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SELECTED POETRY.

From the American Sentinel.
To "A. S."

Well! be it so—yet must we part,
And bid to all our loves adieu!
And must I now reclaim a heart,
So long, so fondly kept for you?

Oh! once I thought, and fondly too,
That thou wert true, as well as fair—
Sanguine myself, I little knew,
That all thy vows were light as air.

I dream'd not, when you vow'd to love,
And seal'd my hopes with friendship's kiss,
How soon another flain would prove—
The emblem of another's bliss.

I thought you one, whose lightest word
Was mark'd with faith, and broken never;
Who could not make your charms a sword,
With which the sweetest bonds to sever.

Who could not breathe a heartless sigh,
To lure the breast unaid'd to guile,
Nor promise "rather than be false to die,"
Yet, whilst you poison, calmly smile.

But I have now no more for thee,
Than what is passing friendship's share,
Since I can never tamely be
The passive dune that others are

Then farewell all those dreams of bliss,
That long have held my heart in thrall;
Adieu to hopes of happiness
With thee—thou brightest dream of all.

ALONZO.

DOMESTIC HAPPINESS.

'Tis not scenes of festive pleasure,
Splendid equipage and dress,
Hoarded heaps of glittering treasure,
Can bestow true happiness.

'Tis the sweetest joy arises
From domestic dear delights;
Where the peace that virtue prizes,
With attractive power unites.

Far from scenes of sad vexation,
Happy they who can remove
To their tranquil habitation,
Blest with competence and love.

Where goodnature ever smiling,
Kindles joy in every heart;
And affection, grief beguiling,
Sweetest pleasure can impart.

Pleasant the scene adorning,
With a lustre all divine,
Bring to view the glorious morning,
When their joys shall brighter shine.

Earth's delights at Lest are fleeting,
Every pleasure has its pain;
But when these are all retreating,
'Tis to bloom more fair again.

Oh! how lovely is the dwelling,
Where such joys as these abound;
Each enjoyment sure foretelling,
All with glory shall be crown'd.

A FABLE.

Founded on a fact which occurred in the river Delaware, at a time when the motion of a Steam-boat was impeded by an Indian corn-busk, which found its way into the induction pipe.

A Boat, as proud a boat could be,
Fit for the river or the sea,
Now blazed within with furious flame,
Now pour'd in air the impatient steam;
Loos'd from the wharf, she freedom feels,
And whirls around her oary wheels;

Full in the stream, she pompous cries,
"On me see fix'd a thousand eyes,
Volumes of smoke I fling behind,
Despise the surge, and dare the wind.

Avaunt, ye schooners, brigs and ships,
Leave me to my majestic trips!
Go wait far tides, invoke the breeze!
Steam-boats despise such aids as these!

The sun scarce travels through the sky,
Surpris'd at such a power as I:
While every Nereid of the stream,
Is wondering why or whence I came."

A husk of corn, late thrown away,
No more in summer verdure gay:
Mouthing the stream, with serious float,
Oversaw the ostentatious boat.

"Vain, heated, vaporing thing," she cried,
"A wether'd husk shalt cheek thy pride;
"For chastisement I see thee ripe,"
She entered the induction pipe.

She float, as conscious of her sin,
Mourns the calamity within:
Males around the useless steam;
Her levers rest their ponderous beam.

Powerless and faint herself she sees,
Moving where winds and waters please.

MORAL.

Boast not of shape, or manly soul,
A trifle can derange the whole:
Humbly confess a Saviour's sway,
And calmly trace thy destin'd way.

VIRTUE.

"Let not pain or toil dismay thee,
Fashion, rule, or vice betray thee;
Guilty pleasures cannot last,
Crackling thorns are quickly past,
Plash with momentary fire,
Blaze awhile, and soon expire;
Solid joys, unmixed with woe,
Virtue only can bestow."

THE PERFECT BEAUTY.

What harmony of features Luc can boast,
Where mingling charms are in each oilier
lost!
Each eye, as if enamor'd of its brother,
With constant longing glance, regards the
other;
Her chin and nose in contact fondly greet,
And mouth and ears, despising distance,
meet.

Miscellaneous Selections.

The human heart revolts against
oppression and is soothed by gentle-
ness, as the wave of the ocean rises in
properties; to the violence of fire winds,
and sinks with the breeze into mildness
and serenity.

Virtue is the only true support of
pleasure—which when disjointed from
it, is like a plant when its fibres are cut,
which may still look gay and lovely
for a while, but soon decays and pe-
rishes.

The Merchant is very solicitous of
gain from every port to which he can
extend his trade, or in which he can ob-
tain credit, yet seldom troubles his
head in establishing a correspondence
with that happy country, which offers
the richest merchandise, that neither
moth nor rust corrupt, nor thieves have
power to steal.

The Lawyer, though he has spent
whole years in the construction and
exposition of human laws, for the go-
vernment of others, is too often but lit-
tle acquainted with the Divine law,
which teaches and enjoins a strict gov-
ernment over his own actions.

INCIDENT OF THE GERMAN WAR.

At the time when the English army
were encamp'd along the banks of the
Weser, the commander in chief sent
one of his aids-de-camp, with orders
to all the different commanders of the
regiments under his command; and as
the camp was extended to the distance
of 5 miles at least, from one extremity
to the other, the aid-de-camp lost his
way, and unfortunately fell in with a
reconnoitering party of the enemy, be-
fore he was aware of it. He was im-
mediately called upon to surrender
himself a prisoner, but as he was sen-
sible that the orders he had about him
would make a discovery of his gener-
al's intentions to the enemy, he resolv-
ed to lose his life rather than be taken,
and when an officers rode up to him
to receive his submission, he drew a
pistol and shot him through the head.—
He was directly pursued by a party of
light horse—but the fleetness of an
English hunter, and the sudden shut-
ting of the clay, soon made him invis-
ible to his pursuers.—When he found
himself clear of his enemies, he began
to think where he should take up his
quarters for the night. It was by this
time totally dark: not a single ray of
light from either moon or stars appear-
ed to direct him on his way and to
mend his situation he had all the rea-
son in the world to suppose that he was
then in a part of the country that was
possessed by the enemy.

With these unfortunate reflections
about him, he at length resolved to
give up his own judgement (as many
benighted travellers have done before
him with success) to that of his horse,
who, after many a weary step, brought
him within sight of an object, which at
last turned out to be a white house
with green shutters. Our aid-de-camp
dismounted, and leading his horse to-
wards the rails that surrounded the
court yard, he halloed two or three
times, when a Swiss porter made his
appearance, with a candle in his hand
and inquired what was his business
there at that untimely hour. The aid-
de-camp told him that he was an officer
who had lost his way and begged to be
received into the house, or to be direct-
ed where he might pass the night in
safety.

The porter then went back into the
house, and presently returned, opened
the gate, and desired the officer to
walk in.

