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SELECTED POETRY.

THE WASHINGTON BONNET, Respectfully inscribed to the Agricultural Society.

BY SAMUEL WOODSWORTH.

Air—The Old Oaken Bucket.

The Bard who so often has sung Independence,
And wakened his lyre to the praise of the brave,
Now hails a new spirit among their descendants
Imparted from heaven that blessing to save
The delicate white fingered hands of our lasses,
Have opened the era their virtues adorn,
By making alone from American grasses,
A delicate bonnet that rivals Leghorn.
A pretty grass bonnet—a dear native bonnet,
The Washington bonnet that rivals Leghorn.
No foreign intriguers can now disaffect us,
Since we can oppose them with courage and wit,
Our masculine valor has made them respect us,
Our feminine genius will make them submit.
No more shall we send them our eagles and dollars,
Our fair, from our soil, can their persons adorn,
With necklaces, bracelets, corsets and collars,
And delicate bonnets that rival Leghorn;
A pretty grass bonnet—a dear native bonnet,
The Washington bonnet that rivals Leghorn.
Then hail to the arts that secure Independence,
And draw our resources from Liberty's soil,
Our national banner derives new resplendence,
From feminine genius and masculine toil,
Our valor shall teach all the world to respect it,
Tho' some have affected that valor to scorn,
And Amazon damsels have armed to protect it,
With helmets or bonnets that rival Leghorn,
A pretty grass bonnet—a dear native bonnet,
The Washington bonnet, that rivals Leghorn.

THE SAILOR'S SOLILOQUY.

There is a Power that rules on high,
When storms and death surround us:
Should thunders roar and lightnings fly,
Yet tet not them confound us.
Each bolt its destined office knows,
Across the welkin darting;
This, unresisted, harmless goes;
That, soul and body parting.
Above, beneath, on every side,
What dangers ever chase us!
Some gust may plunge us in the tide,
And with the dead may place us.
Sometimes destruction o'er us lowers,
Yet still we are protected,
Elsewhere its rage the tempest pours,
'Gainst other heads directed.
To rear the flag, or shift tire sails,
In storms the seaman soars,
If courage or his footing fails,
May sink amidst billows roaring;
Re mounts, and to the top-mast clings,
And knows no fears of falling;
His confidence from duty springs,
He's lab'ring in his calling.
When 'cross the crowded blood-stained deck,
Are balls and bullets flying,
What does the sense of danger check,
And chase the dread of dying?
His duty still that prompts the brave
To bold and noble daring,
With these to find an honor'd grave,
Or those the victory sharing.
That Providence whose power extends
Through & the wide creation,
Beholds what good or ill impends
O'er all, in every station.
To those in duty's path he will
Give strength, or ease protection;
Whatever he gives, 'tis mercy still,
Or blessing, or correction.

Miscellaneous Selections.

MISTAKES OF RELIGION.

How many are there at the present day, even in the most liberal churches, who entertain sentiments like those Dr. Scott complained of a century ago?

Many persons, (he says) persuade themselves that God is wonderfully concerned about small things, about trifling opinions and indifferent actions, and the rites and modes, and appendages of religion; and under this persuasion they hope to atone for all the immoralities of their lives by the forms and outsides of religion; by uncommanded severities and affected singularities; by contending of opinions, and by sticking of parties; and by being pragmatically zealous about the borders and fringes of religion.

ACCURATE JUDGMENT.

Strong prejudice is relieved, by learning to distinguish things well, and not to judge by the lapp. There is scarce any thing in the world of nature or art, in the world of morality or religion, that is perfectly uniform.—There is amixture of wisdom and folly, vice and virtue, good and evil, both in men and things. We should remember that some persons have great wit, and little judgment; others are judicious, but not witty. Some are good humored without compliments; others have all the formalities of compliments, but no good humor. We ought to know that one man may be vicious and learned while another has virtue without learning: That many a man thinks admirably well, who has a poor utterance, while others have a charming manner of speech, but their thoughts are trifling and impertinent.—Some are good neighbors, and courteous and charitable towards men, who have no piety to God: others are truly religious, but of morose natural tempers. Some excellent sayings are found in very silly books, and some silly thoughts appear in books of value. We should neither praise nor censure by the wholesale but separate the good from the evil, and judge of them apart. The accuracy of good judgement consists much in making such distinctions.

MOLUCH.

This horrid idol of the ancient Ammonites and Canaanites, and afterwards of the Carthaginians, is said to have been made of brass, hollowed within, and being thoroughly heated like fire in a furnace, it was prepared to receive its victims which consisted of children.—The idol extended out reclining arms, in the act of receiving; so that when the human victim was presented it dropped down into the devouring furnace. It was a custom for parents to select the most lovely of their children. In the mean time to drown the cries of the victims, various kinds of musical instruments were sounded during the whole of the shocking scene.

