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SELECTED POETRY.

DICK STRYPE, OR THE FORCE OF HABIT.

A TALE—BY TIMOTHY BRAMBLE.

Habits are stubborn things:
And by the time a man is turn'd of forty,
His ruling passion's grown so haughty,
There is no clipping of its wings.
The truth will best be shewn.
By a familiar instance of our own.
Dick Strype
Was a dear friend and lover of the pipe;
He us'd to say, one pipe of Kirkman's best
Gave life a zest.
To him 'twas meat, and drink and physic,
To see the friendly vapour
Curl round his midnight taper,
And the black fume
Clothe all the room
In clouds as dark as science metaphysic.
So still he smok'd, and drank, and crack'd
his jokes:
And, had he single married,
He might have smok'd, and still grown old
in smoke;
But Richard married.
His wife was one who carried
The cleanly virtues almost to a vice
She was so nice:
And thrice a week, above, below,
The house was scour'd from top to toe,
And all the floors were rubb'd so bright,
You dar'd not walk upright
For fear of sliding;
But that she took a pride in.
Of all things else Rebecca Strype
Could least endure a pipe.
She rail'd upon the filthy herb tobacco,
Protested that the noisome vapour
Had spoil'd the best chintz curtains and
the paper,
And cost her many a pound in stucco:
And then she quoted our King James, who
saith,
"Tobacco is the devil's breath."
When wives will govern, husbands must obey;
For many a day
Dick mourn'd and miss'd his favorite to-
bacco,
And curs'd Rebecca.
At length the day approach'd, his wife must
die:
Imagine now the doleful cry
Of female friends, old aunts and cousins,
Who to the funeral come by dozens.
The undertaker's men and mutes
Stood at the gate in sable suits,
With doleful looks,
Just like so many melancholy rooks.
Now cakes and wine are handed round,
Folks sigh and drink, and drink and sigh,
For grief makes people dry;
But Dick is missing no where to be found,
Above, below, about,
They search'd the house throughout,
Each hole and secret entry,
Quite from the garret to the pantry,
In every corner, cupboard, nook and shelf,
And all concluded he had hang'd himself.
At last they found him—reader, guess you
where?
"Twill make you stare—
Perch'd on Rebecca's coffin, at his rest,
Smoking a pipe of Kirkman's best!"

Miscellaneous Selections.

The following extract from Massillon's Sermon, "on the small number of the saved," will be read with pleasure by every admirer of eloquence. We do not give it as the best specimen that can be selected from the works of that great divine. This must remain a matter of taste rather than judgment, as the flights of fancy of that orator are generally so far above the most successful pursuit, that it is difficult to say which of many of his attempts is the most sublime:

"On this account, it is, my brethren, that I confine myself to you, who at present are assembled here; I include not the rest of men: but consider you as alone existing on the earth. The idea, which occupies and frightens me, is this, I figure to myself the present, as your last hour, and the end of the world; that the heavens are going to open above your heads: Our Saviour in all his glory, to appear in the midst of this temple; and that you are only assembled here to wait his coming, like trembling criminals, on whom the sen-

tence is to be pronounced, either of life eternal, or of everlasting death: For it is vain to flatter yourselves, that you shall die more innocent than you are at this hour: All those desires of change with which you are amused, will continue to amuse till death arrives; the experience of all ages prove it; the only difference you have to expect, will most likely be only a larger balance against you that what you would have to answer for at present: And from what would be your destiny, were you to be judged this moment, you may almost decide upon what will take place at your departure from life. Now I ask you, (anti connecting my own lot with yours, I ask it with dread) were Jesus Christ to appear in this temple, in the midst of this assembly, to judge us, to make the dreadful separation betwixt the goats and sheep, do you believe that the greatest number of us would be placed at his right hand? Do you believe that the number would at least be equal? Do you believe there would even be found ten upright and faithful servants of the Lord, when formerly five cities could not furnish so many? I ask you. You know not; and I know it not. Thou alone, O my God! knowest who belong to thee.

But if we know not who belong to him, at least we know that sinners do rot. Now, who are the just and faithful, assembled here at present? Titles and dignities avail nothing: You are stripped of all these in the presence of your Saviour: Who are they? Many sinners who wish not to be converted; many more who wish, but always put it off; many others, who are only converted in appearance, and again fall black to their former courses: In a word, a great number who flatter themselves they have no occasion for conversion: This is the party of the reprobate. Ah! my brethren, cut off from this assembly these four classes of sinners, for they will be cut off at the great day: And now appear, ye just: where are ye? O God! where are thy chosen? And what a portion remains to thy share!