He did so—and as he followed the
porter up to the house, he took that op-
portunity to enquire who was the pos-
sessor of it, when he was answered
Captain Dubois.

The name of Dubois did not sound
very well in the ears of our aid-de-
camp. He knew it was French, and
he knew an English officer could not
be a very welcome guest to a French
one, at that time when the two nations
were at war with each other. How-
ever, he trusted that the natural polit-
ness of the French would not suffer
them to treat an enemy with uncivil-
ity. When he was shown into the room
he was received by a lady sitting in a
sofa, with a table before her, on which
was a book and two wax tapers. Mrs
Dubois was neither young nor hand-
some, but she had a certain sensibility
of countenance, and an affable man-
ner in her behavior, which seldom fails to
captivate at a time of life when beauty
is no more.

It was this kind of fairness in
Mrs. Dubois' conversation, that induc-
ed the aid-de-camp to give her a detail-
ed account of this evening's expedition,
without secreting from her the duty he
had been upon, or the circumstance of
his having killed the officer who came
to take him prisoner. In return Mrs.
Dubois, as ingeniously told him the
most interesting particulars of her
life: from which he gathered, that she
had been the rich widow of a German
gentleman, and was lately married to
Mr. Dubois, a captain in the French
service. When the night was so far
advanced that it was thought necessary
that the aid-de-camp should retire to
his bed chamber, Madame Dubois took
her leave, assuring him that one of her
servants should be ready, as early as
he pleased in the morning, to conduct
him to the road that led to the English
camp. With a thousand expressions
of gratitude for her favours, he could
not procure for himself. He no soon-
er laid his head upon his pillow, than a
thousand disagreeable ideas
crowded in his imagination. He saw
before his eyes a regiment in full
march, to take possession of that ground
which the corps that occupied it had no
orders to quit. In another part of the
camp, a battalion was wheeling off to
the right, which should have advanced
to support the columns in the centre.
But what gave him the most real con-
cern (though the action itself was com-
mendable, being done for the good of
the service) was the death of the officer,
whose widow seemed to appear at
his bed's foot, with all the distraction
in her countenance which no calamitous
disaster might be inspected to cre-
ate.

In this agitation of mind, he remain-
ed until it was day-light, when he heard
two small raps at his chamber door
which seemed like the tolling of a bell
in Venice preserved, to summon him
to immediate execution. It was with
some difficulty that he said crime is.—
It proved to be Madame Dubois' maid
who had come to tell him, that her mis-
tress begged to see him for a moment,
before he left the house. He hurried
on his clothes and went directly to
Madame Dubois, whom he found wring-
ing her hands and tearing her hair in
all the agony of grief. When her burst
of passion was over, our aid-de-camp
expressed the utmost concern at see-
ing her in so distressed a situation,
and offered to serve her with his life
and fortune. I wont neither sir, said
she, although you are the innocent au-
thor of all my sorrow; and though you
have destroyed my peace of mind for-
ever, yet as you did but your duty, I
must forgive you. Read that fatal
scroll, (giving him a letter,) and then
fly from my sight forever. The aid-
de-camp devoured, as it were, the pa-
per with his eyes, and read with er-
rime horror, a precise and particular
account of his killing her husband, cap-
tain Dubois. The letter fell from his
hands, and he attempted to speak,
when she prevented, by waving her
hand as a signal for his departure, and
he obeyed. He found a servant wait-
ing at the gate to attend him on his
way. He mounted his horse with a
sigh, and followed his guide, he arriv-
ed in a few hours at the English Cam-
p sick of himself and weary of the word?

From the Delaware Gazette.

A Dialogue between a Robin and a Sparrow.

Sparrow—Dear Robin, I have just
heard some distressing intelligence, in
which you, and I, and all our feathered
friends, are deeply interested.

Habin—You alarm me, my friend!
What can it possibly be.

Sparrow—A number of the inhabi-
tants of Wilmington have declared a
most unprovoked and unjust war a-
gainst all our race; and some of them
have this morning set out on a military
expedition, armed with the implement
of murder and robbery, in order to de-
stroy us.

Robin—My dear Sparrow, what ex-
cuse do you think can be alleged by
those delighted beings called human
and rational, for their incessant depre-
dations upon our unoffending race.

Sparrow—I have formed various
conjectures; but none of them appear
probable. I would charitably hope, that
when they are called to an account be-
fore Him who is equally the Creator of
the fowls of the air, and the children
of men; and who has been pleased to
say, that "not a sparrow falls to the
ground without his notice." I would,
I say, indulge the pleasing hope, that
they may be able to give a sufficient
reason for their conduct. But I must
confess, I cannot tell what that rea-
son can possibly be.

Robin—Can it be that hunger drives
them to acts of cruelty, at which their
own humane nature shudders? If this
be the fact, it certainly, in some de-
gree, palliates their crime.

Sparrow—I cannot but admire the
charity which prompts you to seek an
excuse for the conduct of your worst
enemies. It would be well if those
highly intellectual and moral beings
called men, would in this follow your
example. But your conjecture is un-
founded. It may perhaps apply to
large animals; especially to those nur-
tured by the hand of man. I shall not
now canvass his right to take the life,
and devour the carcass of the ox or
the sheep, the turkey or the goose; but
it can have no application to birds of
our size. Almost any man can earn
more food by honest labor in one day,
than he can procure with his gun in
many days. And some of them will
scarcely pick up the birds which they
have murdered. No, my friend; they
would scorn to be suspected of shoot-
ing for profit.

Robin—Can it be that we do them
any injury, which excites them to de-
stroy us, either in self defence or for
revenge?

Sparrow—It is true that some ani-
mals, impelled by a necessity which
man cannot plead, perform actions
which may be deemed mischievous.
The hawk, the owl, the crow, and even
the royal eagle, may be of this descrip-
tion. But what can be alleged against
social birds as we are? Surely a being,
for whose enjoyment nature pours forth
her richest abundance, cannot grudge
us the few fruits and seeds which are
allotted for our subsistence.

Robin—If it can neither be for safe-
ty nor profit, that men seek the lives of
birds, to destroy them, I cannot tell
why they do it, unless it should be for
mere wanton sport. It is indeed with
great pain that I am forced to this con-
clusion, which so deeply implicates a
race of beings, confessedly at the head
of the visible creation, and originally
created in the image of the Father of
Mercies.

