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SELECTED POEM.

PARTING.

Oh! 'tis one scene of parting here!
Love's watch-word is "Farewell,"
And almost starts the following tear,
Ere dried the last that fell;
'Tis but to feel that one most dear,
Grows needful to the heart,
And straight a voice is muttering near,
Impetuous, "Ye must part!"
Oft too we doom ourselves to grieve,—
For wealth or glory rove,
But say, can wealth or glory give
Aught that can equal love?
Life is too short thus to bemoan
Existence of its spring,
Or e'en for one short hour to leave
Those, to whose hearts we cling.
Count o'er the hours whose happy flight
Are shar'd with those we love:
Like stars amid a stormy night,
Alas! how few they prove!
Yet they concentrate all the light
That cheers our lot below;
And thither turns the weary sight
From this dark world of woe.
And could we live, if we believed
The future like the past?
Still hope we on, though still deceived,
The hour shall come at last,
When all the visions Fancy weaved,
Shall be by Truth impress'd.
And they who still in absence grieved
Shall be together blest.
But happiest they whose gifted eye
Above this world can see,
And those diviner realms descry,
Where partings cannot be;
Who with one changeless Friend on high,
Life's varied path have trod,
And soar to meet, beyond the sky,
The ransom'd and their God.

From the American Sentinel.

BEAUTY.

— in beauty
There is a prone and speechless dialect,
Such as moves men
Shakespeare's Measure for Measure—Act I
Is there a heart that never felt
Fair Beauty's sterling pow'r?
Is there a man that never saw
The fascinating hour,
When woman's form in full strength came,
To set our reason far aside,
When woman's face, and woman's mind,
In all her loveliness defied
The cynic's snarl, the sceptic's smile,
That contemptuous laugh'd to scorn
All female worth, all beauty's wile,
That ever is with her born—
And if there is, O set him down
As fool and dolt in part,
Yet show to him the power and worth,
That dwell in woman's heart.

ROLAND GRÈME.

ARABIAN SONG,

Founded on an Anecdote related by an Oriental Traveller.
BY MRS. HEMANS.
Away! tho' still thy sword is red,
With life-blood from my sire;
So drop of thine may now be shed,
To quench my spirit's fire:
Tho' on my heart 'twould fall more blest,
Than dew upon the desert's breast.
I've sought thee 'midst the haunts of men,
Thro' the wide city's lanes;
I've sought thee by the lion's den,
O'er pathless, boundless plains;
No step that track'd the burning waste,
But I its lonely course have trac'd.
Thy name hath been a baleful spell,
O'er my dark bosom cast;
No thought may dream, no words may tell
What there unseen hath pass'd;
This hollow cheek, this faded eye,
Are seals of thee—behold they fly!
Baste thee, and leave my threshold floor,
Inviolate and pure;
Set not thy presence tempt me more—
Man may not thus endure:
Away! I bear a fetter'd arm,
A heart that burns—but must not harm!
Hath not my cup for thee been pour'd,
Beneath the palm-tree's shade?
Hath not soft sleep thy frame restor'd,
Within my dwelling laid?
What tho' unknown—yet who shall rest
Secure—If not the Arab's guest?

Begone! outstep the fleet Gazelle,

The wind in speed subduer;
Fear cannot fly so swift, so well,
As vengeance shall pursue:
And bate, like lore—in parting pain,
Smiles o'er one hope—we meet again.
To-morrow—and th' avenger's hand,
The warrior's dart is free,
E'en now, no spot in all the land,
Save this, had shelter'd thee:
Let blood the monarch's hall profane,
The Arab's tent must bear no stain?

fly! map the desert's fiery blast

Avoid thy sacred way,
And fetter'd, till thy steps be past,
Its whirlwinds sleep to-day:
would riot, that my doom should be
Assign'd by Heaven, to aught but me.

Miscellaneous Selections.

If young women waste in trivial amusement the prime season for improvement, which is between the ages of sixteen and twenty, they will hereafter bitterly regret the loss, when they come to feel themselves inferior in knowledge to almost every one they converse with; and above all, if they should ever be mothers, when they feel their own inability to direct and assist the pursuits of their children, they will then find ignorance a severe mortification and a real evil. Let this stimulate their industry; and let not a modest opinion of their own capacities be a discouragement to their endeavors after knowledge. A moderate understanding with diligent and well-directed application will go much farther than a more lively genius, if attended with that impatience and inattention which too often accompany quick parts. It is not for want of capacity that so many women are such, insipid companions, so ill qualified for the friendship and conversation of a sensible man, or for the task of governing and instructing a family; it is much oftener from the neglect of exercising the talents which they really have, and from omitting to cultivate a taste for intellectual improvement; by this neglect they lose the sincerest of pleasures, a pleasure which would remain when almost every other forsakes them, of which neither fortune nor age can deprive them, and which would be a comfort and resource in almost every possible situation in life.—*Chapman.*

INDOLENCE.

Indolence deprives man of that activity which should call forth his virtues, and make him illustrious. An indolent man is scarcely a man; he may have good intentions of discharging a duty, while duty is at a distance; let him view the time of action as near, and down drop his hands in languor. What can be done with such a man? he is really good for nothing—business tires him, reading fatigues him; if he is employed, moments seem as hours to him; if he is amused, hours are as moments; his whole time eludes him it glides away, as water under a bridge; ask him what he has done with the morning, he knows nothing about it, as he never reflected on his existence. He sleeps as long as possible, dresses slowly, amuses himself in chat with the first person that calls upon him, takes several turns in the room till dinner; the evening is spent as unprofitable as the morning, and his whole life is as this day.—Such a wretch is good for nothing; it is only pride that can support him in a life so worthless, and so much beneath the character of a man.

INTERESTING EXTRACT.

The following interesting relation is selected from the "New York Literary Journal and Belles Lettres Repository," published monthly in that city, by S. C. Van Winkle. Many of our readers may have read it in the Journal, but it will doubtless be new to the greater part.—*Western Carolinian.*
"I entered the army at the commencement of the revolution a humble private soldier, and left it on the establishment of our independence, a major and a cripple.

I know not whether it was owing to my Yankee inquisitiveness, or to any better quality I possessed, but wherever I wandered, I contrived to meet with, or hear more adventures, and obtain a knowledge of more secrets than any of my comrades. Indeed, I was in the confidence of half my regiment; and was the faithful deposit of many a love affair.

It is the common remark of an old man, that times are changed to the worse, unlike his young days, &c. But these days, when men pursue their daily routine of business or pleasure, without interruption, cut in peace, and take their rest in security, are happily different from those when our food was

with each man his staff in his hand, and the sound of many footsteps, the sleep which nature claimed after days of danger and fatigue, was but slumber of watchfulness.