From a London paper.

ELOPEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

The town of Gravesend was on Thursday last the scene of much bustle; in consequence of an elopement which took place between an officer, said to be in the Guards and a daughter of a General. An attachment had subsisted for some time between the parties; their union, however, was opposed by the family of the young lady, who determined to prevent it by sending her to the East-Indies. She was put on board a vessel lying off Gravesend, in company with her father and brothers, and was to have sailed on the day following. Her lover by some means gained information of her situation, and hastened to the scene of action with a determination of making an effort to receive his fair one. He succeeded in conveying a request to her that she would hold herself in readiness to escape, if a boat with certain marks should approach the ship.—About seven to the evening he started in disguise, with four dexterous rowers, and as he neared the ship, he perceived with his glass, the lady walking the deck: he then boldly approached, and in an instant the fair damsel, in the presence of her father and brothers, who had not the slightest suspicion that such a coup de main was in contemplation, slipped down the side of the vessel, and was carried off.—They were quickly pursued to Gravesend, where they were delayed in procuring post horses, and fortune seemed once more against them. The father and brothers accidentally entered the very house where the fugitives were, and insisted that the lady should be given up. By this time the circumstances of the case were all known in the town, and it was intimated to the captain by some of the resident water-

men, who are always upon the look out for what they term "a lark," that when all was ready, he should not be prevented from carrying off the object of his wishes. A chaise and four was soon procured, when a determined scuffle took place: might however overcame right, and again had her friends the mortification of seeing the lady fly before their faces.—They were quickly followed to London, and traced, as far as Charing Cross, were no farther clue could be gained to guide pursuit. The lady is young, and of very interesting appearance. Her lover was well supplied with money.

Facility of Marriage.—Thomas Parkinson, of Sheffield, charged his wife, Mary, with having unlawfully intermarried with William Bramhall, he said Thomas Parkinson, being still alive. It appeared in evidence, that the first marriage took place at Sheffield in 1814, and that on the 10th of July last, the wife abandoned for a day her husband and her children, and went with Bramhall to Dronfield, and a marriage was solemnized between them, sans having been there previously published describing them as inhabitants of Dronfield, though they were resident in Sheffield. After his pretended marriage, the wife went on the same evening to the house of her husband, (Parkinson) and demanded her clothes, and declared that she would no longer live with him, she being married again to Bramhall, the father of the youngest child, and who had stood sponsor for three other children of the marriage. The woman was fully committed for trial.

Bigamy Extraordinary.—A fat, elderly, decently dressed country woman, presented herself before Sir R. Baker on Wednesday, and after having made a profound obeisance, addressed him as follows:—

"I am sorry to inform your worship that I am married to a man who has gotten another wife. He's a Chelsea pensioner, your honor, and sixty years of age, forby about six months married, and ought to have known better. He came to me, your honor, at Ingatstone about twelve months since; and as I was a lone widow a' four years standing, or thereabout, I married him, and cherished him, and maintained him, to the very best of my pure ability; but when he found that I could na' weel do it any langer, he deserted me, and went afore a magistrate of the place, where he made adideevit that he had a lawful wife thirty years by-gone, living elsewhere, and that I was usereing at all to him—the false loon."

Here she paused, and took out of her pocket a long buswife, curiously wound about with a light blue ribbon, from which she produced the certificate of her marriage, and laid it before the magistrate, at the same time observing, she had "muckle evidence to prove the first marriage."

"Pray how old are you?" asked the magistrate.
"I am na yet in my sixty first year," she replied, "and I'm placed in a very awkward predicament, your worship kens, as I canna marry agen, or tak ony ither step for my particular comfort or respectability."

The magistrate asked, with some little surprise, "perhaps, then, you wish to marry again?"
"Ah, na! I diana ken, your worship, but I might. Not that I want a husband, God forgive me; but ye see, as it is, I canna have my loeberty in ony way."

After some further interrogation, she was furnished with a warrant for the apprehension of the "gay deceiver," and she trudged off with it to the constable of Ingatstone, at which place, it seems, the "false loon" is at present residing.

The Cork Leg, or a Lawyer's Courage.

Mr. J.—, a facetious attorney, wore a cork leg, made in admirable imitation of a real one. Having a dispute at an inn with a stranger, about the different effects pain produced upon individuals, he proposed to elucidate this fact by immediately trying which could bear to hold his leg longest in hot water; he who gave in first, to pay glasses round to the company. The stranger, pot-valiant, accepted the challenge; pails were brought in smoking hot; the lawyer immersed his leg with seeming pain; the other did the same, and with many awkward gestures, boldly persevered for about half a minute, keeping his eye fixed upon his opponent, who grinned, distorted his features, and whew'd, as if really agonized. At length, unable to bear longer torture, the stranger pulled out his parboiled limb, and declared himself vanquished.—at the same time exclaiming, "that man must be a devil incarnate, or he never could bear it!"

and seeing J.— in no haste to leave his situation, said, with much feeling, "for Heaven's sake desist; you'll surely lose your leg." "And if I do (replied the other, taking it deliberately out of the water) I can buy another; they are only ten dollars a piece." The stranger, finding he had been vainly contending with a cork leg, was highly exasperated at the reception, and swore he would commence an action for assault and battery. "You had better call it scalding and burning," replied the lawyer; "it is a new case, and will afford the counsel some fun."