Sparrow—Painful as this conclu-
sion is, I am constrained to believe it
just. But O! my friend, in how odious
a point of view does this present the
noble race! The lion and the tiger, the
eagle and the hawk, obeying an appe-
tite and an instinct over which they
have no control, prey upon the carcasses
of other animals, or wage warfare
against their natural enemies. But
MAN takes pleasure in destroying those
whose life does him no injury; and
whose death affords him no reward.
Some men fight to destroy the power of
a rival whom they fear; others, to ob-
tain possessions which they want; and
others still, to avenge some injury sus-
tained, and to gratify a violent passion
that inflames their blood. But the
bird hunter, without any such excuse,
in cool blood, murders his fellow crea-
tures, and does not blush to call it
sport! It is sport to him, to see the
mangled limbs, and the life-blood ooz-
ing from the wound his cruelty has in-
flicted. The agonies of death, com-
municate no sympathy to his heart. He
cares not for the unfledged young left
to starve by the untimely death of their
parents.—Hark! the enemy is upon
us! The dreadful report of his gun as-
tounds me! Alas! I am wounded in
the wing; and, what is worse than
death, I shall fall alive into the cruel
hands of man!

WILMINGTON.

HISTORY OF THE COVENTRY LOAF.

A poor weaver passing through De-
vizes, without money or friend, be-
ing overtaken by hunger, applied to a
baker who gave him a loaf. The weaver
made his way to Coventry, where
after many years of industry, he ac-
quired a fortune; and by his will, in re-
membrance, of the above circumstance,
bequeathed a sum in trust for the pur-
pose of distributing on the anniversary
day where he was so relieved, a half-
penny loaf to every person in town
and to every traveller that should pass
through the town a penny loaf. The
will is faithfully administered. The
Arch-Duke of Austria and his suite,
passing through the town on the day of

distributing the Coventry loaf on their
way from Bath to London, a few years
ago, a loaf was presented to them,
which the duke and duchess accepted,
and partook of with much pleasure at
breakfast.

Sir John Hawkins, in his life of Dr.
Johnston, mentions that after the res-
toration of Charles II. Taverns were
much frequented in London, not only
for drinking, but as places of business.
There accounts were settled, convey-
ances executed, and there attorneys
sat to receive their clients. At the
Crown Tavern, it was not unusual in a
morning to draw a butt of moun sin,
wine, one hundred and twenty gallons,
in gills; equal to three thousand eight
hundred and forty gills.

Ingenious Weaver.—In 1819, Thom-
as Hall, an ingenious linen weaver,
in Ireland, finished a shirt entirely in
his loom, it was woven throughout
without seams, and very accurately
and neatly gathered at the neck, shoul-
ders, and wrists; the neck and wrist-
bands were doubled and stitched; there
was a regular selvage on each side of
the breast; the shoulder-straps and
gosssets were neatly stitched, as well as
the wrists; in short, it was as perfect-
ly finished as if made by an expert
seamstress. The shirt was exhibited
to several persons in the linen trade,
who completely satisfied themselves
that it was actually the production of
the loom, without any assistance from
the needle.

A most elegant hat manufactured of
native grass, by the Miss Hedges, of
East Hampton, Suffolk county, (N. Y.)
has been sent to this city, to be exhib-
ited and sold at auction, at the Agri-
cultural Show, on Tuesday and Wed-
nesday next. The qualities of female
ingenuity and industry are represent-
ed as superior to any imported. Leg-
horn, for fineness, uniformity, and
beauty. The manufactures are daugh-
ters of one of the very few surviving
Life Guards of the immortal Wash-
ington. Another, of equal beauty,
made of spear grass, by Miss Julia
Harrison, of the town of North East,
Dorchester county, will be exhibited at
the Fair. Thus we go on, without the
aid of prohibitory duties extending
and improving the manufacture of
articles for which we were formerly
exclusively indebted to foreign work-
shops. Superiority of workmanship is
the best tariff that can be invented; it
is the most decidedly efficient, and,
though it may stimulate to a generous
emulation, it never begets ill-will.
[N. F. Even. Post.]

The Products of the West.—The
Louisiana Advertiser, of the 17th ult.,
contains an exhibit of the value of the
crops of cotton, &c. for the year 1820;
as follows:

120,000 bales Louisiana cot- ton at \$58,	\$6,960,000
20,000 " North Alabama and Tennessee, at \$42,	840,000
27,000 hds. Tobacco, at \$54,	1,458,000
30,000 " Sugar, at \$70,	2,100,000
15,000 " Molasses, at \$16,	240,000
	11,598,000

Of the sugar, 1,679 hds. and of the
molasses 5,591 hds. were retained for
the consumption of Louisiana, Alaba-
ma, and the interior states. All else
exported or for export.

New-York Convention.—This body
has been a considerable time in ses-
sion, and laboriously employed in re-
vising and amending the constitution
of the state. The following report on
the right of suffrage was made on the
6th inst:

Report of the committee of the whole, on
the right of suffrage, and the qualifi-
cations of persons to be elected.

1. Every male citizen of the age of
twenty-one years, who shall have been
one year an inhabitant of this state,
preceding the day of the election, and
for the last six months a resident of
the town, county, or district, where he
may offer his vote, and shall have paid
a tax to the state or county, within the
year next preceding the election, as-
sessed upon his real or personal prop-
erty—or shall be; by law, exempted
from taxation;—or, being armed and
equipped, according to law, shall have
performed, within that year, military
duty in the militia of this state: And
also every male citizen of the age of
twenty-one years, who shall have been
for three years next preceding such e-
lection, an inhabitant of this state, and
for the last year a resident in the town,
county, or district, where he may offer
his vote, and shall have been within the
last year, assessed to labor upon the
public highways, and shall have per-
formed the labor, or paid an equivalent
therefor, according to law; shall be en-
titled to vote in the town or ward where
he actually resides, and not elsewhere,
for all offices that now are, or here-
tofore have been, or may be, in this

er may be elective by the people: Provided, that no male citizen, other than white, shall be subject to direct taxation, or entitled to vote at any election, unless in addition to the qualifications of age and residence, last a- have mentioned, he shall be seized and possessed of his own right, of a freehold estate of the value of two hundred and fifty dollars, over and above all debts and incumbrances charged thereon, and shall have been, within the year next preceding the election, assessed, and shall have actually paid a tax to the state or county.

2. Laws may be passed, excluding from the right of suffrage, persons who have been or may be convicted of infamous crimes.

3. Laws may be passed for ascertaining by proper proof, the citizens who shall be entitled to the rights of suffrage hereby established.

4. The existing qualifications for the right of suffrage are abolished.—The oath or affirmation of allegiance, which may now be required from an elector, is abolished.

5. No citizen, entitled to the right of suffrage, shall be arrested for any civil cause, on any day or days of an election.

6. All elections by the citizens shall be by ballot, except such town officers as may by law be directed to be otherwise chosen.

7. Members of the legislature and all officers, executive and judicial, shall, before they enter on the duties of their respective offices, take and subscribe the following oath or affirmation:

I do solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be) that I will support the constitution of the United States, and the constitution of the state of New York; and that I will faithfully discharge the duties of —, according to the best of my ability.

And no other oath, declaration, or test, shall be required as a qualification for any office or public trust.

BRIDGETON, MONDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1821.