These various scenes, the adventures that befel me, have filled my memory with recollections, the recording of which has often amused the languid hours of solitary age. It has afforded me some gratification to "fight my battles o'er again;" and should they be deemed worthy of notice, your attention will sometimes be intruded upon by the recollections of an old soldier.

It was a lowering summer day; dark clouds piled on each other, frowned over the earth, and distant peals of thunder announced the approaching tempest, when Major H— and Capt. Seymour, at the head of a small reconnoitering party from the English camp, found themselves bewildered in a thick wood, without the prospect of a shelter. It was one of those extensive forests with which our country abounds; our paths which intersected it in every direction, indicated that it was often travelled, though the roads might well perplex the traveller. Taking the path they thought most likely to lead to the high road, from whence they had wandered, the party hastened on for the space of an hour, when they heard the gushing sound of a water-fall, and presently they stood upon the side of a narrow stream, which, after dashing down some high rocks, murmured away, and was lost in the woods. At any other moment, major H— would have paused, to taste the lonely beauties of the scene; to mark the contrast between the white foam of the water, with the dark moss which spreads its velvet covering over the rocks, and inhale the fragrance of the locust, whose white blossoms hung in fragrance over the stream. But he hurried impatiently by, for, almost concealed by the trees stood a log house; which, desolate as it appeared, still afforded a hope of shelter.

A thin stream of smoke, which rose from the chimney, alone betokened that this miserable abode harbored a human being.

Major H— knocked at the door, but received no answer; he burst with his foot the slender fastening. They entered a room which was dark and cheerless; the roof afforded slight protection from the weather, though its many apertures served to light the apartment.

It was not till they had stood a moment in the room that they perceived a female bending over the embers which warmed the hearth. Her grey hairs hung irreverently about her face and neck; her shrivelled frame seemed bent with age or disease, despair was marked on the countenance that met the officers' view, as she turned to look at them; hastily averting her head, muttered, "Murder abroad again!" "Good dame, (said major H—) will you direct us to the main road?" She returned no answer. The officer repeated the enquiry; but the old woman did not appear to notice him. "Damn the old crone," he said, and placing his hand on her shoulder in a gentle manner—"Woman do you hear me?" She raised her eyes—the light shone thro' the roof on the martial form of the officer. The old woman gazed on him, and as the lightning which flashed around them seemed to illuminate the hut it revealed her haggard features, agitated by the strongest emotion. She shuddered, and laid her head upon her hands. "Devil take the hag," exclaimed Seymour, "I will try to get a straight answer at last." Coming close to her, he put his lips to her ear, and said in a loud voice, "Beldame, where will this road lead us?" The woman awoke as from a trance, and started on her feet. "Where?" she said steadily—"to a sudden and bloody end; and you," she continued, pointing with her trembling hands to major H—, "you look so strangely on me, man of sin, you will die in sorrow, and the curse of the widow be upon you;" then raising her shrill, broken voice, she sung, without seeming to heed her astonished auditors, what seemed to be the stanza of some popular song:

"Yea, many a youth, with heart of pride,
And cheek with glory flushing,
Full low has laid at even tide,
While fast the blood was gushing.
The arm of strength, and thy sabre bright,
Naught, naught will now avail thee;
Gay gallant! ere fall the dews of night,
The light of life shall fail thee."
'Let us go,' said major H—, hastily, the howlings of the tempest cannot be worse than the ravings of a maniac. The officers left the house in silence, and calling to their men, continued the narrow path which led from it.—The storm still raged with violence; a peal of thunder, which caused them involuntarily to stop, was followed by a bolt, which whistling through the

trees, lodged itself in the bosom of major H—: with the noise of the tempest came the sound of many footsteps. "That treacherous hag," said major H—; "it is the enemy—fly, Seymour, save the men. Do not regard me," he exclaimed, seeing his friend hesitate, "I am dying." Seymour obeyed, and his party dividing into the woods, were soon lost to the sight, except one soldier who would not leave his commander, but endeavored to hide him with the bushes, while he crouched beside him. The American troops marched in sight; but not perceiving the wounded man, passed on. The agonies of his wound, which fear for his comrades' safety had a while suspended, now overcame major H—. "Thompson, support me in your hut, inhospitable as it is." The soldier obeyed; but the door was already fastened in some manner so as to resist his efforts to open it. At last a sharp voice asked who troubled her. "Open the door, if you have any pity, any mercy," implored the soldier. "You have come to the wrong house," said the old woman. "My master is dying," said the man.—The door was opened while she exclaimed, "death is welcome." He laid his fainting burden on the bed, and endeavored to staunch the blood which flowed from the wound. His hostess started when she recognized the features of major H—, and was silent for some moments. She passed her hand over her brow, and put aside the dark wet locks that shaded it. "Said I not, the hour would soon come? she exclaimed; 'disgrace, murder, threatened gallows branded name, all are avenged.' The dying man had writhed under her touch, and now raising his spirits, he said, "who are you?—how have I injured you?" The old woman opened a door at the foot of the bed, and led into the room the form of exquisite beauty.—Every charm united to adorn the face which no ray of sense illumined:—there was no expression save the vacant stare and idiotic smile. As her mother led her to the bed, major H— knew her, and stretching out his hands, cried, in a fearful voice, "Ellen! Ellen!" "Aye," said the mother, you know your victim." "Oh! he exclaimed, for an hour of life to do this injured one justice!" "Justice!" repeated the old woman, mournfully, "can you restore her reason or her innocence?" "Cease, woman, torment me not with your reproaches." "Ha!" said the old woman, walking up to the bed, "do you shrink? you could leave her when she lay at your feet and begged you stay, even for the love of God and the unborn infant that would be fatherless. You dared to do this—do ye fear to hear of it? You talk of atonement—how, would you give us gold, whom you have robbed of peace? gold to tempt another spoiler?" At that moment, Ellen, who had laid her hands on the bleeding breast of her destroyer, and stained them with blood, held them up, and looked wistfully in her mother's face; who started, and said in a tone of piercing anguish, "just so she looked when?" "When what?" faintly demanded major H—. "When she murdered her babe," was the abrupt reply. A deep, long drawn groan from the bed, announced that the cord of life was broken.

INCLEDON.

The Morning Chronicle of the 24th of August, states—"A serious accident had nearly befallen the celebrated Charles Incledon last night. Accompanied by two friends, a double bass and a celebrated flute player, the vocalist hired a hackney coach opposite the Foundling Hospital. They had not proceeded many yards before the axle-tree broke, and its contents were precipitated to the ground. The sudden shock produced a musical response. The eccentric vocalist astonished the congregation, just coming out of the Foundling Chapel, who surrounded the coach, by chaunting thro' the window, as the body of the vehicle remained in its inclined position, 'Hark! the Lark of Heaven's gate sings!' He was of course immediately recognised, and relieved from his perilous situation without any injury being sustained by himself or friends."