CAPTAIN EZRA LEE.

Died, at Lyme, (Connecticut) on 29th ult. Captain EZRA LEE, aged 72, a revolutionary officer. It is not a little remarkable, that this officer is the only man, of which it can be said, that he fought the enemy upon land—upon water—and under the water; the latter mode of warfare was as follows:—

When the British fleet lay in the North River, opposite to the city of New York, and while Gen. Washington had possession of the city, he was very desirous to be rid of such neighbors. A Mr. Bushnell, of Saybrook, (Conn.) who had the genius of a Fulton, constructed a sub-marine machine, of conical form, bound together with iron bands, within which one person might sit, and with cranks and skuffs could navigate it to any depth under water. In the upper was fixed a vertical screw for the purpose of penetrating ships' bottoms, and to this was attached a magazine of powder, within which was a clock, which, on being set to run any given time, would, when run down, spring a gun lock, and an explosion would follow. This Marine Turtle, so called, was examined by Gen. Washington, and approved; to preserve secrecy, it was experimented within an enclosed yard, over twenty to thirty feet water, and kept during day-light locked in a vessel's hold.—The brother of the inventor was to be the person to navigate the machine into action, but on sinking it the first time, he declined the service.

Gen. Washington, unwilling to relinquish the object, requested major general Parsons to select a person in whom he could confide, voluntarily to engage in the enterprise; the latter being well acquainted with the heroic spirit, the patriotism, and the firm and steady courage of the deceased above mentioned, immediately communicated the plan and the offer, which he accepted, observing that his life was at general Washington's service. After practising this machine, until he understood its powers of balancing and moving under water, a night was fixed upon for the attempt. General Washington, and his associates in the secret, took their stations upon a house in Broadway, anxiously waiting the result. Morning came, and no intelligence could be had of the intrepid sub-marine navigator, nor could the boat who attended him, give any account of him after parting with him the first part of the night. While these anxious spectators were about to give him up as lost, several barges were seen to start suddenly from Governor's Island (then in possession of the British) and proceed towards some object near the Asia ship of the line, as suddenly they were seen to put about and steer for the island withspringing cars. In two or three minutes an explosion took place, from the surface of the water, resembling a water spout, which aroused the whole city and region; the enemy's ships took the alarm—signals were rapidly given—the ships cut their cables, and proceeded to the hook with all possible despatch, sweeping their bottom with chains, and with difficulty prevented their frightened crews from leaping overboard.

During this scene of consternation, the deceased came to the surface, opened the brass head of his aquatic machine; rose up and gave a signal for the boat to come to him, but they could not reach him until he again descended under water, to avoid the enemy's shot from the Island, who had discovered him, and commenced firing in his wake. Having forced himself against a strong current under water until without the reach of shot, he was taken in tow and landed at the Battery amidst a great crowd, and reported himself to General Washington, who expressed his entire satisfaction, that the object was effected without the loss of lives. The deceased was under the Asia's bottom more than two hours, endeavoring to penetrate her copper, but in vain. He frequently came up under stern galleries, searching for exposed plank, and could hear the cannon's cry. Once he was discovered by the watch on deck, and heard them speculate upon him, but concluded a rifled lug had paid them a visit—he returned to her keel and examined fore and aft, and then proceeded to

some other ships; but the impossibility of penetrating their copper, for want of a resisting power, hundreds owed the safety of their lives to this circumstance. The longest space of time he could remain under was two hours.—For a particular description of this sub-marine curiosity, see Silliman's Journal of Arts and Sciences.