Those of our subscribers who owe us for the *Whig*, and for advertising, are requested to send in their respective amounts due, as soon as possible. This method of payment we consider the best for both parties, as it affords an opportunity to our friends to settle when prepared, and prevents us from calling on them when they are not. It also saves us much money in collecting the small balances due us, and much time which should be spent in our usual avocations. Our friends are scattered over the country at considerable distances from each other, and from us, which makes general collections by visiting them difficult. And the uncertainty of meeting them at their own houses adds to the inconvenience. It must, therefore, be obvious to every one, that the best way to collect what is owing us is for our friends to send us the money at once, and save us the trouble. The subscriber may justify himself for his delay by supposing that the smallness of the amount which he owes is a matter of little consequence to the printer; but we beg leave to state that it is these small amounts which constitute his aggregate, and that if all conclude to delay, the printer must suffer.—It will be recollected that it is understood payment is to be made in advance; one year will soon expire, after which an additional half dollar is added for the expenses of the collector. In the latter part of this month, Court will be held in this town; which will afford an opportunity to our friends to call and pay us.

We intend in the ensuing week to give an abstract of the proceedings of the legislature of this state, for the benefit of our readers. Nothing of great importance has yet been taken up in either the Council or Assembly. We have given the appointments in this paper.

In our last paper we gave our readers the most important of the late foreign intelligence. The accounts from Europe are as usual contradictory.—Some accounts state that the emperor of Austria and Russia will not go to war without the concurrence of Great Britain, as a part of the holy alliance. Other accounts say, that hostilities have actually commenced. Our opinion is, that a war either has, or will immediately commence; notwithstanding the humiliations of the *Porte* to

the arbitrary dictation of the Autocrat of all the Russias. What measures Great Britain will adopt in case of war it is not difficult to conjecture. That she will not join the allied powers in their attack on the Turks, we may safely conclude. She is already jealous of their extended power to lend her aid for its increase, and the presumption is strong that she will seek auxiliaries to join her in frustrating their views. Should such an event take place, which is highly probable, Europe may soon be involved in the flames of a war, which may not be terminated in the present age.

The frequent piracies on our coast, in the Mexican Gulf, and off the Island of Cuba, demand a kind of check which we fear it is not in the power of our government to give. To suppress the *piracies* of Cuba and of the Spanish Main will be found impossible, unless we can station an armed vessel at each port and inlet along those extensive coasts, which perhaps would be an impracticable undertaking. Each harbor and inlet affords an asylum for these desperadoes, from whence they sally forth, committing their robberies and murders in the face of day, without the fear of punishment from any authority, and even with the connivance of their own. The unparalleled enormities which they have recently committed on the high seas, call loudly for the arm of power to suppress them. A few years ago, when Amelia Island was in possession of the Spanish Patriots under Com. Aury, our commerce was continually embarrassed in that quarter. Under the Patriotic flag, the greatest excesses were committed, and it was found impossible to suppress them until that island was invested by our troops.—This should furnish our government with a hint of what method it is best to pursue in clearing those seas of these monsters! In the present state of affairs something should be done to protect our West India and New Orleans trade, and none but prompt and energetic measures can prove successful. We hope the ensuing Congress will take the subject into early and serious consideration, and adopt some plans by which those outrages upon our commerce shall be speedily and effectually prevented.

In our last number, we noticed the burning of the Methodist meeting-house at Antuxet. Since then we have received a letter from a gentleman residing in that place, who gives us the following particulars:—

"On Tuesday, the 23d ult. about 4 o'clock A. M. the village of Newport was alarmed by fire, that proceeded from the Methodist church. Every exertion was made by the inhabitants to save it from the devouring flames, but in vain. The wind blowing fresh from the N. W. and the fire having commenced at the west end, the house was burned to ashes in a few minutes. In what way the fire took place is not known. Some persons have supposed that it originated from that which was kindled in the stove for the use of the meeting, on the Saturday evening previous. When the house was first opened, however, there was found to be no fire inside, but the whole entirely confined to the outside of the building.

"It is very generally supposed in Downe, to have been the work of an incendiary: but where the incendiary could be found in this our day, that would be guilty of such a nefarious act as setting fire to a church, I know not. It is thought, however, that it would be difficult to change the public mind here on this subject.

The congregation at this place is not very large, and their loss is the more severe on that account, having now no sanctuary to go to."

In addition to the preceding, we have been informed that it is not more than two weeks since the meeting house had undergone repairs, and been finished and painted off in a very handsome manner. It is said that not less than 1000 dollars had been expended on it in these repairs. The stove and a few things inside were rescued from the flames.—We hope the liberality of the public will enable the Methodists in that place to erect a new house for their worship, and that the perpetrators of such high-handed villainy will soon be brought to the punishment which their crimes justly merit.

Some of the late southern papers inform us, that the U. S. brig *Enterprise* and the scho. *Po-poise*, had been lost off Cat Island, in the late gale on the 29th Sept. The American Daily Advertiser of Oct. 31, informs us that those vessels rode out the gale in Pensacola Bay in safety. Other vessels, however, in that bay were not so fortunate. The brig *Maryland*, three sails, and two sloops were driven ashore, and it was feared would never be got off.

We learn from Trenton, that the Governor and Council yesterday (Dec. 31,) determined the fate of Gooch.—He is to be executed on Friday, the 13th day of December, between 12 and 2 P. M.

James Woodson Bates, has been elected delegate to Congress from Arkansas Territory, by a majority of 146 votes over Col. Matthew Lyon.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. THE COMPILER—No. III.

The Laplander's food, both in summer and winter, consists of fish and venison. The latter article is amply procured from the reindeer, the number of which is equal in this polar climate to the herd of camels in the Arabian desert. Notwithstanding the intensity of the cold in the wintery season, yet the summer is quite warm. When more genial breezes succeed the northern blasts, the mountains of snow and vallies of ice, in a few days vanish, and the transition from sterility to luxuriance is rapid.

The pools and rivulets which were so congealed as scarcely to be visible, become pure and limpid; and numerous quantities of fish are easily taken. Hills and dales, clad in verdure, meet the eye, diversified prospects rise to view, and numerous cascades rush impetuously from their prolific fountains, and mingle with the slow winding rivulet; the transparency of which reflects the objects planted on its shores. The appearance of the moss on which their reindeer feed is described as quite singular. "The color of the moss is a pale yellow, which when dry, changes to white, the regularity of its stripes and the uniform manner in which the ground is decked with it appears very striking, not unlike to a beautiful carpet. These plants grow in a shape nearly octagonal, approaching to a circle, forming a kind of mosaic work. This moss is very dry and pleasant to walk or sleep upon."

During the heat of summer, which is oppressive, the Laplanders are obliged to clothe in woollen, to wear thick gloves on their hands, or smear their faces over with tar as a shield from innumerable swarms of *mosquitoes*, which abound in that region. They never fail to attack the poor natives wherever any part is exposed. Their huts are frequently filled with smoke, that they may enjoy a small degree of comfort particularly at meals.