The following remarkable instance of gratitude and fidelity is mentioned in an Edinburgh paper:—A private soldier of the 91st regiment, about 15 years ago, finding himself mortally wounded in an engagement with the enemy, requested his comrade, who was standing near him, to convey his all, which consisted of a few pounds sterling, and some other articles in clothing, to a person who had formerly been his comrade in the Argyleshire militia, and to whom he considered himself under strong obligations of gratitude. The disinterested soldier, faithful to the instructions of his dying friend, only a few weeks ago, while

his regiment was passing through Kilmarnock, had the good fortune to fall in with the object of his search, to whom he generously conveyed every fraction of the bequest, and which his most urgent necessities had never once suffered him to encroach upon during the long period of fifteen years.

London, Aug. 29.

BLOODY ENGAGEMENT.

From the Limerick Chronicle of Aug. 18.
On Wednesday night, upwards of two hundred misguided wretches, mostly armed, many of them mounted on horseback, and the entire dressed in white shirts, surrounded the house of Mr. John Ives, a title proctor, at Inchrook, near Askeaton. After dragging him out of the house on the highway, they proceeded to administer oaths, prohibiting him from ever interfering in the business; and, while thus employed, a party of Mr. Geary's Police, consisting of seventeen subconstables, under the command of Thomas Doolan, Esq. chief peace officer, approached the house; having received private information in Rathkeale that such proceedings would take place during the night. On being challenged by Mr. Doolan, and commanded to surrender, they drew up in regular line for battle, and immediately commenced firing on the police, by an order from their leader. In that discharge, one of the police, named Thomas Manning, was shot dead. Mr. Doolan instantly ordered his party to fire in return, which was quickly obeyed, and a regular volley obliged the assailants to break line and disperse in all directions. A charge was then made by the police, who succeeded in taking three prisoners, in full costume; two were also found dead, similarly attired. A pursuit after the fugitives took place, and many skirmishes occurred, in which upwards of sixty shots were fired by the police.

From every information that can be collected, great numbers have been wounded, and we are told, several dead bodies are concealed in the neighborhood. Those found by the police, in the first instance, were taken to Rathkeale, where they were interred on Thursday, without coffin, in a large hole dug by their companions, in a piece of waste ground, near the guard-house. The two prisoners were compelled, by Mr. Geary, to perform all the offices at the burial; after digging the hole, they were obliged to bear the bodies and place them beneath, and afterwards to shake quick-lime plentifully over them. Another of the gang died last night in a hut on the mountain, where he had been removed from the scene of action; his name was Moran, and was brother to one of the prisoners in custody; he was shot thro' the abdomen. Many more would have been shot by the police, but after the first volley the fellows all dismounted, and took shelter behind their horses. The roads in the neighborhood of Askeaton present a most horrid appearance; streams of blood in various parts and the different gaps, across which the wounded were borne away, are all besmeared with blood. There were fifteen horses brought into Rathkeale, by the police, upon which those wretches were mounted, but had deserted; many of them were dreadfully wounded. A considerable number of spits, old scythes, and some fire arms, were brought into Rathkeale by the police. Mr. Doolan missed fire twice at the leader of the gang, his pistol having got wet. He was very close to him at the time, and would certainly have shot him dead, had the pistol gone off. Before the police came near Ives's house, there were regular sentinels placed at different points, to give the main body notice of any alarm. When they were challenged, the answer was, "We are Christians." After the volley fired by the police, the captain, or leader of the gang, who was attired in a most conspicuous manner, with a white dress, a cocked hat and feathers, endeavored to rally his troops, but without effect.

SPECIFIC CURE FOR THE GOUT.

In all sciences discoveries have been with some exceptions, the works of chance. The fact which we are about to mention is a striking instance of the truth of this observation—a secret, which like the philosopher's stone, has long been the object of research, without being attained. We are about to prescribe a remedy for the gout, and smile not at the assertion ye gouty subjects, who, after using the prescriptions of the faculty, will probably suffer no longer from the painful malady. In Russia, a man about 45 years of age, experienced a very severe attack of the gout. The paroxysm of it was so acute, that his wife, after making use of all the palliatives that medicine could suggest, hit upon a method

Judicious enough to be sure, but the suggestion of conjugal affection. The wife weaned out by seeing her husband constantly in a state of prostration, fell railing and calling the poor man a lazy good-for-nothing fellow, who indulged himself with lying in bed. From anger and reproaches she proceeded to use menaces. Her husband's silence and passiveness exasperated her to madness—she seized hold of a yard stick, and belabored her poor husband till his whole body was black and blue with the blows. The guilty patient at length aroused from his state of apathy, and smarting under the blows, mustered sufficient strength to rise, laid hold of the yard stick, which his wife had dropped and required the obligation with interest. This exercise was no sooner over than the gout disappeared, and has never since returned. It is probable that in the event of a relapse, the same remedy would be repeated with the same success. This advice is given gratis to the females who have gouty subjects for their husbands, and who are sufficiently fond of them not to stick at trifles for the cure of them.—*Lon. pap.*

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, OCTOBER 29, 1821.

The answer to the Enigma in our last paper is 'Water'

Villainous Transaction.—The Methodist Meeting-house at Antuxet, in this county, was burned to the ground on Monday night, the 22d. It is said to have been the work of an incendiary, as no fire had been in or near the house for several days.

In our columns will be found some very interesting extracts from English papers relative to the affairs of Turkey in Europe. More very important news is daily expected. The ship *Hercules*, which has arrived at New-York from Liverpool, has no doubt brought with it very interesting intelligence, but from motives of speculation the nature of that intelligence had not transpired—our paper went to press. There is no doubt, from what appears below, that a WAR in Europe either has already, or certainly will immediately take place. However much we deplore such a calamity to the nations of the earth, yet we must congratulate our readers on the improved state of the markets, be the cause what it may. The following article from the Philadelphia Gazette will no doubt be highly pleasing to our readers:

IMPORTANT!—FLOUR!

"We on Tuesday quoted Flour as current at six dollars per bush. On Wednesday it was impossible to fix any price on that article. During Tuesday night, no less than six expresses arrived in this city from New-York; the ostensible object of which, appeared to be the purchase of Flour. There was such a rush in the market for this article at an early hour, as alarmed the Factors, and we understood but few sales were made.

The New-York market was drained on Tuesday by a passenger, who left the ship *Hercules*, capt. Law, from Liverpool, 60 miles from the land; and was in New-York nearly the whole of the day incog.

We are informed this ship sailed from Liverpool the 17th September; that the weather had been so wet and bad for many days, that wheat flour and all kinds of bread stuffs had risen from 20 to 30 per cent.

The ship *Jane Ferguson*, had just arrived from Philadelphia—part of her cargo of flour had sold for 35s.