The deceased, during the war, ever had the confidence and esteem of the commander in chief, and was frequently employed by him on secret missions of importance. He fought with him at Trenton and Monmouth; at Brandywine the hilt of his sword was shot away and his hat and coat were penetrated with the enemy's balls. On the return of peace, he laid aside the habiliments of war, and returned to his farm, where, like Cincinnatus, he filled his lands, until now called by the Great Commander in Chief to the regions above. He died without an enemy; he was universally beloved.—The suavity of his manners—evenness of temper, and correctness of principles, was proverbial and pleasing to all his acquaintance. He enjoyed the confidence of his fellow citizens, to an extent almost unparalleled. His desk was the repository of deeds, contracts, and other evidences of property, as well as the widows and orphans' wealth for safe keeping. He constantly read the papers of the day, and was by many considered a political prophet. His Christian and moral life was sternly strict—His Bible his guide and rule of action.—"To do unto others, as he would they should do unto him," was his universal maxim and rule of life. His benevolence and charity was only circumscribed by his means.—Contented and happy; he was an example of the great blessings which flow from the perfect enjoyment of life, regulated by Christian and moral virtue. He has left a widow, (with whom he has lived 51 years) and a numerous offspring to mourn the loss of one of the best of men.—N. E. Com. Ad

An Irish peasant was seized in the unlawful act of distilling potatoes (whiskey made at unlicensed distilleries) and was brought to trial before Judge McClelland, where the following dialogue took place:

"Well my lady, I remember you what have you got to say for yourself this time?" In truth, little enough, my lord, for you kill my witness! I kill your witness, fellow—what do you mean? No offence at all, my lord, but sorrow a word of lie there's in it—we were all so frustrated at the last assizes, that my poor Paddy wouldn't touch a drop ever since, except the parliament, and it finished him fairly—my lord, you know as well as I do, it'd poison the very devil.

CHEROKEE SCHOOLS, &c.

Extract of the report from the Rev. A. Hoyt, of the progress of the schools in the Cherokee nation, under his superintendance, dated "Brainerd, Cherokee Nation, Oct. 1st. 1821."
"There are belonging to the two schools taught in this place, ninety-six Cherokee children of both sexes, about two-thirds males; all of whom are boarded, and many of them clothed, at the expense of the mission. Many promising children we have been obliged to reject, or put by until those now in school should be prepared to go out and make room for them, as we cannot accommodate, and profitably teach, more than we have had. Of those who attended school last year, three have finished their course, and left the institution, and six others have left the school who could read and write.—Twenty-four have entered the past year.

At the local schools, we board but few scholars, not to exceed eight or ten at each school, and at present not more than four or five at Taloney. As some of the scholars who board at home have a great distance to walk, they are not all constant attendants, and the number of those who attend at all, is not so great as when the schools first commenced. The average number attending the two local schools, the year past, has been between forty and fifty. Public worship is attended at each of these schools on the Sabbath, at which numbers of the parents, as well as the children, attend; and some have made a public profession of the Christian religion. The children of the schools continue to manifest an aptness to learn, a willingness to labor, and a readiness to submit to all the rules of the school. The Cherokees, we think, are fast advancing towards civilized life. They generally manifest an ardent desire for literary and religious instruction.—N. E. Com.

From the Lewiston (Niagara) Democrat Nov. 5.
DISTRESSING OCCURRENCE.
It becomes our duty this week to re-

and one of the most horrid accidents which can possibly fall to the lot of human beings. The facts, as far as we can gather them, are these:—On Monday last, some families, who had been living on Navy Island, in the Niagara river, had made preparations for removing to the Canada shore, and had loaded a boat with their household effects. The wind rising to a considerable height, it was thought imprudent by some of the party, to attempt crossing so near the falls with the wind blowing down stream. Some of them, consequently, refused to embark; but three men, more bold or less considerate than the rest, went aboard for the purpose of crossing; but thinking proper to wait a little for the falling of the wind, they all laid down to sleep. During this time, the rising of the water, or some other cause, loosened the boat from its moorings, and these unfortunate men soon found themselves fast approaching the rapids which lead to the main falls. No human power could now save them, and they were precipitated into the eternal world by one of the most awful deaths which it is possible to conceive. Many of their goods were seen floating below the falls, much broken to pieces, except a dining table, which floated ashore uninjured.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 26, 1821.

In our paper of this week, we are enabled to furnish our readers with a few articles of European news, received by the ship Cortes, arrived at New-York. By this vessel London dates to the 7th, and Liverpool to the 9th of October have been received. We find in them, however, but little political intelligence of importance. Accounts from the Continent are favorable to a continuance of peace between Russia and Turkey. The march of the Turkish forces had been countermanded, and the Russian army had broke up their encampments on the Pruth, and were falling back from the Turkish frontiers. A new ambassador had been appointed to reside at Constantinople, and an adjustment of difficulties had either taken place, or were about to be amicably settled between those two powers. The Greeks had defeated the Turks in a naval engagement, had destroyed a ship of the line and several transports, and had captured two frigates.

But to us the most pleasing part of the intelligence received per the Cortes is, that there is a prospect of improvement in the price of produce. The price of grain in England, 29th Sept. was 70s. 7d. The price below which foreign grain is prohibited is 80s. and the price below which British colonial grain is prohibited is 67s.—As large shipments may be expected to be made from the Canadas, the probability is that great quantities of our flour will find a passage to England through that country. Flour has been bought in New-York on speculation, since the arrival of the Cortes, at \$7 and \$7 1/8. The Hamburg papers state, that the harvest had proved bad in the northern provinces of Sweden.