My brethren, our ruin is almost certain; yet we think not of it. When even in this terrible separation, which will one day take place, there should be only one sinner in this assembly, on the side of the reprobate; and that a voice from heaven should assure us of it, without particularising him: Who of us would not tremble, least he should be the unfortunate and devoted wretch? Who of us would not immediately apply to his conscience, to examine if his crimes merited not this punishment? Who of us, seized with dread, would not demand of our Saviour, as the Apostles formerly did, and say, "Lord, is it I?" And should a small respite be allowed to our prayers, who of us would not use every effort, by tears, supplications, and sincere repentance, to avert the misfortune? Are we in our senses, my dear hearers? Perhaps, among all who listen to me, ten just would not be found; perhaps fewer: What do I know, O my God! I dare not with a fixed eye regard the depths of thy judgment, and thy justice. More than one perhaps would not be found amongst us all. And this danger affects you not, my dear hearer? you persuade yourself, that in this great number who shall perish, you will be the happy individual; you, who have less reason perhaps than any other to believe it; you upon whom alone the sentence of death should fall, were only one of all who hear me, to suffer? Great God! How little are the terrors of thy law known to the world! In all ages, the just have shuddered with dread, in reflecting on the severity and extent of thy judgments upon the destinies of men: Alas! What do they prepare for the children of Adam!

But what are we to conclude from these grand truths? That all must despair of salvation? God forbid: The impious alone, to quiet his own feelings in his debaucheries, endeavors to persuade himself, that all men shall perish as he."

From the Liverpool Advertiser. CONJUGAL FELICITY.

Mrs. Margaret Every, a respectable looking elderly woman, was brought before G. R. Minshull, Esq. at the public office, Bow street, on Saturday last, on a peace-warrant, at the suit of her husband, Mr. John Every, a leather seller of extensive business in Compton street, Soho. Mr. Every stated, that it was impossible for him to live with his wife, in as much as she harassed him to death. The magistrate told him it would be necessary for him to be more particular in describing his complaint. Mr. Every replied, that she hunt'd him about the house, telling him all things, and that when he was sitting at his desk, she was in the habit of pinching his arms till they

were black and blue! Two of Mr. Every's servants deposed that Mrs. Every was rather hasty, and that she frequently held him, or as it were, crucified him against the wall, whilst she scolded him for half an hour at a time. The magistrate expressed his astonishment that he suffered himself to be crucified and scolded in this way.—"Oh, sir," said Mr. Every, with a deep sigh, "it's impossible for me to help it. She's a powerful woman, your worship—a very powerful woman; and when she's in a passion, a regiment of soldiers would hardly be a match for her!" Whilst this story was telling, Mrs. Every wept bitter tears; and blew her nose continually, and with such vigor that the by-standers began to fear she would annihilate it altogether. In her defence, she said, that her poor, dear, first husband, who was a tailor, had left her about 120*l.* a year, and her present husband, Mr. Every, had married her solely to get this property into his hands. He was disappointed, for her late husband did not leave sufficient to pay his debts, and of course she got nothing.—The magistrate recommended Mr. Every to allow her a separate maintenance, and immediately agreed to give her *£*60 a year; but this would not satisfy the lady; she contended that, as a wife, she was entitled to half his property, whatever it might be. He had indeed engaged, at the altar, to endow her with all his worldly goods; and it was not fair, that after having been a pains taking wife to him, for fourteen years, she should now be fobbed off with only *£*60 a year. The magistrate said that as she refused this overture, he must order her to find bail to keep the peace towards her husband; but this Mrs. Every refused to do, and was therefore placed in custody of the turnkey.

An English gentleman, 92 years of age, has resided 50 years in London, and drunk five bottles of wine per day, making by calculation 35,609, or 37 pipes. A most excellent customer it would be to vendors of our Nabob wine.

The following paragraph appeared in a provincial paper:—

"Travellers should be careful to deliver their baggage to proper persons, as a gentleman a few days since, on alighting from a stage coach, entrusted his wife to a stranger, and has not heard of her since."

Praise-god Barebones outdone.

Some 20 years ago, a New England sea captain having some business at the marshal's office in this town, which required him to sign his name, was rather tedious in performing the operation; which did not escape the observation of the deputy marshal, who was not a little impatient at the delay, and curious withal to see what sort of a name it could be that required so long a time to spread it upon paper. Perhaps the captain had a long string of titles to grace it, such as *honorable, esquire, colonel of militia, selectman of the town of —, &c.* which he chose to make an ostentatious parade of; or perhaps it was his whim to subscribe the place of his nativity and that of his residence, together with his age, height and complexion. He was mistaken; for the captain had subscribed nothing but simply his name, which, when he had done, the deputy marshal, after some trouble in deciphering, found to read thus:—*Through Much Tribulation We Enter Into the Kingdom of Heaven Clapp.* "What you please to tell me, captain Clapp," said the deputy, with as demure a face as his violent inclination to judge of a hearty laugh would allow him to put on. "What might your mother have called you in your infancy, to save herself the trouble of repeating a sermon whenever she had occasion to name her darling?" "Why, sir, (replied captain Clapp, with laughable simplicity) when I was little, they used to call me Tribby, for shortness."—*Norfolk Herald.*