No news of a political nature has transpired by the *Hercules*."

For the Washington Whig.

THE STORM.

Overtaken by a storm, I was driven to the house of a wealthy farmer, whose only daughter was that day to be given in marriage. The wedding guests were all ready to accompany Richard and Rebecca to the Squire, when the storm which had driven me to them for shelter, threatened them with a rueful dis-appointment.

The wind was fell in their face, and the rain falling in torrents, threatened them, in case they set out, with loss of health, and what was still more terrific, the spoiling of their clothes. It was at first hoped the storm would subside, and while this hope remained, the company continued to be gay.—But their gaiety died away as the storm increased, and had, as was the general belief, set in for the day. The parents of Rebecca proposed dispatching a gig to let her Squire, but he was said to be in ill health, and could not be ex-

pected to turn out in such a storm. It was suggested by one that the storm would be likely to abate if not subside about noon. But Rebecca's mother said no child of hers should, with her consent, be married in the afternoon. The company were now at a full stand, and the storm still increasing, led to a gloomy apprehension that the marriage must be postponed to another day, which Rebecca's mother considered as a bad omen.

The company were so engrossed with their disappointment, that little notice was taken of me by any except one, whose name was Hopkins. He said nothing, but eyed me from time to time with a scrutiny bordering, as I thought, on rudeness. He at length recollected he had been present at a marriage celebrated by me—on which he instantly withdrew, taking with him Richard and Rebecca. When by themselves, he told them I was a clergyman, that he had waited on a couple married by me, so they need not be disappointed. Richard and Rebecca were highly gratified with this intelligence, although they had both resolved until now never to be married by a clergyman, and desired Hopkins to know instantly of me if I would officiate, who having received a satisfactory answer, exclaimed "Cheer up, my friends, the storm has brought us good and not evil—This gentleman is a clergyman, (pointing to me)—he is worth a dozen Squires. You know, Richard, I have told you 20 times that were it not for prejudice, a minister of the sanctuary would be preferred. You then thought me sanctimonious, but lo! the eloquence of the storm. It has proved irresistible, Rebecca is convinced, and there is not a dissenting voice, no, not one but what gives the preference to a clergyman." So saying, Hopkins presented the young couple before me, and I went through the ceremony without even a latent difficulty.

When the knot was tied, and Richard had selected his bride, others came forward, as the custom is, but Rebecca refused, saying, next to Richard, she rendered the parson a kiss, as a token of the obligation she felt herself under for the handsome manner in which he had performed the marriage ceremony, freeing her completely from all embarrassment. This pleasure of the bride drew applause from the bridegroom and the whole company, and led to a good deal of innocent merriment suitable to the occasion.

But now comes the main thing—What went before, led to a question, which, after we had taken a glass of wine and a piece of wedding cake, I proposed to the company—I'll tell me, said I, my friends, why it is that you Jersey folks, when you are disposed to take each other for better for worse, prefer applying to the minister of the law, rather than to the minister of the Gospel, to pledge your faith either to a her?

Hopkins seemed pleased that the question was put, but did not at once essay to answer it. After a short silence, Mr. Thompson, a relative of Mr. Hopkins, said it might seem forward in him, not being a native of Jersey, but he thought the question admitted of an easy solution. Jersey, he said, had living in it a great number of Quakers; these people were numerous, wealthy, and of course influential. Their prejudices against the clergy were such as led them constantly to brand them with the epithet of hirelings. Now, said Thompson, such as are under the influence of these prejudiced people, such as listen with complacency to their cry of hirelings, will never apply to the clergy to solemnize for them the rites of marriage.

Your argument, cousin Thompson, replied Hopkins, is plausible, but I think not true. The custom of pledging our faith either to other before the Squire, is not of Quaker, but of Yankee origin. It is a relic of one of the blue laws of our ancestors, and these Jersey people, cousin, are our near and dear kinsfolks. The law said, no gospel minister shall join people together in marriage. The magistrate only shall join them in marriage, as they may do it with less scandal to the church of Christ. Now let any thinking man judge if the usage we are speaking of

may not be traced to this ancient law, as effects to their cause. The reiterated cry of Hirelings! Hirelings! Hirelings! may have tended to perpetuate this ancient law in effect in New Jersey, when there is not a hireling left in New England. It is a relic of other cause of its long continuance. It saves us a great deal of money.

In those states where marriage is deemed a divine, and not a mere civil institution, it costs men generally much more to get legal possession of a fine woman than it does here. The minister of the Gospel, who puts a man in possession of the object of his affections, by solemnizing the nuptial rites, is generally deemed deserving of something more than the sorry sum of 2 dollars, the common price paid here for legal possession of the finest woman Jersey can produce.—Look here, my friends, Richard has directed me to present this ten dollar note as a small compensation to the worthy clergyman who has made him this day one of the happiest of men. With this sum five virgins, whose worth cannot be easily estimated, might have been led to the altar—no, not to the altar, but to the tribunal, and made over for life. Now, what swain or squire, who has learned to estimate the value of money, would wish the cry of "Hireling" to cease.

Excuse me, reverend Sir, the well informed do not deem it more reputable to plight their vows at the foot of the tribunal, rather than the altar, but economy is their plea; and this is all important to new beginners. Economy was the basis of the blue laws of our ancestors. It may not be easy to discover the economy of those laws relative to cutting the hair round according to a cap, and making it a crime to run, and for a woman to kiss her children on a Sabbath day, but what a world of money must have been saved by prohibiting by law the making minced pies—trimming their garments with gold, silver or bone lace above 2s. per yard—playing on any instrument of music but the drum, trumpet and jewsharp, and forbidding the clergy to join people in marriage.

At the tribunal of the law, all that can be required is to conform to the customs of law, but at the foot of the altar, things are to be estimated according to their intrinsic worth. Here we were summoned to the dining-room, after which, the storm having subsided, I took my leave.

A MISSIONARY

From Degrand's Sale Report.
WAR—RUSSIA AND TURKEY.
Private letter from Edward Kuenkaap.

"BREMEN, 2d Sept. 1821.
"P. S.—This moment the news reaches us that the Russian ambassador has left Constantinople; that war is declared; and that 300,000 Russian troops, with 100,000 Austrians, are marching towards Constantinople."

N. B. A Bremen paper of August 29th, states that the Court Paper in Vienna, which, until then, had a pacific appearance, had now assumed a warlike aspect.

From the preceding news, and more than all, from the irresistible impulse given by the settled policy of Russia; its military court; and the sympathy of its people, for their Greek patriarch and their Greek brethren, may we not calculate upon a war between Russia and Austria on one side, and Turkey on the other? Austria has taken, in advance her share of the booty, viz. Italy and Sicily, both of which are now occupied by her troops.

