranges 13 and 14.

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

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

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

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

At Vincennes, in Indiana, on the third Monday in June next, for the sale of the lands belonging to the United States, in the tract set apart for the location of private claims by an act, entitled "An act respecting the claims to land in the Indiana territory and state of Ohio," passed on the 21st of April, 1805.

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

Townships 10 to 16, of ranges 2 and 3 13 to 16, 4 and 5

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

At Huntsville, in Alabama, on the third Monday in July next, for the sale of the lands in the Tennessee river, and of sundry detached fractions in townships 5, 6, and 7, of range 1 east, bordering on the Cherokee boundary line, which have not been heretofore offered for sale.

At Fugalsoua, in Alabama, on the first Monday in July next, for the sale of twenty-two townships, viz:

Townships 15 to 22, in ranges 1 and 2 east 15 to 20, in range 3.

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

Townships 15, 16, 17, and 18, of range 4 E. 15 and 16 5 15 6 15 to 22 1 & 2 W

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

Townships 15 to 22, of range 5 west 22 4 and 5 15 to 21 6 and 7.

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

Townships 13 to 21, in ranges 8, 9, & 10 W. 13 to 21, in range 11, 12, & 13 W. 15, 16, and 17 14.

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

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

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

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

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

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

Six Cents Reward.

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

WILLIAM BACON. Greenwich, Aug. 27—6t