NAMES.—The New-Haven Journal, a few weeks since, published an article respecting the singular whims sometimes entertained by parents in naming their children, and states as an illustration of his remarks, the name (or rather names) of a citizen of that state as follows:—*Muhar-Shalut-Hashbush-Polycarpus Nelson Seafield.*

Intimate Acquaintance.—A British vessel with the Bishop of Quebec on board, touched formerly at an island in possession of the French, and principally inhabited by savages. The Bishop being missed for several hours, a party of sailors went up the island in search of him. In their progress, they met with a savage and inquired

of him whether, from their description, he knew any thing of the Bishop of Quebec? "Si le je connais? j'en ai mange." Know him? said he—I've eat him!

Legislature of New-Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

MONDAY, November 19.

Mr. Elmer, on the petitions from Bridgeton, for the repeal of the act regulating fishing in Cohansey Creek, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill for that purpose, on the first Thursday of the next session; agreed to.

The bill for the relief of the Trustees of Newark Academy; and that to divorce Sarah Hopkins from her husband, reported without amendment, and ordered second readings.

Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution for the house to rise on Tuesday the 27th inst.—Laid on the table.

On motion of Mr. Dickerson a committee was appointed to enquire what alterations are necessary in the act to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses.

Mr. Ewing from the military committee reported the bill on that subject, with the title amended, as directed.

The bill to rise 10,000 dollars for 1822, was taken up, gone through by section, and postponed.

Mr. Hamilton presented a bill to repeal certain parts of the act for the preservation of deer, passed 1771—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill for the relief of the Trustees of Newark Academy, was taken up and passed to a 3d reading. Adj.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Hamilton presented petitions from Oxford, Kainton and Independence, in Sussex, in favour of dividing that county, if divided at all, by the East and West Jersey line.

Mr. Lanning reported on the petitions from the owners of marsh on Oranokon Creek, that they have leave to present a bill on the first Wednesday of the next session—agreed to.

The bill to erect the lower part of the county of Sussex into a separate county, to be called the county of Delaware—was read a third time and passed 22 to 19.

A message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to erect a new township in the county of Salem, to be called the township of Centerville.

The bill sup. to the act to incorporate the New-Jersey Salt marsh Company, was taken up, and after debate, the first section was disagreed to, and the bill ordered to be dismissed.

The Speaker laid before the house the bond of the new Treasurer, which was approved, and sent to Council.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

TUESDAY, Nov. 20.

Bills reported.—To encourage Agriculture in this state; supplement to the act respecting taxes.

The sup. to the militia act, was taken up, and after an attempt to increase the fines of non-commissioned officers, passed to be engrossed, as did the bill to divorce Cornelia M. Vagdervere, and the bill concerning the estate of R. Morris, dec.

The bill entitled, "An additional sup. to the act to support the jurisdiction of the state, was taken up, and after some time spent thereon, the same was postponed.

The bill from C. to divorce Sarah Hopkins from her husband, passed the house 30 to 11; and the further sup. to the act for the preservation of sheep, 30 to 7.

A message from C. informed that they had passed the bill sup. to the act concerning wills, and disagreed to the bill to erect the lower part of Sussex into a separate county. Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Elmer reported a bill sup. to the act to appoint trustees for the management of the fund for the support of free schools—ordered a 2d reading, and to be printed.

Mr. Woodhull, from com. reported on the resolutions of Ohio, Pennsylvania and Illinois, relative to amendments to the United States Constitution, that it was inexpedient to make the amendments proposed by those states—[prohibiting Congress chartering banks, except within the District of Columbia] which was agreed to by the house.

The bill from C. relative to the act to suspend the sentence of death in certain cases, was called up and committed.

The house went into committee of the whole on the sup. to the act to support the jurisdiction of state, Mr. Taylor in the chair, and after some time spent thereon, the com. rose and reported the bill, with amendments, to the house, which were agreed to, and ordered to be engrossed.

The bill sup. to the act for the relief and settlement of the poor, was negatived 32 to 7; the bill sup. to the act against usury, passed the house 28 to 12 and the bill for the relief of the Trustees of Newark Academy, unanimously.

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

WEDNESDAY, Nov. 21.

Mr. Wilson presented a petition from A. Kline, confined in Hunterdon jail—committed.