The huts of the Laplanders are constructed in the simplest manner. They are formed by poles stuck in the ground, and bent in an oval form, meeting at the top, and the roof is covered with sods or bark. A few copper vessels, tin kettles, wooden bowls and horn spoons, form the whole of their kitchen utensils. The mountain Laplander uses a camp. Although rude and uncultivated, hospitality marks their character. Begging is altogether unknown, and in their dealings with one another and with foreign traders, they are strictly honest. Revolutions, factions, and intestine tumults, incident to civilized nations, are wholly unknown to this inoffensive race; and preceding events are only known by traditionary rehearsals.

FOR THE WASHINGTON WHIG. "TO THE MORNING STAR."

Thou brilliant, twinkling orb of light,
That spreads't thy beams along the sky,
And tremblest on thy eastern height,
When morning's dawn approaches nigh.

Say, on what favored spot of earth,
From thy cerulean throne on high,
At blushing day's ambrosial birth,
Dost thou delight to bend thine eye?

Thou look'st so pensively abroad,
Sweet star of pleasure, peace and love,
That one might think thou trod'st thy road
To light the soul to realms above,
And kindly deign'dst from thence to throw
Thy blessings on a world of woe.

Extract of a letter from a West Jersey settler, to his friend in England, dated Burlington, 26th of the 4th month, 1680.

"But now a word or two of these strange reports you have of us and our country; I affirm they are not true, and fear they were spoke from a spirit of envy. It is Country that produces all things for the support and sustenance of man, in a plentiful manner; if it were not so, I should be ashamed of what I have before written, but I can stand, having truth on my side, against and before the face of all gainsayers and evil spies; I have travelled through most of the places that are settled, and some that are not, and in every place I find the country very apt to answer the expectation of the diligent: I have seen orchards laden with fruit to admiration, their very limbs torn to pieces with the weight, and most delicious to the taste, and lovely to behold; I have seen an apple tree from a pippin kernel yield a barrel of curious cider; and peaches in such plenty, that some people took their carts a peach gathering; I could not but smile at the conceit of it; they are a very delicate fruit, and being almost like our onions that are tied on ropes; I have seen and known this summer, forty bushels of bold wheat of one bushel sowing; and many more such instances I could bring which would be too tedious here to mention: we have from the time called May until Michaelmas, great stores of very good wild fruits, as strawberries, cranberries and huckleberries, which are like our bilberries in England, but far sweeter; they are very wholesome fruits. The cranberries are much like cherries for color and bigness, which may be kept until fruit come in again; an excellent sauce is made of them for venison, turkeys, and other great fowl, and they are better to make tarts than either gooseberries or cherries; we have them brought to our houses by the Indians, in great plenty. My brother Robert had as many cherries this year as would have loaded several carts. It is my judgment by what I have observed, that fruit trees in this country destroy themselves by the very weight of their fruit. As for venison and fowls we have great plenty.

"We have brought home to our houses by the Indians, seven or eight fat bucks of a day, and sometimes put by as many, having no occasion for them; and fish in their season very plentiful: My cousin Revel and I, with some of my men, went last third month into the river to catch herring, far at that time they came in great shoals into the shallows; we had neither rod or net, our caught them after the Indian fashion, and in half an hour we could have filled a three bushel sack of as good and large herrings as I ever saw; and as to beef and pork here is great plenty of it, and cheap; and also good sheep; the common grass of this country feeds beef very fat—I have killed two this year, and therefore I have reason to know it: besides I have seen this fall in Burlington killed eight or nine fat oxen and cows on a market day, and all very fat; and though I speak of herrings only, lest any should think we have little other sorts, we have great plenty of most sorts of fish that I ever saw in England; besides several other sorts that are not known there, as rocks, catfish, shads, sloop's-heads, sturgeons, and fowls plenty; as ducks, geese, turkeys, pheasants, partridges, and many other sorts that I cannot remember, and would be too tedious to mention. Indeed the country, take it as a wilderness, is a brave country, though no place will please all. But some will be ready to say he writes of conveniences, but not of inconveniences: In answer to these, I honestly declare there is some barren land, as (I suppose) there is in most places of the world, and more wood than some would have upon their lands; neither will the country produce corn without labor, nor cattle be got without something to buy them, nor bread with idleness; else it would be a brave country indeed; And I question not but all then would give it a good word; for my part I like it so well I never had the least thought of returning to England, except on the account of trade."

"MORE THAN A CENTURY SINCE."
John Fenwick sailed from London in

1665, in the ship *Griffin*. Arriving after a good passage, he landed at a pleasant rich spot, situate near Delaware, by him called *Salem*, probably from the peaceful aspect it then bore. This was the first English ship that came to West Jersey.

In 1677; about 230 passengers landed about Raccoon Creek—"they were too numerous to be all provided for in houses; some were obliged to lay their beds and furniture in cow stalls, and apartments of that sort; among other inconveniences to which this exposed them, the snakes were now plenty enough to be frequently seen upon the hovels under which they sheltered. Most of the passengers were of those called Quakers."

Commissioners authorized by the proprietors of West Jersey to purchase lands of the natives, came also at the same time. They made a purchase from Timber Creek to Rankehas Creek—another from Oldman's Creek to Timber Creek—and from Rankahay Creek to Assuupink. The deed for the lands from Oldman's Creek to Timber Creek, is dated 27th Sept. 1677. The consideration consisted of 30 watch-coats, 20 guns, 30 kettles and one great one, 30 pair of hose, 20 fathoms of duffels, 30 petticoats, 30 narrow hoes, 30 bars of lead, 15 small barrels of powder, 70 knives, 30 Indian axes, 70 combs, 60 pair of tobacco tongs, 60 scissors, 60 tinshaw looking glasses, 120 awl blades, 120 fish-hooks, 2 grasps of red paint, 120 needles, 60 tobacco boxes, 120 pipes, 200 bells, 100 jewsharps, 6 anchors of rum.

The town on Chygoes Island was laid out in 1677—first called *New Beverly*, then *Bridlington*, but soon changed to *Burlington*.

In November, 1677, some passengers in the ship *Willing Mind*, landed at *Elsingburgh*.

MAIL ROBBERY.

We take from one of the morning papers, says the *National Gazette* of the 27th ult. the annexed account of the mail robbery, which occurred yesterday. The robber is described as a person about five feet seven or eight inches high, dressed in a blue coat and white pantaloons. A reward of two hundred dollars is offered for his apprehension and conviction. To the statement of this affair, we have subjoined some remarks which we made in the first number of this *Gazette*, in relation to the crime of *Hutton and Huil*. They are fully applicable to the present case. We think the improvidence of the general government on this head almost unpardonable. The mail has been oftener plundered within the last three years, than perhaps, during the whole period which had previously elapsed since the establishment of the Federal Constitution.—Capital punishment has proved as inefficacious in the matter of this offence as in every other.

From the American Centinel.