We have received the following letter from one of our representatives in the Legislature of this state, which was forwarded to us for publication, with a view of explaining the sentiments of the Cumberland Representatives on the first clause of the 12th section of the supplement to the Militia law, which exempts those who may be actually employed as mariners on board of any vessel under license of the United States, in the coasting trade from the performance of military duty, and giving a reason for having voted as they did on that question.

TRENTON, Nov. 17, 1821.
You will observe in the Trenton papers of this week, a statement which as it does not give a full view of the question, requires an explanation.—It is stated, when the supplement to the militia law was under consideration, a motion was made to strike out the first part which exempts mariners from military duty; and our friends may well be surprised at our voting for it, when our sentiments are well known to have been upon a former occasion in favor of their being exempt. The fact is, when the subject came under discussion, it was soon discovered by the friends of the bill, that although they might be able to carry the point as to either proposition when separated from the other; yet there was great danger of standing together, that the whole might be lost from this consideration,

we were induced to vote for striking out with the view of inserting the same provision in a section by itself, as this motion did not prevail, when the question upon the section was put, it will be observed that our names are in the affirmative. A resolution has just been offered that the house rise on Tuesday week, ordered to lie on the table. I think the resolution, when taken up, will be adopted.

In consequence of the news by the arrival at New York, the price of flour has advanced. Sales have been made this day at \$6 25; not from a probability that the ports will be opened to America, but that they may be to Canada, and give vent to American flour through the Canadas.—*Nat. Gaz.*

The New York Convention closed its session on Saturday last. It was an able body, and has had an arduous session. The length of the session has been complained of, but I think unjustly. Inexperienced persons seem to think that such a body as that Convention could move with the rapidity and consentaneousness of a military phalanx. But a field of battle is one thing, a legislative hall another. One head can rapidly conceive, and one tongue direct a military evolution; but in an assembly, every individual of which has equal rights, difference of opinion must be tolerated, and time must be allowed for reconciliation of it. Surely, if any task can require wary deliberation more than another, it must be that of establishing and ordaining a form of government, in which the people are to exercise the chief authority. With such a people, the *Sic volo, sic jubeo*, has no authority; the will, even of a convention, is no substitute for reason, and the people must be convinced by reason, before you can control their will. From all we can learn, the people of the state of New York are likely, by a large majority, to approve the result of the labors of the convention.—*Nat. Int.*

Extract of a letter to the Post Master General.

Fredericksburg, Va. 12th Nov. 1821.
“I am sorry to inform you that a most daring attempt was made this morning on the life of the mail driver from Stafford Court-house to this place, with a view, no doubt, of robbing the mail. The person engaged in this villainous transaction made a blind with bushes, at a narrow part of the road, which the driver was compelled to pass. He fired at the driver, and there are evident signs of three bullets being discharged at him, but Providence has protected the driver and the mail. This occurrence took place about five or six miles from this place, a short distance on this side of Potomac Run.—Mr. Thomas Seddon, a very respectable gentleman from Fatmouth, was good enough to ride with me to the place, where we found the blind, as described by the driver. We found the fellow's track, and evident signs of his having waited behind the blind for some time for the arrival of the driver with the mail.

“Two men have been taken up today on suspicion, but have been discharged. We shall do all in our power to detect the villain or villains.”

“One of the bullets was found by the Post master among the contents of the mail bag.”

NEW-YORK, Nov. 9.

Flour! Flour! Flour!—The speculators and all the “wounded pigeons,” were yesterday in a great flutter, at a Liverpool ship just telegraphed. Every spy glass was in requisition, and this said a dealer who was in for it to the tune of 10,000 barrels, borrowed a telescope, in order to have a better peep at the Euphrates; when lo, and behold, capt. Reed telegraphed that flour in England, had fallen to its old price, and crops were better than expected. The knowing ones, who had sold out, went off to dinner with a pleasant shake of the head, and drank three glasses extra, while those whose enterprise outstripped their prudence, and who would not “look before they leaped,” walked home with long faces, and soliloquised on the eccentricities of commerce.—*Advocate.*

Charles Borland, Jr. is elected a representative to congress from the state of New York, vice S. Ta. hill, deceased, by an unexpected majority of 149

vates over John Ruer, the opposing candidate.

Robert M. Harrison has been appointed, by the President of the United States, to be consul of the United States for the island of St. Bartholomeu.

Charleston, Nov. 15.
By the U. S. brig Enterprize, we have received Havana papers to the 4th inst. We observe that on the 2d inst. the steam ship Robert Fulton, (from New York and last from Charleston) stopped at Havana.