Bills reported.—Sup. to the act to enable the owners of marsh on Newton creek to bank and drain the same—to establish an independent Battalion within the bounds of 5d reg. Sussex Brigade—a further sup. to the act to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses—to extend the jurisdiction of the borough courts of Elizabeth—ordered 2d readings.

On motion of Mr. Wilson, a message was sent to C. informing that the house was ready to go into joint-meeting for the appointment of officers—Also, that a joint-committee of both houses be appointed to examine and report the business necessary to be acted upon the present session—agreed to and sent to Council.

The bill respecting the estate of R. Morris dec.; and the one from C. sup. to the act of 1807, to support the jurisdiction of the state, passed unanimously; the bill entitled an additional sup. to the act to preserve and support the jurisdiction of the state, passed the house 30 to 13.

A message from C. informed that they had passed a bill respecting the office of Treasurer, and one to exempt Judges of the common Pleas and justices of the Peace, from militia duty—ordered 2d reading—also, that Council would be ready to go into joint-meeting on Friday morning next, at 12 o'clock, for the app. of officers, and had app. Messrs. Hughes and Dickerson on their part, to examine and report what business is necessary to be acted upon the present sitting.

The bill from C. relative to habitual drunkards was read a 3d time and negatived 21 to 19. Those in favour of the bill were.

YEAS—Beatty, Capner, Dishrough, Egbert, Ewing, Elmer, Halsted, Johnson, Kaighn, Mason, Munro, Mott, Pennington, Statton, Taylor, Thompson, (sp.) Townsend, Woodhull, Woulman—19.

NAYS—Ayres, Board, Brittin, Cook, Dickerson, Edgar, Hamilton, Haughwout, Kline, Lanning, Lloyd, Maxwell, M'Courcy, M'Dowell, D. Miller, Newbold, Parker, Scull, Sip, Westervelt, Wilson—21.

The additional sup. to the act constituting a militia system, passed the house 22 to 19.

The bill concerning Land Surveyors was postponed to next session.

Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Kline, from committee app. to enquire whether alterations are necessary with respect to the fees in the Court of Chancery, reported that the fees of the Clerk, as established by law, were not higher than the services performed reasonably deserved.—That the evils complained of, grew out of the peculiar practice of the Court of Chancery, and perhaps in some cases by reason of charges for services not essentially necessary, nor in fact rendered.—With respect to Sheriffs, in cases of executions for a large amount, they were excessive; to provide for which the committee asked leave to report a bill, and with respect to the appointment of the Clerk of Chancery, in the mode it is now made [by the Chancellor] the committee think it repugnant to the genius and spirit of our institutions, and that provision ought to be made for his appointment by the joint-meeting—the report was laid on the table.

Mr. Pennington reported the bill from C. sup. to the act to suspend the sentence of death, in certain cases, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered a 3d reading.

The bill from C. sup. to the small cause act, was read a 2d time, gone through by section, and passed to a 3d reading, when the house

Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THURSDAY, Nov. 22.

Mr. Wilson made report on the petition of Aaron Kline, that it was inexpedient for the Legislature to adopt any measures this session with respect to his petition, which was agreed to.

Mr. Edgar, on the petition from Middlesex and Somerset for a law to permit the running of horses, reported a bill for that purpose which was referred a 2d reading.

Mr. Maxwell on the petitions for an act to permit fish baskets in the Delaware, reported that the petitioners have leave to present a bill at the next session, which was agreed to.

The bill to incorporate the Theological Seminary at Princeton, was agreed

through by section and ordered to be engrossed.

A message from C. informed that they had passed the bill relative to the packing of shad and herring, and approved the bond given by the new Treasurer—Also that they had passed a bill to prevent damages to fisheries in the river Delaware—ordered 2d reading.

Mr. Butler from the joint-committee app. to settle the accounts of the late Treasurer, made report respecting the same—read and ordered to lie on the table.

Mr. Beatty proposed a resolution for a com. of enquiry relative to the propriety of erecting a fire-proof office for the safe-keeping of the books and papers of the Treasurer of the state, and those of the Court of Chancery—agreed to.