Mail Robbery.—An express arrived in this city yesterday afternoon, bringing the intelligence that the great southern mail was robbed yesterday morning about 2 o'clock, near *Elkton*. The following are the only particulars of the affair which we have been able to collect:

The robber had taken passage in the mail waggon at *Havre de Grace*, and when he arrived within two miles of *Elkton*, knocked the driver down, drove a few yards into the woods, tied him to a tree, and commenced opening and plundering the letters, in which he was employed until day-light, when he was alarmed by a person passing, who relieved the driver. He, however, made his escape before the driver was released, the person passing not being willing to come to the relief of the driver, till he had gone to a neighboring house, about a mile and a half off, when he procured the assistance of two men to go with him to the place where the driver was tied. Most of the inhabitants of *Elkton* are in pursuit of the robber. The person who brought the express, saw a man answering the description of the robber, near *Wilmington, Del.* in company with three other persons.

The mail arrived between 3 and 4 o'clock last evening.

WILMINGTON (Del.) Oct. 26.

Three persons were arrested on suspicion of having been concerned in the robbery of the great Southern Mail, and after an examination before a Magistrate, was committed to jail until the arrival of the Mail driver. The following day the driver arrived in town, where they underwent a further examination and strict search, and no evidence of their guilt appearing, they were discharged.

The legislature of New Jersey have re-appointed Governor Williamson. A number of petitions have been presented from different parts of the state, praying for a reduction of the rate of interest. A resolution was submitted for the appointment of a committee to inquire into the expediency of abolishing imprisonment for debt.

NEW-YORK GRAIN MARKET.

Flour has advanced, in consequence of advices received from England by the Hercules on Tuesday, about \$2 per bushel, and wheat has been actually sold at an advance to 50 cents per bushel. The demand has however been principally speculative, and all depends on the next advices as to future prices.

New-York superfine, \$8 a 8 50; Richmond city and Philad. 8 50; Petersburg, Fredericksburg, and Alexandria, 8 25; Southern, 165, rye, 70 a 75 cents. Corn—Northern, 68; Southern, 62; rye flour, 4 50; corn meal, 4; in hds. 16.—Daily Ad.

The Raleigh, N. C. paper of the 19th instant, states, that cotton was selling at Fayetteville for more than fifteen cents per pound. It was confidently believed, that this year's crop in that state would be double the quantity ever made in one year.

SNOW.

It commenced snowing in this town yesterday morning at 7 o'clock, and at 10 o'clock seven inches had fallen.—Hallowell Adv. 20th inst.

Extract of a letter received by the schooner Eliza Capt. Williams, from a Gentleman, to a Commercial House in Charleston, dated

'MATANZAS,' 27th Sept. 1821.

Three horrible events have just taken place. Three American vessels—two of them coming in—viz. the brig John Smith, and the schooner Milo, of Bristol—the other the sloop Collector, of Rhode Island, bound out. has been captured at the entrance of this harbor, by a launch fitted out here! and manned by nine villains, viz. one Portuguese, six Spaniards, and two Englishmen—they killed the Captain and two men of the sloop. and then ordered her to the northward—they murdered all the crew of the brig, opened her entrails, hanged them by the ribs to the masts, and afterwards set fire to the vessel and all were consumed! The sloop was more fortunate—the pirates contented themselves with severely beating the crew and plundering her of the most valuable articles on board—they then collected the combustibles and set them on fire and left her, hoping, as in the case of the brig, to consume vessel and crew together, but these last fortunately had strength sufficiently to take to her long boat, and have safely got back to Matanzas.

On their arrival they applied to the Governor for protection, and, after some delay, he allowed the Americans in the place to arm in pursuit of the pirates. Three boats full set out in quest of them, and, after a cruise of 36 hours, have just returned without success.

MATANZAS is a port on the north coast of the island of Cuba, not more than fifty or sixty miles east of the Havana; a town of considerable trade but small population.

AN IMPUDENT PIRATE.

The commander of a piratical vessel, which robbed the ship Orleans of about sixty thousand dollars worth of goods, pencilled in the French language anti sent to a United States' officer, a passenger on board the Orleans, a note, of which the following is a translation:

At sea, and in good luck.

Sir: Between Bucaniers, no ceremony. I take your dry goods, and, in return, I send you pimentos; therefore,

we are now even: I entertain no resentment. Bid good day to the officer of the United States, and tell him that I appreciate the energy with which he has spoken of me and my companions in arms. Nothing can intimidate us; a runaway same fortune, and our maxim is, "that the goods of this world belong to the brave and valiant."

The occupation of the Florida is a pledge that the course I follow is conformable to the policy now pursued by the United States? RICHARD CŒUR DE LION.

Truly awful.—The brig Maryland, Bucking, arrived at this port yesterday, in 18 days from Curacao, on the 29th September, in lat. 20 57 N. fell in with the wreck of the brig Boston, of Salem, from St. Domingo, with a cargo of mahogany. The brig was upset in a squall on the 12th; her masts were cut away, when she righted, but the hull remained water-logged. Captain Doyle was washed overboard when she upset, and drowned; on the 23d the mate perished for want of food, and on the 26th John Rads, a seaman, expired from the same cause—for, shocking to relate, these distressed men were without any other food but a few grains of Indian corn or fluids that proceeded from their own bodies, for 15 days. Three of the crew were taken from the wreck and kindly treated by captain Bucking, and have arrived in good health in the brig. One poor fellow was left (evidently in the pangs of death) on the wreck, too weak to be removed.

Legislature of New-Jersey. APPOINTMENTS IN JOINT-SESSION. FRIDAY, October 26, 1821. ISAAC H. WILLIAMSON, Governor.

SOMERSET.

Judge.—Andrew Howell. Judge and Justice.—Nicholas Arrowsmith.

BURLINGTON.

Judge.—Thomas Adams. Commissioner.—Ralph H. Smith.

CAPE-MAY.

Judge.—Stephen Young.

BERGEN.

Judge.—John Van Voorhees Bowen Westervelt, John Quiwater.

Judges and Justices.—John D. Har- ing, Christian I. Zabriskie, Elias Bre- vort.

Justices.—Marcus B. Douglass, Wil- liam A. Paradise, Cornelius Marse- lies, William Colfax, Gilbert Smith.

SALEM.

Judge.—John Nicolas. Justices.—Zaccheus Ray, Jedediah Dubois, Joshua Smith, David Dubois, Morris Hall.

GLOUCESTER.

Judges.—John Clement, Joseph Ris- ley, Samuel Clement.

CUMBERLAND.

Judge.—James Clark. Judge and Justice.—John Mulford.

MIDDLESEX.

Judges and Justices.—Thomas Hance, John Outcall, Bedford Job.

Judges.—Benajah Moody, jun. Josiah Ford, Nicholas Booram, Jun.

Justices.—Ichabod Potter, John Gil- man, Oliver Johnson, William Tin- dall, Samuel Willets, Samuel Drake.