HIGHWAY ROBBERY.
On Saturday evening last, about 8 o'clock, as Mr. Thomas McKee, a respectable schoolmaster, was returning home from the city to his residence on the Buck road, he was attacked on Passyunk road near Federal street. A man accosted him, and while they were conversing together, Mr. McKee was knocked down by a blow with a club on the head. Immediately the robbers rifled his pockets of his watch, pocket book, about two dollars in change, his spectacles, penknife, &c. &c. This robbery was committed about three quarters of a mile from Mr. McKee's house, and he with great difficulty, part of the way crawling on his hands and knees, reached home. He is wounded in three places in the head, and the effusion of blood was very great. We learn that Mr. McKee is likely to recover. As there have been several robberies this season on the road near where this robbery was committed, a duty is imposed on the citizens and constituted authorities to be vigilant.—*Demo. Press.*

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

From the N. Y. Mercantile Advertiser, Nov. 19.
LATEST FROM EUROPE.

After a considerable interval we again have intelligence from Europe. The fine ship Cortes, captain De Cost, arrived yesterday from Liverpool; whence she sailed on the 9th October, with advices 16 days later than before received. The editors of the Mercantile Advertiser have been favored with papers to the above date, and London papers to the evening of the 7th ult. They furnish no political news of importance.

We have nothing favorable to state of the market. Cotton was dull—and all accounts were in stating that there was no prospect that the ports would be opened for bread stuffs.

The accounts through France are favorable to a continuance of a peace between Russia and Turkey, the Russian troops which had been ordered for the Turkish frontiers, having been ordered back to their old quarters.

Accounts from Madrid are to Sept. 29th. In Saragossa, and other parts of Spain, all apprehensions of a revolution had nearly subsided. The fever prevailed at Barcelona and the neighborhood.

Paris, Oct. 1.—Letters from Catalonia say, that Riego has been arrested at Larida, by order of government.

Hamburg papers to the 29th ultimo state that the harvest had proved bad, in the northern provinces of Sweden, and that in the Russian government of Pshow, the crops had been much damaged by continued rains and floods. The rise of grain in this country, had caused much activity in the corn trade at Copenhagen.

LONDON, Oct. 4.
Extract of a letter from the agent to Lloyd's, at Constantinople, dated August 25:

“Since my last of the 10th instant, every thing has remained tranquil, and this is the more fully confirmed by the renewal of some commercial operations. In consequence of the government having refused to take any more corn, about 180 cargoes have come forward, amongst which are several that had been contracted for fifty days ago; and it is to be feared that some serious losses will ensue, as they could not be in a state to endure a long voyage after such detention. The Cambrian frigate arrived at Smyrna on the 18th inst. The general opinion now seems to be in favor of peace.

The King set out from Carlton house on the 24th Sept. on his continental tour—embarked on board the Royal George at Ramsgate, and arrived at Calais in the afternoon of the 26th, where he was received with universal shouts of welcome. The pavements of the streets through which he passed, were strewed with sand, and the military presented arms. He dined at Dessin's Hotel, and attended the theatre in the evening. On the 26th he passed through Cassel, where he was received with every demonstration of respect—both French and English took off their hats when in view of the royal carriage. He lodged at Lisle, and arrived at Brussels on the 27th, accompanied by the duke of Wellington and the Earl of Clancarty.—After visiting the field of Waterloo, &c. he proceeded on the 1st of October on his way to Hanover. The duke of Wellington arrived in England on the 3d.

On taking his first glass of wine at Calais, the King drank the health of the king of France. The French and German papers state that the princesses of the reigning Princes of Germany, have put themselves in the way of the King on his route to Hanover, with views too obvious to require explanation.

Sir Robert Wilson, on hearing of his dismissal from service, demanded a court martial, which was promptly refused. He then addressed a letter to his constituents the electors of Southwark, who called a meeting and opened a subscription to make up the sum he was deprived of by his dismissal.—1250L. was subscribed on the spot.

It is stated in the Austrian Observer, of Sept. 18th, that an English ship, freighted at Liverpool on her way from Alexandria for Smyrna, had been captured by the privateers, and carried to the little island of Coso, between Candia and Rhodes. A Turkish family of 13 persons from Egypt, who were passengers, were all murdered. The captain escaped to Alexandria. Accounts from Smyrna to August 29th, state that the Rochefort, British ship of war, sailed thence on the 24th of that month, to demand satisfaction for this outrage, committed under the Greek flag.

No accounts had reached Smyrna of any further engagement between the Greek and Turkish fleets.

AGSABURG, Sept. 23.
“News has reached us from Constantinople to the end of August. The conferences between the English Ambassador and the Reis-Effendi continue very frequent. The Count de Lutzon (the Austrian Intendant) was expecting despatches from St. Petersburg. In order to tranquilize the people, it was reported that the new Russian Ambassador would arrive in the course of the month of October. The marching of troops towards the Danube had been countermanded.