Should this war take place, the policy of the cabinets of Great Britain and of France, and indeed of all Europe, will be immediately against the Russians, from fear of the gigantic strides of that power. Prussia and Sweden will not dare to face the northern nix; the slow Dutchman will keep his own government in check, and at peace; Spain and Portugal are too much occupied at home to act abroad; the British cabinet will find itself opposed by the public sentiment in Great Britain against the Turks; the French people will reluctantly be drawn into a war, side by side, with John Bull. Yet, settled in its purpose of curtailing Russia, the British cabinet will watch every movement; avail itself of every change, and finally, (it appears to me) involve all Europe in a general war.

These are mere conjectures, hazarded with a view to bring out abler conjectures. P. P. F. DEGRAND.

The Hon. WILLIAM KIRBY, Chancellor of the State of Maryland, died at Annapolis on the 19th inst.

Going to law.—At the term of the Supreme Court of New Hampshire, at Exeter, there were 380 cases continued from the last term, and 550 new suits entered on the docket.

Capt. James C. Butler, of Pittsburg, was lately killed by the wadding of a gun, while he was firing blank cartridges by a gunnery parade. The wadding fractured his skull, so as to cause his death in a few days.

A fire broke out in a stable back of No 28 Walnut street, Philadelphia, on the night of the 15th which consumed a stable and considerably injured several houses.

A Mrs. Beadle who kept a tavern near Poughkeepsie lately died, and among her effects a bag of 25,609 six penny pieces were found. This sum, supposing her to have had by 4 each day, would have occupied her nearly 20 years, in accumulating.

Birds of N. Oriant. The Postmaster in Ohio, who was detected in robbing mails which passed through his hands, has been sentenced by the United States Circuit Court for the district of Ohio, to three months imprisonment.—We think his crime could not have been bad, for if it was, his punishment is very unequal to it. Where, if he was guilty, will not such a punishment do more injury to society than none at all, none but a villain would rob, and such would think a punishment of three months confinement scarce amounting to a reproach.

From the Bellefonte Patriot, Oct. 17.

Distressing Accident.—On the 8th inst. Judge Foster, of McKean county, was shot, accidentally, by his son.—The circumstances relating to this melancholy event are as follows: The son had left home for the purpose of hunting wolves; after he had been gone some time, the father went out for the same purpose. As is common among hunters, one of them set up a howling after the manner of a wolf, and was answered by the other. They continued howling in this manner until they approached each other within a very short distance. The father had hid himself behind a log, placing brush to disguise himself, so that when the wolf, as he supposed, came near enough to shoot, it would not be frightened away. Having raised himself a little for that purpose, the son observing the motion, fired, taking the object fired at to be a wolf. The ball entered the right side of the neck, and passed out at the left hip. The son, finding what had happened, took off his coat and vest, placed them under his father's head, and started home for the purpose of getting aid; but his senses fled before him he reached his father's residence; he became deranged, and was found in that situation, not knowing or having power, at that time, to relate the dreadful and heart-rending tale.

ACCIDENT.

At a sham fight, which took place in Groton in this state, on the 5d inst. two men were wounded—one by a cartridge through the thigh, and another by a ram rod in his neck. Both of them, however, we learn, are likely to recover.

REMARKABLE.

We have seen a letter from Paris, of the 15th August, which states, that at about eight leagues from the city, near Baumont-sur-Olise, a disease similar to the plague, for which no remedy has yet been found, carries off thirty persons in a day, after a few hours illness.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

The man who was committed to prison in Susquehanna county, (Pa.) for the non-payment of his marriage fee, is stated in the Utica Sentinel to have delivered himself from limbo by selling his wife, and applying the proceeds to the discharge of the debt.

MAMMOTH OXEN.

From the Springfield (Mass.) Patriot.
We challenge the whole World to compete with Old Springfield. Two seven years' old oxen, and four years old steer, raised by Col. Abel Chapin, of this town, were driven to this village from his farm in Chicopee parish on Wednesday last, and their weight accurately determined. The weight of the great Ox which Colonel Chapin sold in Boston three years ago, and which was distinguished by the name of Maximus, was 2716 lbs. The largest of those weighed on Wednesday, and which we must now call Trismagistus, weighed 9028 lbs. The next in weight, The Steer, weighed 2709 lbs. 2156 lbs.

SEDUCTION.

During the last West Chester Circuit, two persons obtained verdicts for \$1000 each, against different defendants, for the seduction of the two daughters of the plaintiffs, on the ground of "the loss of their respective services."

Infanticide.—The Orange County Patriot states that a few days since a new born infant was murdered by its unnatural mother, in Minisink. The bones of the child were found in the ashes.

From the Kennewick Spectator.

EXTRAORDINARY.

A gentleman from Mason county, Va. has very obligingly furnished the following singular facts: On the 19th

Oct. four very large skeletons were found in a field which had for twenty-four years past been cultivated in corn. They were deposited in a mound apparently very ancient. The first was discovered by the owner of the field having ploughed it up which induced him to make a further examination, when three others were found. The bones are perfectly sound, and much larger than common, more especially the skulls, which can be very easily slipped over the largest man's head. The upper jaw bone has one row of double teeth all round, and the under jaw two teeth only on the left side, and no sockets whatever in the rest of the bone were provided by nature for more. Considerable quantities of broken crockery ware, with buck horns and bones, bear's bone and muscle shells, &c. were found with the skeletons, and the whole buried in lime two feet deep. It is hoped that the curiosity of the intelligent public may excite them to examine the skeletons, and furnish us with some interesting speculations on the subject.

Accident at the City Water Works.

On Wednesday last, the boiler of the high pressure engine at Fair Mount burst directly over the furnace; through which, and the ash pit under it, the boiling water and steam were instantly discharged with great force into the boiler shed. R. Bingham, who attended the engine, and a person who had just stepped into the shed, were most severely injured. The former died on Saturday, and the recovery of the latter, who was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital, is considered doubtful.—*Nat. Gaz.*

Curious way of taking a Whale.

In the year 1668, capt. Walter Folger, from this town, on a whaling voyage, anchored in the Straits of Saguna, in company with another vessel, which was made fast to his vessel, besides being anchored. In the middle of the night the vessel were carried out of the harbor, in the most peculiar manner ever before known. Finding themselves in this situation, they cut the warps that fastened them together, and upon taking up their anchors, they found that a whale, called a hump-back, had taken the anchor of capt. Folger's vessel in his mouth, and was making a run with the two vessels.—The whale was hove up, killed and taken on board.

From the North-West Intelligence.

Gen. Jackson and Judge Fromentin.