Mr. Wilson, from the joint-committee app. to enquire what business before the house was necessary to be acted upon the present session, reported the following:—

The bill respecting Surrogates; to abolish imprisonment for debt; to raise 10,000 dollars; for the protection of persons who have planted oysters; to divorce Sarah Corwin from her husband; to exempt from militia duty the fire companies in New Brunswick; to incorporate the Theological Seminary; to constitute an independent battalion in Newark; to repeal part of the act passed 1771, for the preservation of deer; to encourage Agriculture in the state; sup. to the act concerning taxes; sup. to the act relative to Trustees for the management of the school fund; supplement to the act relative to meadows on Newton Creek, in Gloucester; to establish an independent battalion in 3d regiment Sussex brigade; sup. to the act to issue commissions to extend the jurisdiction of the borough courts of Elizabeth; to divorce Cornelia M. Vanderveer; sup. to the act to suspend the sentence of death; further sup. to the act constituting courts for the trial of small causes; directing the mode of proceeding to collect the sum of 10,000 dollars due on the note of I. G. Ogden; to exempt Judges and Justices from militia duty; sup. to the act respecting the office of Treasurer; resolution respecting printing of the laws, &c. &c.; relative to repair a piece of cannon; report relative to chancery fees, &c.

Bills before Council—To incorporate the N. B. Society for the encouragement of manufactures; to regulate the packing of shad and herring; to divorce Margaret Campbell; concerning the estate of Robert Morris; additional sup. to the act to support the jurisdiction of the state; further sup. to the act for the preservation of sheep; to repeal the act to appoint deputies to the attorney general; to divorce Abigail Palmage; to establish an independent battalion in Nottingham; relative to duty.

Originated in Council—Respecting militia officers; directing the manner in which books of account may be received in evidence; relative to fisheries in the river Delaware, sup. to the act incorporating the salt marsh company; to prevent damages to fisheries; relative to forfeited estates.

Mr. McDowell presented a bill to authorize the purchase of field artillery; and Mr. Pennington an additional sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes—ordered 2d readings.

The bill to protect persons planting oysters—that to divorce Sarah Corwin; sup. to the act relative to marsh on Newton Creek, were considered by section and passed to be engrossed; and the bill to encourage agriculture, was taken up and recommitted—Adjourned.

3 o'clock the house met—A message from C. informed that they had passed the bill to incorporate the N. Brunswick Society for the encouragement of manufactures; and that relative to the estate of Robert Morris, dec.

Mr. Elmer proposed a resolution to instruct our senators and Representatives in Congress, to endeavor to procure the establishment of a tribunal under the authority of the General Government, for the settlement of disputes arising between different states in the union, which was agreed to by the house, and sent to Council for concurrence.

Mr. Pennington reported the bill for the encouragement of Agriculture, with amendments, which were agreed to, and the bill ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. Beatty reported a bill to authorize the erection of a suitable building, with fire proof offices for the Treasurer and Clerk of Chancery—ordered 2d reading.

The bill supplementary to the act to constitute trustees for the management of the school fund; the bill to constitute an independent battalion in the town of Newark, and the bill to raise 10,000 dollars for the year 1822, were gone through by section and ordered to be engrossed.

The house took up the report of the committee on the Chancery Fees and recommending the appointment of the Clerk by the joint-meeting; and agreed to the same.

Mr. Wilson presented a memorial

from the surrogates of the late Treasurer, Peter Gordon, requesting the legislature to receive the whole property of the said Peter Gordon; which they offered to convey, in consideration of their being released from their bonds in his behalf—read and committed.

Mr. Kline from committee reported a supplement to the act to regulate fees—also a bill for the appointment of the clerk in Chancery, which latter bill was refused a 2d reading.

The bill respecting Surrogates was dismissed.

The resolution to rise on the 27th, was taken up and agreed to. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

FRIDAY, NOV. 23.
Mr. Mason reported a bill supplementary to the act to ascertain the power and authority of the ordinary and his surrogates—ordered 2d reading.

Council came in to attend the joint-meeting, after which the house adjourned.

Three o'clock the house met—Mr. Johnson obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the sitting.

Mr. Halsed from com. on the subject of I. G. Ogden's note, for 10,000 dollars, reported that in their opinion he could not be compelled to pay the same, and that further proceeding against him ought to be stayed—laid on the table.

The further supplement to the small cause act; the bill to incorporate the Theological Seminary, that for the protection of persons planting oysters; the supplement to the act to appoint trustees for the management of the school fund; the sup. to the act respecting marsh on Newton Creek; and the bill to constitute an independent battalion in Newark, were passed by the house.

The bill to divorce Sarah Corwin from her husband, was negatived.

The resolution appointing James J. Wilson to print the votes and proceedings, and Joseph Justice the laws, was agreed to.

Mr. Elmer presented a substitute for the bill supplementary to the act to issue commissions to take depositions of witnesses—read and ordered to be printed.

The bill supplements to the act to ascertain the power, &c. of the ordinary and his surrogates, &c. the bill to authorize the purchase of field artillery, and the additional supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, passed to be engrossed. Adjourned to 9 o'clock to-morrow.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,

MONDAY, DECEMBER 10, 1821.

The list of appointments in Joint Meeting of the Legislature of this state, and also the list of acts, which we promised in our paper for this week, is further postponed for want of room.