TREESTE, Sept. 9.
The news of the second defeat of the Turkish fleet, in the waters of Samos, is at length confirmed. Two frigates have fallen into the hands of the Greeks; a vessel of the line and many transports, with Asiatic troops on board, have fallen a prey to the flames, and other transports have been sunk.

Another certain piece of news is, that Malvasia, in the Morea, has been delivered to the Greeks; and that, by a treaty, the troops have been permitted to withdraw, and the rich Turks to carry away their riches; the poor remain, assured of the liberty of their religion, and the protection of their persons.

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY

MONDAY, NOV. 5, 1821.

Petitions—were presented from Morris and Essex for an Act to encourage Agricultural Societies, referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution to authorize the clerk to subscribe for Mellish's Map of the U. States, for the use of the Legislature—laid on the table.

Mr. Johnson reported a bill to prevent pestilential diseases in the town of Salem—ordered 2d reading. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Three o'clock the House met.—Petitions were presented from inh. of the state, for a reduction of the rare of interest—and from Essex for encouragement to Agricultural Societies—read and referred.

Mr. Egbert reported the bill to erect the lower part of the county of Sussex into a new county, to be called the county of Lawrence, with amendments, which was read and ordered to be printed.

The bill to abolish imprisonment for debt was read a second time and postponed.

The bill to repeal the act for selling the government house, and to authorize the renting of the same, passed to be engrossed, and that respecting deputies to the attorney general postponed.

Mr. Ewing from the committee to whom was referred the bill to extend the charters of the Newark and Trenton Banking companies, reported the same without amendment.

The bill for sale of the state property at Paterson passed to be engrossed; and that for the sale of property late of Rev. Chas. Hardenbergh, dec. passed the house unanimously. Adjourned.

TUESDAY, NOV. 6.

Mr. Edgar presented a petition from N. Brunswick for an act to incorporate a company to encourage domestic manufactures; read and committed.

Mr. Newbold reported a bill to reduce the rate of fine in this state—ordered a 2d reading; the bill supplementary to the act respecting fences was read a 2d time and postponed.

Bills passed.—The bill to extend the Charter of the Newark and Trenton Banking Companies, 33 to 9; the bill to discharge Thomas Redman, jun. from a certain trust therein mentioned; the bill to reduce the capital stock of the state bank at New-Brunswick; the bill for the sale of land belonging to the state at Paterson; the bill to re-

peal the act for selling the government house in the city of Trenton, and for renting the same; and the bill to defray the expences of government, passed the house and were sent to council. Adjourned to 3 P. M.

Three o'clock the House met.—Mr. Haughwout presented a petition from officers and privates of uniform companies in 3d regiment Sussex Brigade, to be set off as an independent battalion; ordered to alter the division line between the counties of Cumberland and Salem, was read a third time and postponed.

Mr. Dickerson presented a letter from A. Ackerman, superintendent of the land belonging to the state at Paterson, stating its present situation, and that he was ready to pay the money in his hand, to such person as might be appointed to receive it; whereupon Mr. Dickerson offered a resolution authorizing the Treasurer of the state to settle with the said A. Ackerman and receive the balance in his hands due the state, which was agreed to and sent to Council.

The house took up the report of the committee on unfinished business, relative to the Sup. and Circuit Courts, and disagreed to the same, 15 to 25. The bill to compensate S. I. Southard, C. Ewing and others, for services rendered in printing the revised laws, passed to be engrossed.

The petition from inspectors of the state prison for a supplement to the act relative to solitary imprisonment, was taken up and com. to Messrs. Taylor, S. B. Miller and Woolhull. Adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, NOV. 7.

Mr. Lanning presented a petition from the owners of marsh, on Oronokon Creek, in the township of Down, against the act authorizing embankments of the same—committed.

Mr. Taylor reported a bill to sell the copies of the revised laws.

The bill to alter the line between Cumberland and Salem was negatived 25 to 19—and that providing compensation to the persons who superintended the printing of the revised laws, passed the house.

The supplement to the act authorizing John Denn, to shorten the navigation of Salem Creek; and the bill making provision for the education of indigent deaf and dumb persons, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned to 3 o'clock.

Three o'clock the house met. No. 6, unfinished business (sup. to the act respecting the Supreme and Circuit Courts) was reported to the house and dismissed.

Mr. Edgar reported a bill to incorporate the New-Brunswick Society for encouraging domestic manufactures; and Mr. Mason a bill to set off a new township in the county of Salem; ordered second readings.

The bill respecting deputies to the attorney general, was read a 2d time; considered and ordered to be engrossed with the title altered so as to read An act to repeal the act respecting deputies to the attorney-general, and to provide for the appointment of prosecutors of the pleas in the several counties.