Commissioners.—William B. Man- ning, William Findall.

HUNTERDON.

Judge.—Daniel Cook. Judge and Justice.—Luther Op- dycke.

ESSEX.

Justice.—Aron Mann. Justice and Commissioner.—Amos Morse.

MONMOUTH.

Justices.—James Hopping, Samuel Holmes.

SUSSEX.

Justices.—Frederick Haynes, Abra- ham Shaver. Commissioner.—William Cole.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

SPAIN.

The King was suffering from an at- tack of the gout, and was confined to his bed at Ildefonso.

The fury of the members of the Club Fontana d'Or, has risen to a great pitch of violence. They vehemently de- manded the impeachment of the Min- isters of War and Marine. In conse- quence of this demand, the former had been dismissed, as we mentioned yester- day.

The following account is given rela- tive to the commotions in Madrid.

"The sovereign people thinking its majesty insulted, followed Morillo, call- ing out. 'Miscreant—Drunkard,' and declared that he ought to be assassinat- ed. Morillo continued to walk about

until dusk; he then went to the quar- ters of the regiment Sagunta, the offi- cers of which declared they would not obey him, and called him a *Servile*.— From thence he went to the barracks of the regiment of the Infant Don Car- los, where he soon acquired the certifi- cation that he could only depend upon the regiment of guards, that of the Infant Don Carlos, and that of the Prince. Night had now set in, and the Club de la Fontana opened its sitting.

"The most furious decided, that they must arm themselves with poniards, and assassinate Morillo; they hastened to his residence, where they found a guard composed of the regiment of the Prince and that of the Spanish Guards, who received them with cries of "Our General for ever!" and took to their arms. This attitude on the part of the military caused a *saute qui quit* re- treat on the part of the populace.

"The Ministry showed great pusilla- nimity in this affair, and the Political Chief made common cause with the violent party at the Club Fontana.— Morillo reproached the Ministers with their want of energy; and after having resigned his command, set off to speak to the king."

Madrid papers to the 27th of August, announce another resignation, that of the Secretary at War, Don Thomas Moreno Y Daviz. The person ap- pointed to be his successor is Lieuten- ant General Don Diego Contador—a man almost incapable, it is alleged, of discharging the duties of his office, on account of his advanced age. The mo- tives of this change are involved in mystery.

GERMANY.

A new sect of fanatics has sprung up at Dresden, some of whom have car- ried their enthusiasm to such a height, as to commit assassination and suicide.— One woman lately killed her servant, by way of qualifying herself for Heav- en.

Imprisonment for debt.—This prac- tice has been condemned by two very different but equally eminent men.— Dr. Johnson disapproved of it, and Mr. Horne Tooke declared that "it operat- ed as an illusory satisfaction to the ru- in of innocence as well as the triumph of guilt," and was beneficial to none but Marshals, Turnkeys, and Attorneys."

"As you Were!"

We understand, says the Trenton True American of the 20th inst. that the project of a *Military Encampment* near this place, on the 26th inst. is re- linquished.

LAWRENCEBURGH, Sept. 22.

Slander.—At the last term of the Dearborn Circuit Court, held in this town, a young lady recovered \$10,000 in an action of slander.—Essex Reg.

A Hint to Bowers.—By an act pass- ed by the legislature of Ohio, it is en- acted, that if any person cut another's ear or tongue, put out an eye, slit the nose, ear, or lip, or bite them off or disable any limb or member of any person—that the person convicted of any of these offences, with their aid- ers and abettors, shall be imprisoned in the penitentiary, and kept at labor, not less than three, nor more than twenty years.

Clerical Justices.—A correspondent of the Morning Chronicle says—"A printed paper, which I have just seen, enables me to state that, at the late quarter sessions for Devonshire, the magistrates present on the bench were 2 lords, 2 baronets, 13 squires, and a score of Parsons!"

A person had been relating many incredible stories, when professor En- gel, who was present, in order to re- press his impertinence, said, "But gentlemen, all this amounts to very little, when I can assure you that the celebrated organist, Abbe Vulger, once imitated a thunder storm so well, that for miles round the country all the milk turned sour."

A lady, looking at some stockings in a dry good store, enquired of the clerk, who was a raw lad, how high they came? The clerk very seriously answered, "I never tried them on, but believe they will reach above the knee."

A French Lady distinguished by her wit and levity, said to a gallant, who complained of rigour and indifference—"My good friend, I could love you

but in truth, I have no time. I am en- gaged."

MARRIED.

On Saturday evening, the 29th ult. by the Rev. Mr. Case, Mr. Samuel Peacock, to Miss Sarah Walters, both of Cumberland.

On Wednesday, the 31st ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Lewis N. Wood, to Miss Naomi D. Davis, all of Cum- berland.

By the same, Mr. Charles F. Ran- dolph, to Miss Margaret Davis, all of this county.

May these two loving pairs, thus join'd in lawful love, Live long and happy here, then soar away above.

In Philadelphia, on Thursday even- ing, by the Rev. P. F. Mayer, Mr. Jesse Smith, to Miss Harriet, daughter of the Rev. John Pitt, all of that place.

WOODLAND FOR SALE, IN LOTS.

ON SATURDAY, the 19th day of November, instant, at the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Milville, will be sold at public vendue, altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers, all the Wood on a tract of Land which Ezekiel Fos- ser conveyed to Joseph McIlvaine, con- taining 900 acres—situate from half a mile to 2 and an half miles from Mil- ville Landings. A large proportion of it is well wooded. Persons desirous of viewing the Timber, will call on Robert Jordan, in Milville, who will show the same. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. A liberal credit will be given.

JOSHUA BRICK.

WILLIAM BRICK.

Nov. 5—2wq

FOR SALE, CROWLEY AND COUNTRY STEEL.

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

Bridgeton, Aug. 27, 1821.

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords dry oak and pine wood, for which ge- nerous wages will be given.

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 25, 1821—11

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. Cone, Hannah Compton.

D.—John or Philip Davis, Charles Delany, David Dare, (2) Jonathan Dare, Matilda Davis.

F.—Henry Faever, 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, (5) Jacob Loper, David Lumme.

M.—William A. Merrit, (2) Henry More, Mary N. Marsh, Philip D. Mal- lon, Priscilla More, Mark Murr, William Montgomery.

O.—James Ogden.

P.—Sarah Pool.

R.—John F. Randolph.

S.—Lewis Simpkins, Lemuel Stokes, Jacob Stull, Abraham Stull, Jeremiah Stull, John Seelye, Sarah Shaw.

J.—Samuel O. Tazewell.

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

CURTIS OGDEN, P. M.

October 8—4t

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of persons to CUT and CART WOOD, from the tracts of land in the township of Down and Maurice River, for which cash will be paid. Apply to John Spencer, at Rock- shorough, or to John Compton, at David- creeks, or at Westminster, to

Ichabod Compton.