It will be seen by the report of the joint committee appointed to examine the late Treasurer's accounts, that a defalcation of sixteen thousand three hundred and seventy-two dollars and two cents has been discovered. The late Treasurer, Maj. Gordon, is reported to have sustained through life an honorable, upright character. Depending no doubt on the public opinion, which appears to have generally been in his favor as a man of integrity, former committees have been too negligent in examining his accounts. They contented themselves with the mere ceremony of meeting together, adding up the debits and credits of his books, ascertaining the amount of balance supposed to remain in his hands, and of signing their names to his statement and their report to be presented to the house.

The editor of the "True American" informs us, that the deficiency in the Treasurer's accounts has probably been accumulating for years, but that the complex manner in which they were kept has heretofore prevented discovery. He also informs us, that the joint committee of the two houses have been in the habit of inspecting those accounts but slightly.—We think the fact, that the books of the Treasurer have been kept in a complex manner, should have excited suspicions at an earlier day, and called forth a more rigid scrutiny than seems to have been entered into before this time. Surely if such indifference to the public interests be pardonable, we cannot see any reason why the conduct of Maj. Gordon can be highly censurable. If his mistakes were the result of incompetency, they should have been corrected, and the charge placed in other hands; but the slight manner of their examination leaves us in doubt, unless proofs of intentional fraud can be adduced, which were most culpable, the committees who went into the mock examination of those accounts, and made their report without being any wiser than when they began, or the Treasurer, who made a forced balance of his books to satisfy committees who were so easily pleased.

It gives us pleasure to know that the gentlemen who composed the committee this year, have discharged their

duty with such good effect;—and what adds no little to the merits which they justly claim for their more than usual perseverance in that arduous and important undertaking is, the length of time which has expired since the accounts of the Treasury became embarrassed, and the consequent perplexed state of the books. Had it been of recent date, small, or even great inaccuracies could have been easily discovered. But mistakes having multiplied with time, and inaccuracies having arisen out of confusion, the labors of the late committee must have been in a high degree difficult and imposing.

The natural inquiry of the public seems to be, why are committees, appointed to such important undertakings, so negligent as they are often found to be? We will take the liberty to offer a few suggestions on the subject, and leave our readers to draw their own inferences.

Committees, or a majority of them, may have been composed of political partisans, whose views may have been coincident with those whose accounts they were appointed to examine, and therefore have been lenient.—They may have been misled by plausible appearances, and satisfied with partial or general, instead of particular statements.—They may have been men who, unacquainted with business, and the method of examining intricate accounts, could content themselves with any statement so as that they might not be put to the trouble of doing what they felt themselves incompetent to perform.—They may have been men who, not perceiving any palpable error in what they were appointed to examine, and imagining that in the course of events, they may not again be appointed to the task, or may not again be representatives of the people, are willing to take the easiest part to themselves, and leave to their successors the drudgery.

If such committees have existed in our legislative councils, we are glad to find they no longer exist—we are glad to find that the people have confided in men who know how to discharge their duty, and will perform it, regardless of personal bias, or public opinion—men who consult the public interest without considering their own, and whose competency to perform the duties prescribed to them is such, that they never disappointed the most sanguine expectations of their constituents.

The Legislature of Pennsylvania met on Tuesday last. One of their first acts was, no doubt, the election of a Senator to Congress in the room of Mr. Roberts, the term of whose service having expired. It is said that Mr. Findlay, the late governor, has a large majority, and that he will probably be elected. This we should not much wonder at, as the Legislature of that state have not, for many years, been distinguished either for their intelligence or wisdom. We are not of the opinion, select whom they may, that their choice will redound much to the honor of the state, as the sages of Pennsylvania appear inimical to every kind of talents that would tend to raise them to a level with the meanest of their sister states throughout the union. We do not presume to say that Pennsylvania is wanting in men of splendid talents; we only say that a majority of the people either affect to despise, or have no desire to honor them. Indeed this is the greatest criterion that can be adduced of the ignorance of a people. Men of superior minds and liberal views consider that which has a tendency to honor their country, as conferring honor on themselves, and therefore pay more respect to distinguished abilities than to local or sectarian prejudices. We fear, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania it is not so much whether the man whom they appoint as Senator to Congress possesses the requisite talents and integrity, as whether he belongs to the popular party. The immaculate purity of Mr. Findlay has been too much doubted, and with good reason, however proof may be wanting to convict him, for this gentleman ever to be universally respected; and we think his own friends should not forego the respect they owe to themselves, and to him, ever to advance him to any distinguished office, while they can supply his place with a republican whose integrity and abilities are superior or even equal to his.