We now learn that a serious difference between these two gentlemen has actually grown out of the conflict of jurisdiction between them in their official stations, in relation to the case of Col. Callava. This we consider a matter of much more interest than the case in which it originated, and we think it our duty to extract for the information of our readers, the first notice we find of it in the public prints. It is contained in an article "from an authentic source," published in the "Charleston Southern Patriot" of October 8; the material contents of which are comprised in the following extract:

"Notwithstanding the pendency of the question of jurisdiction before the executive, it seems that Judge Fromentin did not hold himself at liberty to refuse to take cognizance of the case of colonel Callava, and believing himself legally vested with the necessary jurisdiction, he issued the writ of habeas corpus.—But being anxious to avoid, in any way prejudicing the question relative to the papers demanded by general Jackson, he made the friends of the Colonel, who was then in prison, give security in the sum of 40,000 dollars, that the papers should be forthcoming whenever the right to them should be determined.

"The return made by general Jackson to this habeas corpus, was a citation to Judge Fromentin to appear before him, to shew cause why he should not be attached for contempt offered to a superior tribunal, in the act of issuing that writ. In the mean time, Callava was discharged, after his sealed box had been broken open and the papers taken off, and the further prosecution of the remedy of the habeas corpus became of course immaterial.

"An unwillingness to be openly embroiled with the governor, however, induced Judge Fromentin to call privately on general Jackson the ensuing day, not with an idea of obeying the citation, but as an expression of individual and official respect. But he had no reason to be satisfied with the result of this visit. Gen. Jackson told him explicitly, and afterwards repeated it to others, that he should have been finished had he gone one step farther. Gen. Jackson, it seems, insisted that he had acted towards colonel Callava, in his supreme judicial capacity, and that taking him into custody was justifiable on the ground of contempt manifested in his tardy compliance with the order to deliver the papers.

"These events transpired on the 23d and 24th of August, and from that time until the 4th September, very little else was talked of in Peasacola. It

course of that time report got in circulation, and reached the ears of Judge Fremont, that on his visit to Gen. Jackson he had made an apology for issuing the writ of habeas corpus, and thereby escaped punishment. Unfortunately, instead of merely contradicting the story and disregarding it, he thought it incumbent upon him to rescue his judicial character from the odium of such a suggestion, and addressed a letter to general Jackson, respectfully requesting the general to enable him effectually to contradict that report.

But General Jackson maintained that he had done so; and Judge Fremont treated it as an injurious suggestion. This excited general Jackson to a final answer, which his best friends and warmest admirers will ever regret that his pen had produced. Detailed accounts of the whole affair, with copies of the correspondence have been transmitted to Washington, and we regret to add that copies of the correspondence have been transmitted to Washington, and we regret to add that copies of the correspondence have been confided to individuals and are circulating privately.

From the Worcester (Mass.) Spy. LIABILITY OF INNKEEPERS.

At the late term of the Court of Common Pleas in this town, an Innholder was tried upon an indictment for refusing to receive and entertain a traveller who applied in the night for admission into his Inn. It appeared in evidence that, in the latter part of a very cold night, in December last, the prosecutor, a traveller, knocked at the door of the Inn, and having thereby called the Innkeeper to a window requested admission, as he was suffering from the cold; that the latter refused to admit him unless he wished for lodging, and on being told that he did not wish for lodging, but for some spirits as he was in a freezing condition, shut the window and left him to seek for refreshments elsewhere.

No question was made by the Defendant's Counsel, of the liability of an Innkeeper upon such an indictment; and when it was discovered that the proof was ample, the defendant retracted his plea, and submitted. Several circumstances which rendered it proper to mitigate the punishment, he was sentenced to pay a fine of only \$30 and costs.

This conviction is a serious admonition to Innkeepers. The defendant in this case probably supposed he was not bound to open his doors, in the night, to a person who asked for spirits merely. But the circumstances of this case show that there was the most urgent need for such refreshment.

Innkeepers have the exclusive privilege of entertaining travellers, and they are under legal obligation to furnish such entertainment whenever called upon. It is not for them to judge of the necessity or reasonableness of the entertainment required. If they do, they judge at their peril. There is no hardship in this obligation, because the traveller is under a correspondent obligation to make a reasonable compensation for all the extra trouble to which he may subject them.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Oct. 21.
LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the Robert Fulton, capt. Holbridge, the editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have received Liverpool papers to the evening of the 4th of Sept. with Lloyd's Lists to the same date.

The king remained in Dublin. Arrangements to receive him on his return, were making at Portsmouth, where he was expected about the 12th Sept.

The Stanmer packet from Lisbon, had arrived in England, having on board the Austrian, Russian and Prussian ministers to Portugal. It is stated that they all three left Lisbon in consequence of the violence committed on the residence of Baron Sturmer, the Austrian charge d'affaires, whose windows were broken in consequence of his refusing to illuminate at the rejoicings at the time the news was received of the king's having sworn to support the constitution. The cortes has offered to punish the offenders if they could be pointed out. The baron was unable to do this, and wrote to his court for instructions. He received orders to obtain some further satisfaction, or to quit Lisbon. Why he was accompanied by the Russian ministers, is not explained, unless, being the agents of the three powers which constitute the Heads of the Holy Alliance, they had made common cause.

LONDON, October 4.
"We have been favoured with the perusal of a letter received this morn-

ing, dated Constantinople, August 7. It came by the French mail, the writer taking advantage of an express sent off by the French Ambassador to Paris.

This letter is transmitted to a highly respectable mercantile house in the city, and we place some reliance upon its contents. It states, that as Turkey has agreed to all the terms demanded by Russia, war was out of the question: the document, however, being delivered two hours too late, had occasioned the Turkish government to send two special messengers to St. Petersburg. Baron Strogonoff still continued wind-bound on the 7th of August, and a confident opinion was entertained the answer would be back from the Russian capital, so as to prevent his departure. The Turkish fleet had taken refuge in the Island of Stanchio; four Greek fire ships had been sent in there without effect. The insurgents, with a strong squadron, were at Samos. At Smyrna, the greatest order prevailed; the Turks were punished if they entered the Greek quarter of the town.

Letters from Odessa, of the 7th last, announce the following important commercial intelligence. They state that the faculties which were afforded by the Freedom of the port of Odessa to the maintenance of an illegal traffic with the interior of Russia, have induced the imperial cabinet to drop its short-lived and unsuccessful experiment in favor of that flourishing town, the commerce of which is to be by an imperial decree subject henceforth to the usual custom house regulations. One month, at it is supposed, will be granted for the benefit of those merchants who may have already speculated on the existence of the privilege; after which brief period it is to be finally withdrawn.

CONSTANTINOPLE, July 30.