Oct. 29—7q

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—joins lands of B. Lord, Bernoni Darr, Louis Maillard, Henry Trinnell and others.

Of which there are about 37 acres of Wood- land, principally oak and hickory, of a superior quality that is supposed will yield about 30 cords per acre; about 25 or 30 ac- res of new ground of an excellent quality; about 2 acres of meadow. There is also said premises, 11,000 cedar and 4 or 5,000 oak Rails. The price to be made by sale. The creditors of Alexander M. Han- are particularly requested to attend the sale, as the surplus money, after satisfying the demand, will be appropriated to the pay- ment of the debt of said Hanis.

Jonathan J. Hann.

Oct. 29—5t

Fake Notice,

THAT I have been appointed by the Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cape May, for the purpose of the several 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 Middle Township, in the county aforesaid, to hear me and my creditors, who can be said for or against my liberation from confine- ment as an insolvent debtor.

AMOS EDWARDS.

Cape May, 1st Oct. 26th, 1821—7t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The lands of David Gandy and the remainder of the land of John Sayre, 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 of said day; to be sold by

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Oct. 23—Oct. 29

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The land of Joseph Herington and Philip Dare, 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

W. M. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Oct. 23—29

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT we have applied to the Judges of the Superior 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 my 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.

Port Elizabeth, Oct. 1, 1821—4t

NOTICE.

THE Managers, and Representa- tives of the respective Schools, be- longing to the Cumberland Sunday School Union, will hold their semi-an- nual meeting on Wednesday the 31st inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in the of- fice of the secretary, of which all per- sons concerned will please to take no- tice.

EBEN. ELMER, Secy.

Oct. 22, 1821.

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

Persons wishing to employ a num- ber 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 A. G. SEELYE, deceased, upon a- count 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 Seelye,

Wm. B. Ewing,

Administrators.

Oct. 22—5q

Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Or- phans' 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 ven- due, 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 fol- lowing described property, belonging to the estate of Eli Camp, deceased, situate in the Upper township, county aforesaid, on the public road from Den- nis-Creek to Leesburg, adjoining lands of Isaiah Christian, Jonathan Scull and others, containing fifteen acres, with a large two story HOUSE on the prem- ises.

ELIAS HAND,

Administrator.

Oct. 24—4t

OCULAVO BIBLES

THE Cumberland Bible Society have late- ly received, from the American Bible So- ciety in New-York, a number of Oculavo 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 al- ways 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 ob- ject to supply thousands with Bibles, who are unable to purchase them.

JONATHAN FREEMAN

October 15.

FOR SALE,

IN the Village of Bridging 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 con- tains ten acres, the other five. As the pos- sessor contemplates emigrating to the West- ern country in the ensuing spring, the whole can be had on terms the most reasonable.

Apply to

ICHABOD COMPTON, or to

ISAIAH KEMER.

Dividing Creek, Oct. 12, 1821

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. Saylor, Esq.—Also a Lot of Woodland in Russell's Neck, joining Thomas Woodruff and others, containing about five acres.

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

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 n.** Oct. 1—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 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 owners are requested to come forward, make a lawful claim, and receive their portion 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.

AN 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.

A petition of the Legislature of this State, a petition of certain inhabitants of the lower part of the township of Bridgeton, in the county of Salem, praying to be set off into a new township, to be called Centreville, and to be attached to Cumberland county, was presented to the Assembly, and leave given to bring in a bill for that purpose, on the second Wednesday of the next session of the Legislature, they first advertising the purport of the bill one month previously in the newspapers of Salem and Cumberland—Those concerned will therefore please take notice, that a bill will be accordingly presented on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next.

CLEAR SADDLE, BRIDLE, HARNESS, COLLAR & WHIP MANUFACTORY.

THE Subscriber begs leave to inform the citizens of Bridgeton and the public generally, that he has established a Manufactory in the street leading to Laurel Hill, nearly opposite M'Bride & Co's. Coach-maker's shop, where he intends to keep constantly on hand, a general assortment of the above-mentioned Goods, which he is determined to dispose of at the lowest Philadelphia prices. By his experience in the business, he is warranted in saying they will be equal in neatness and durability to any made in Philadelphia. Country Store-keepers, who purchase to sell again, will find it their advantage to call. Orders will be punctually attended to. Cord wood or any kind of produce will be taken in exchange. **M. Hart.** Bridgeton, Sept. 17—3t

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and the public, that he has opened an extensive and general assortment of **DRY GOODS.** At No 166, Market st. Philadelphia. Where he keeps constantly on hand, a fresh supply of GOODS from the New York and Philadelphia Auctions, which he will dispose of at 5 per cent. on the cost, for cash or acceptance. **WM. S. YOUNG.** Ph-lad. Sept. 17—4tq

Cape May Orphans' Court, TERM OF AUGUST, 1821.

Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, and Spicer Hughes, Esqrs. Judges **Samuel Eldredge, Admr.**

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 the 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 Japanned Candlesticks, Lamps, &c. and a great variety of other articles suitable for **HOUSEKEEPERS.**

Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign **DRY GOODS,** BY THE PIECE;—AMONG WHICH ARE: Cloths and Cassimeres, Boocking Baize; Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazettes, Linens, Muslin; Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawl-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. 10—3t

PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA ONLY, AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. **DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,** Nos. 137 and 139, North-East corner of Second and Race Streets, AND BY RETAIL OF HIS APPOINTED AGENTS THROUGHOUT THE UNITED STATES.

DR. ROBERTSON'S CELEBRATED STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs, Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite, indigestion, &c. &c.

For the Dysentery or Lax, Cholera Morbus, severe Gripings, and other diseases of the bowels, and the Summer Complaint in children, it has proved a certain remedy, and restored to perfect health from the greatest debility. Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours. In Asthmatic or Con-ruptive 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, hysteric 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, Puer Ailus, 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 Scurvy, Surfeit, Red Blotches, Carbuncles, Ulcers, &c. &c. A dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilious Pills, taken occasionally with this medicine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

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

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

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or 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, surfeit, scorbatic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indigestion and intemperance.

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

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it.

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

DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once 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 Melangers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, 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 catarrhical 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 arising 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 natural and effectual vermifuge, when administered to children, they are gratefully warm, and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable in all seasons, and in all climates, and in all 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.

TIMBER FOR SALE.

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

Sept. 24—6w

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware, REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, N. Front, and No. 100 North Third, to No. 10, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very extensive assortment of

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

R. Tyndale, Philadelphia, Sept. 17—36tq

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, Admr.** Sept. 5—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 Thirtieth 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 THOMPSON,** mark. **Executrix.** October 3—1s

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—1t

FOR SALE,

THE **IMBER** 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. 13—1t

NEW EDITION OF THE Presbyterian Confession of Faith.

ANTHONY FINLET, 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 certificates of its authority and correctness.

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.