As far as we can learn, there appears to be, among men of intelligence of every class of citizens throughout the country, but one sentiment with respect to the passage of a Bankrupt law during the present sitting of Congress. A desire for the passage of an act establishing a uniform system of Bankruptcy seems universally to prevail.

CONGRESSIONAL.
EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS,
Washington, Dec. 3d; 1821.
"There has been an unusually full attendance for the commencement of the session, in both houses of Congress to-day.
"The representation from New Jersey, are all here.

"Contrary to my anticipations, a difficulty in the choice of Speaker has again occurred.—The result of seven ballots is as follows:—

	1st	2d	3d	4th	5th	6th	7th
John W. Taylor,	60	58	61	60	67	72	77
Cesar A. Rodney,	45	63	61	69	72	65	59
Louis M'Lane,	29	31	30	23	16	8	0
Samuel Smith,	20	10	5	8	10	19	29
Hugh Nelson,	5	1	2				
John Sergeant,	1						
Wm. Lowndes,	1						

"After the 7th ballot, a motion to adjourn prevailed. What will be the fate of to-morrow's trial, I am unable to say. A majority of the whole number of votes given in, is necessary to constitute a choice.

"All concede, so far as I have heard, that Mr. Taylor performed the duties of the chair, at the last session, in an impartial and satisfactory manner.—Convinced that such was the impression, I had presumed that he would have been re-elected without much opposition. It appears, however, that the local politics of New York have their influence here, Mr. T. being considered by several of his colleagues as entertaining too much friendship for what is termed the Clinton interest. What may be his views in that respect I know not, and feel no inclination to enquire—the distracting political altercations in that great and otherwise respectable state, are mischievous enough at home, without being introduced and nurtured here—I have always understood that Mr. Taylor has endeavored to keep aloof from the controversy. Favorable to the election of Mr. Taylor, I have no disposition to disparage his competitors; of the qualifications of Mr. Rodney the most prominent of them I know nothing.

"The death of Mr. Claxton, who had been assistant or principal door-keeper of the house for 52 years, ever since the organization of the government under the present constitution, has left a vacancy, to fill which numerous applicants have come forwards, and no small degree of electioneering is going on.

"Mr. Dougherty, the clerk, will no doubt be re-elected.

"The failure to appoint a Speaker to-day, renders it very doubtful whether the President's Message will be received to-morrow."

December 4, 1821.
"On the 12th ballot, being the 5th of to-day, Mr. Philip P. Barbour, of Virginia, was elected Speaker of the House by a vote of 88, being barely the requisite number.

"Mr. Thomas Dougherty was unanimously re-elected clerk. Mr. Thomas Dunn was appointed sergeant at arms, and Benjamin Buch principal door-keeper, without opposition. On the motion to appoint an assistant door-keeper, for which place there are several applicants, Mr. Wood suggested doubts whether the office was necessary, observing that he hoped a disposition to economize would prevail in this Congress as well as the last, and if he should be satisfied that one door-keeper was competent to fulfil the required duties, he should be unwilling to appoint a second. The proposition to appoint was postponed for one week, with but little objection.—The usual orders for supply of newspapers—adopting as the rules and orders of this Congress those of the last, until altered or amended—messages to the Senate, and the President, &c. were adopted.

"The Message of the President may be expected to-morrow, at 12 o'clock. It is understood that the condition of the Treasury will be more favorable than many had anticipated."

On Saturday last, the President of the United States received the resignation of Gen. Jackson, of the office of Governor of Florida.—*Amer. Sent.*

From the Charleston City Gazette, Nov. 24.
VERY LATE FROM HAVANA.

By the arrival of the Comet, capt. Campbell, in 7 days from Havana, we have received our files of papers to the 15th inst. Their contents possess some interest. The Imperial army entered the city of Mexico on the 27th Sept. and on the following day a regency was appointed, of which Iturbide was named President; and O'Donaju a member.

La Vera Cruz had fallen into the hands of the Imperialists, and the Castle of San Juan de Ulloa was all that remained in possession of the Royalists.

Afodaco had arrived at Havana, and shortly after arrived his successor, Novella. We observe no confirmation of the poisoning of O'Donaju.

The deputies sent by the Spanish government to Buenos Ayres, had returned to Madrid without effecting the object of their mission.

Madrid dates are to the 5th Sept. The disturbances in Spain still continue, and the prospect of a revolution, but we observe nothing official, nothing much removed from rumor and speculation.