On the 28th inst. two days after the expiration of the right days fixed by the Emperor Alexander, as the peremptory interval on delay, Baron de Strogonoff, not having received any satisfactory answer on the part of the Divan, declared that his mission was terminated, and demanded for himself and those attached to the legation. The Grand Seigneur has at first, refused the firman necessary for the departure of the Russian Minister, but, finally through the intercession of the ministers of the other powers, the commandant of the Porte was verbally authorized to let the vessel in which Baron Strogonoff was about to embark at Bujukdere, pass without interruption. Contrary winds prevented the sailing of the Russian legation, but it is affirmed here, that the ship got under weigh in the course of the 31st, and that Baron Strogonoff safely proceeded on his way to Odessa, where he will be very well received.—Augsburg Universal Gazette.

NOTE.—The above journal adds, on the authority of a letter from Odessa, dated Aug. 3, that the arrival of a ship which sailed from Constantinople on the 31st of July, had determined General Count Wittgenstein to quit Odessa on the 1st of August, and repair to his head quarters on the Pruth. It is generally thought that hostilities will commence immediately on the arrival of Baron Strogonoff at Odessa. The Turks, who occupy Moldavia and Wallachia, have concentrated their forces in such a manner, that if war takes place, the campaign will open with a decisive blow. The Russian forces in Besarabia have just been augmented by the 17th division, with a park of artillery, and several field pieces. They are momentarily expected.

AUGSBURG, August 23.

A hope was entertained that the existing difference between Russia and the Ottoman government would be terminated by some desirable arrangement, but the porte has suddenly revoked a portion of the concessions which she had previously made.

The unexpected turn which the negotiation opened at Constantinople under the mediation of the ministers of Austria and England, have thus taken, and the positive advice that great movements have been made among the troops, canoned on the Pruth, as well as in the Ottoman army, under

the orders of Jussuff Pacha, gave occasion at Vienna to the holding of an extraordinary council, at the residence of Prince Metternich, on the 18th of this month. When it broke up, various couriers were dispatched to Petersburg and London, as also to the generals who commanded the Austrian troops stationed in Transylvania, and the Ban of Temeswar.—Journal de Paris.

From the New York Commercial Advertiser.

The King left Dublin, on his return, on the 3d of September. It was thought, since his majesty had tarried so long in Ireland, that he would not return through Wales, as he had contemplated. It was not expected that he would stop longer than five or six days in London; previously to his departure for Hanover, and as the papers still say, for Vienna. The attentions shown to the King, while in Ireland, had in no way been diminished by his stay; not was the apparent attachment of the people to him, and their anxiety to see him, in the least degree abated. His departure was marked by as much splendor and show, as his arrival in that country. The Marquis of Londonderry, (late Lord Castlereagh) started for London before his Majesty.

The Coroner's Inquest appear not to have concluded their proceeding in relation to the death of Honey, (killed during the mob on the day of the Queen's funeral.) Earl Bathurst had replied, in terms equally laconic and severe, to the famous letter of Mr. Sheriff Waltham, complaining of the conduct of the Life Guards, on the day of the funeral of Honey and Francis. The Earl seems to have turned the tables upon the sheriff.

The Court of Brussels had gone into mourning for the Queen.

The government of the Ionian islands has issued two proclamations denouncing the punishment of piracy against such Ionian vessels as should join the Greeks against the Turks. The queen of England was about concluding a loan with a banking house in Paris, the moment she fell ill.

The king of England is expected to embark for his German dominions about the middle of Sept. Magnificent preparations are making for his coronation as king of Hanover.

TURKEY AND RUSSIA.

Vienna, Aug. 11.—Despatches have arrived this day from Constantinople, dated the 31st ult. which communicate most important intelligence. Our last advices from that city, were of the 25th on which day the Divan assembled in consultation upon the propositions made by Russia. The following is the substance of them, and it cannot be denied, that they are conceived in an extremely moderate spirit. They begin by calling on the Turks, in the name of all the Christian powers in Europe, to put a speedy end to proceedings which have outraged religion and humanity—to effect which it is required—

1 That all the Christian churches which have been destroyed or pillaged should be rebuilt, and put into a state of service for their holy destinations, by which means Europe may be consoled for the death of the Patriarch of Constantinople, and the profanations which followed that deplorable event.

2. That distinction should be made between the authors of the existing troubles or those Greeks who have been led to take part in them, and between those whose innocence should protect them from the severity of the Divan.

3. That the door of peace shall be opened to those who may have remained tranquil, and to those who, within a limited period, return to submission.

4 That Russia shall be enabled, in the spirit of existing treaties, to assist in the pacification of Moldavia and Wallachia—to place order and tranquility there on a permanent footing, to the end that the example of those provinces may be such as to recall to obedience all Greeks who sincerely love their country.

It was understood, that if the Porte should accede to the propositions contained in the Russian note, the ambassadors was authorized to make arrangements for carrying them into ef-

fect, or at least should stipulate for some period within which the Turkish government should evince, by some decisive step, the sincerity of its determination.

These are undoubtedly the tenor of the propositions made by the Russians to the Porte, tho' as they are detailed from memory, they may not be correct to the letter. The instructions to the Russian Ambassador, by which they were accompanied, were to require an answer from the Divan in eight days, and Baron Strogonoff seems to have adopted the determination strictly to adhere to them.—On the 26th of July, which was the last day allowed for the answer of the Turkish Divan, he sent for their reply. He was informed verbally, that the Porte had determined on compliance with all his propositions, but that on account of the length of the Russian note, and the necessary time that would be consumed in its translation from the French into the Turkish language, and the reply of the Divan from the Turkish language into the French, they would require 48 hours delay before they could transmit their answer to Baron Strogonoff in the official form. It appears, however, that the peremptory manner of the Russian Ambassador accelerated the movements of the Divan. By the evening of the 26th, they had completed their reply in the official form, and sent a message to Baron Strogonoff that it was ready for his acceptance, thus complying with the Russian note even to the period allowed them for acquiescence or refusal. No reply to this communication was condescended by the Russian ambassador. On the following morning, two drogomanes (interpreters,) attached to the Russian Embassy, appear at the Divan, and demand passports for Baron Strogonoff and his suite to quit Constantinople.—Instead of compliance with that demand, the official reply and submission of the Porte to the propositions of Russia were then tendered. Acceptance was refused by the Ambassadors, who declared that he could not except a "tardy answer," and the demand for passports was repeated. They were at length granted for his suit and for his vessel, but the insertion of Baron Strogonoff's name in any passport was refused, it being understood, however, that no opposition would be made to his departure. On the other hand, they would not expressly consent to it.—Baron Strogonoff declared repeatedly to the other ambassadors who of course watched anxiously all his proceedings, that whether he obtained passports or not, he was determined to depart.

MARRIED.

On the 21st inst. by John Goff, Esq. Mr. David Taylor, to Mrs. Percy Beckwith, both of Cape May.

On the 23d ult. by the same, Mr. William Azev, to Miss Rebecca Busby, both of Cumberland.

On the 14th August, by the same, Mr. John Cullen, to the amiable Miss Mary Springer.