The bill to appoint Thomas Capenter and other trustees to carry into effect the will of Edward Tonkin, deceased, passed to be engrossed.

The bill to prevent pestilential diseases in the town of Salem was postponed to next session.

The bill to increase the representation of Middlesex and Gloucester was re-committed and the Resolution to purchase Mellish's Map passed the house. Adjourned.

THURSDAY, NOV. 8.

Petitions presented—From inhabitants of the state for a law to encourage agricultural societies; from Sarah Carwin, of Morris, for a divorce from her husband; from James and Gertrude Parker, for a law to authorize the surviving executors of Jas. Parker, dec. to carry into effect the will of said dec. from the owners of salt marsh in the lower township of Cape-May, for the repeal of the act authorizing the embanking of the same;—read and committed.

Mr. Elmer, from committee made report on the subject of repealing the supplement to the act to support the jurisdiction of the stair, with a bill for that purpose—read and ordered to be printed.

Mr. Mott reported a bill to regulate the packing of shad and herring—read, ordered second reading and to be printed.

Mr. Woolman, from committee relative to petitions for authority to build a bridge across Bass river in the county of Burlington, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill for that purpose on the 2d Wednesday of the next sitting; which was agreed to.

Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution that the committee on the subject of the representation of the several counties, be instructed to enquire and settle anew according to the late census and the last assessment in possession of the House, the quotas to be paid by the several counties for the support of government—which was agreed to. The bill making provisions for the

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. REENEER DARE, Administrator. Oct. 8—4

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, in 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 Paullin, 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. Oct. 1—4

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 19th 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 HUTTON CAMP, 16 years of age, dark hair, down look, stout built; took with him two suits of cotton and woolen 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—4

NOTICE.

At the last Session of the Legislature of this State, a petition of certain inhabitants of the lower part of the township of Pittsgrove, in the county of Salem, praying to be set off into a new township, to be called 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—It is now concerned with the Legislature, that a bill will be accordingly presented on Wednesday, the 1st day of October next. Oct. 1—4m

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'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

Very Valuable Timber FOR SALE.

THE Timber off a tract containing one thousand acres, well covered with Oak and Pine, suitable for sawing and cord wood, situated in Cumberland county, Maurice River township, and four miles from the landing on Port Elizabeth. Any person wishing to view the same, apply to HENRY FEASTER, on the premises, and for terms to MORRIS HALL, Eisenborough, Salem county. The above will be sold altogether, or in lots, to suit purchasers. Nov. 19—6t

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

Present—Cresse Townsend, Ephraim 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 her 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, JERU 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 Toilet; Also, Brass Andirons, Shovels and Tongs, Penders, 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, Teatiana, Tea and Coffee Pots, Plated Table Castors and Liquor Stands, Plated, Brass and Japaned Candlesticks, Lamp, &c. and a great variety of other articles suitable for HOUSEKEEPERS. Also, an assortment of Domestic and Foreign DRY GOODS, BY THE PIECE;—AMONG WHICH ARE Cloths and Cassimeres, Bocking Baizes, Flannels, Rose and Point Blankets, Tickings, Prints, Bombazettes, Linens, Muslins, Checks, Plaids, Stripes, Stockings, Shawls, Bandannoes, Sewing Silk, Pins, Buttons, &c. &c. The Editor of the Salem Messenger is respectfully requested to give the above three insertions, and forward his account to C. P. Wayne, Philadelphia. Sept. 10—3t

PRINTING Dearly 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 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 deleterious 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, Surfei, 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, scorbutic 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 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 UP 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 stags 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 Melengers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers: this valuable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed. Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows, and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster. It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate: it draws cauterized sores or issues very successfully and without pain. It dissipates distressing pain from Gout or Rheumatism in a very short time, and is a safe and certain cure for Rheumatism 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 suppured, 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 in the approach of winter 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 roads 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. 18, 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—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 Gillaspies, gardener, at the corner of Pine and Thirteenth streets, Philadelphia, will find her. Oct. 1—2t

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 MARTHIA 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. 13—tf

NEW EDITION OF THE Presbyterian Confession of Faith. ANTHONY FINLEY, N. E. corner of Chesnut and Fourth streets, Philadelphia. HAS recently published "The Constitutions of the Presbyterian Church in the United States of America: containing the Confession of Faith, the Catechisms, and the Directory for the Worship of God: Together with the Plan of Government and Discipline, as amended and ratified by the General Assembly, at their Session in May, 1821." Price \$1.25 and \$1. This edition is published under the inspection of the Rev. Drs. Neill, Janeway and Ely, a committee appointed by the General Assembly for that purpose, and has their certificate of its authority and correctness. Oct. 1—6w

BLANKS For Sale at this Office.