DIED.

On Wednesday, the 24th inst. at half past 11 o'clock, A. M. at his seat in Burlington, N. J. the Hon. Elias Boudnot, Esq. L. L. D. in the 82d year of his age.

To be Sold at Public Vendue, ON SATURDAY.

The 24th day of November next, AT the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, a DWELLING HOUSE and FARM, situate in Deerfield street, containing two hundred acres; late the property of John Shaw—joms lands of B. Lord, Bennoni Dars, Louis Maillard, Henry Trinnell and others, of which there are about 37 acres of Woodland, principally oak and hickory, of a superior quality that is supposed will yield about 30 cords per acre; about 25 or 30 acres of new ground of an excellent quality; about 2 acres of meadow. There is also on said premises, 11,000 cedar and 4 or 5,000 oak Rails. The payments will be made easy. The creditors of Alexander M. Harris are particularly requested to attend the sale, as the surplus monies, after satisfying my demand, will be appropriated to the payment of the debts of said Harris.

Conditions at the time of sale, by Jonathan J. Hann.

Oct. 29—31

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of persons to CUT and CART WOOD, from different tracts of land in the township of Downe and Maurice River, for which cash will be paid. Apply to John Spencer, at Bucksborough, or to John Compton, at Darden Creek, or at any of the following places.

Ichabod Compton.

Oct. 29—31

Take Notice,

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cape May, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the state of New Jersey, and they have appointed Saturday, the 8th day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon, at the Court House, in the Wardle Township, in the county aforesaid, to hear me and my creditors, what can be said for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

AMOS EDWARDS.
Cape May Jail, Oct. 29th, 1821—41

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of David Gandy and the remainder of the land of John Sayres, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at 11 o'clock of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day; to be sold by

WM. R. FITZIAN, Sheriff.
Oct. 23—Oct. 29

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The land of Joseph Hickman and Philip Dore, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Tuesday, the 20th day of November next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day; to be sold by

WM. R. FITZIAN, Sheriff.
Oct. 23—29

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.

Peter Smith,
John Davis,
Mark Bowen,
Richard Deal,
John Jones,
Charles & James Black, his mark.
Coff & Smith Black, his mark.
Cumberland, Oct. 1, 1821—40

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—61

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of ASHSON 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—31

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—41

OUTAWO BIBLES.

THE Cumberland Bible Society have lately received, from the American Bible Society in New York, a number of Outawo 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,
Secretary,
October, 15.

FOR SALE.

IN the Village of Dividing 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.

Dividing Creek, Oct. 12—61

Notice.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cumberland, will be sold at Public Vendue, **ON MONDAY,** The 10th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Hotel in Bridgeton, a Blacksmith's Shop and Lot of Ground, joining Elias P. Seeley, Esq.—Also a Lot of Woodland in Russell's Neck, joining Thomas Woodruff and others, containing about five acres.

Conditions at Sale.
RENEER DARE,
Oct. 8—4
Administrator.

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.
T. 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,
T. ELMER, Clerk,
Oct. 15—6w

NOTICE.

PURSUANT to a decree of the Orphan's Court of the county of Cumberland, will be sold at public vendue, **ON THURSDAY,** The 29th day of Nov. next.

At the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day.

A FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joining lands of Lewis Paulin, David 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.
JAMES DARLEY,
MATTHIAS MILLER,
Adm'rs. de bonis non.

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 Capes 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 forwarned harboring him.

HOSEA RANKINS,
Oct. 15—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 Pittsrove, in the county of Salem praying to be set off into a new township, to be called *Centerville*, and to be attached to Cumberland county, was presented to the Assembly, and leave given to bring in a bill for that purpose, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the Legislature, they first advertising the purport of the bill one month previously in the newspapers of Salem and Cumberland—Those concerned will therefore please take notice, that a bill will be accordingly presented on Wednesday, the 31st day of October next.

Oct. 1—1m

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, nearly opposite M. B. & Co's Coach-maker's shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the above-mentioned Goods, which he is determined to dispose of at the lowest Philadelphia prices. By his experience in the business, he is warranted in saying they will be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia. Country Store-keepers, who purchase to sell again, will find it their advantage to call. Orders will be punctually attended to. Cord wool or any kind of produce will be taken in exchange.

M. Hart,
Bridgeton, Sept. 17—3t

DRY GOODS.

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

At No 166, Market st. Philadelphia, Where he keeps constantly on hand, a fresh supply of GOODS from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which he will dispose of at 5 per cent. on the cost, for cash or acceptances.
WM. S. YOUNG,
Philad. Sept. 17—4q

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Benjamin Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esq'rs. Judges.

Samuel Eldredge, Adm'r.

Elizabeth Eldredge, dec'd.

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

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

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

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

Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Fenders, Knives and Forks, Tea Trays, Waiters, Bread Baskets, Snuffers, Spoons, Razors, Scissors, Pen and Pocket Knives, Coffee Mills, Frying Pans, Gridirons, Pots, Kettles, Skillets, Hearth Brushes, Teatania, 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, Bookings Baizes, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazettes, Linens, Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandannas, 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. 10—3t

PRINTING

Neatly executed at this Office.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

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

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

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Wind in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c. For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility. Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours. In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintness, hysterical fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c. Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a description of them. It pervades, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing the heart with inexpressible anguish, and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage. The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchfulness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddiness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition, anxiety, dry cough, &c. The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and curing those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurfy, Surfeit, Red Blisters, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or 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, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurfy, surfeit, scabulous blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscreet intemperance. This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or two great excitement. And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a torpid use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assurgely counteract it. They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic.

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, 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. RUSH, DR. P. S. PHYSIC, AND THE MOST EMINENT OF THE FACULTY IN THE UNITED STATES.

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty. It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb. In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills. The Meleagers 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. Gancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster. It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws cancerized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism and flying Rheumatic Pains, if the Plaster is constantly applied to the affected part for six or eight months; by the application, the parts affected become invigorated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of corns. Those useful men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable Plaster Cloth it keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores or from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

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DR. ROBERTSON'S PATENT STOMACHIC BITTERS,

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

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

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware.

REMOVED.

THE Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 19, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of **FINE AND COMMON WARE,** which he offers to Country Merchants and others at the lowest cash price.
R. Tyndale,
Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36q

LAND FOR SALE.

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

INFORMATION WANTED.

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

SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphan's 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 Bridgeton 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.

her **MARTHA M. THOMPSON,** mark. Executrix.

October 8—ts

NOTICE.

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

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

FOR SALE,

THE **TIMBER** on about five hundred acre—Land, in the township of Downs, 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. 15—tf

NEW EDITION OF THE

Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

ANTHONY HINLEY,

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 G. A. committee appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, and has their certificate of its authority and correctness. Oct. 1—6w

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.