South America.—It appears by the rapid progress and successes of the revolutionary armies in the different provinces of South America, that the time is not distant when

their long-ought for independence shall be completely established. The last accounts from that quarter inform us, that the city of Mexico has fallen into the hands of the Patriots after a bloody battle, in which the Royalists lost 5,000 men; and that the inhabitants of that city are enthusiastically republican. It also appears that the independence of Peru is in a fair way to be established; and that arrangements are now making to accomplish that object—that Cuzco has surrendered to the patriot general Bermudez, who is said to have behaved with the greatest bravery and generosity to his vanquished foe, so much so as to extort public thanks.—That Bolivar has been chosen President, and gen. Santander Vice-President of the Congress of Columbia; and that Callao fell into the hands of the plunder-seeking Lord Cochrane, together with three frigates, two armed brigs, three merchantmen, and great booty.

The last accounts from Rio Janeiro, state that all was tranquil in that place, but that indications of risings were apparent. Great exertions, however, were used to cause the people to be reconciled to their king and constitution.

SUMMARY.

Cure for Burns and Scalds.—Apply a plaster compounded of Burgundy pitch, beeswax, and a little oil; it will afford almost immediate relief from pain. Let it remain on some days, and a cure will be effected. Allow one-fourth wax, add sweet oil, lard, or fresh butter to it, to reduce it to a consistency not so soft as to melt with the warmth of the flesh, nor so hard as to irritate.

Near Winchester, Va. a woman, who was in a state of intoxication, fell into the fire, while the rest of the family were absent, and was not discovered until she was badly burnt that she died within a few hours.

A female dasher, of gambling notoriety, lately asked a country clergyman, whether he thought Faro criminal; the worthy rector answered, "Yes, Pharaoh and all his hosts."

An Irish gentleman, in company a few nights since, seeing that the lights were dim as only to render the darkness visible, called out lustily, "Here, waiter, let me have a couple of day-candle candles, just that I may see how those others burn!"

The Grand Jury of Lancaster county, have, we understand, unanimously concurred in recommending the purchase of *Hamm's Bridge*, over the Conestoga Creek, by the commissioners of the county.—*Journal.*

There is a well about 70 miles west of Cumberland Gap, in Wayne county (Ky.) on the Cumberland river, which throws up every 24 hours, between 3 and 400 gallons of a fat inflammable substance, resembling tar.

In a late trial in England for forgery, the defendant, after pleading guilty, was acquitted, because the last letter in the forged name appeared to be an *m* instead of an *n*, as set forth in the indictment.

Mammoth Raddish.—A Raddish, raised in the garden of gen. Wallace, in this borough, was brought to our office this week, which weighed twenty-one pounds.—*Eric (Pa.) Gaz.*

Large Turnip.—A Swedish turnip, raised on the farm of Gen. Chandler, in Monmouth (Me.) this season, weighs twenty-five and a half pounds!

Mr. Wallack, the tragedian, had his leg broke by the overturning of the stage coach, near New-Brunswick, on his way from New-York to Philadelphia.

A meeting has been held at Goshen, in the county of Orange, for the purpose of taking measures to collect and inter the bones of 44 of the citizens of that county, who fell in the battle of Minsenk, during the revolutionary war.

The Lexington papers state, that the number of students in the Medical School have increased to 120; others are still expected.

The Medical School of Baltimore, it is said, is this year in an unusually flourishing state. Upwards of 200 students attend the lectures in that city.

Newspapers.—Let a family of children be put regularly in possession of a newspapers—and let another family, though possessing the same advantages with regard to scholastic acquirements, be deprived of it, and the difference between them will be discernible to the slightest observation.—*Lynchburgh Gaz.*

Thirty slaves, seven of them females, accused of a design to effect a revolution, are confined in the moor at Havana. It is said that they had proceeded so far in the organization of their scheme as to appoint lords and ladies in *futuro*.

Petitions addressed to the legislature of Pennsylvania are in circulation throughout the middle and western parts of that state, praying that a turnpike road, leading from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh, may be made free of toll.

FRESH SHAD from Squam Beach, were lately, says the Philadelphia Gazette, setting out of the fish wagons at 12 1/2 cents a piece.

ITEMS.

From the Catskill (N. Y.) Recorder.

Pugilism.—The Federal and Democratic newspapers, being crowded together in the mail bag, got to fighting, and tore each other in pieces.—This accounts for the present scarcity of news.

Melancholy!—A farmer in Indiana, having pulled a remarkable fine bee, neglected to fill up the hole from whence it was taken, when his son, an interesting and promising youth of 19 years of age, unfortunately fell into it, and, in consequence of the ground caving in, was buried alive. It is hoped that Congress will take measures to check the growth of such unwarrantable bees.

Amazing!—Two yoke of oxen were lately killed in Ohio, by an ear of corn falling from the stalk on them. The driver narrowly escaped. Farmers should gather their corn before it gets so ripe as to drop off.

Accident by Fire!—A fisherman's boat took fire, and was nearly burnt up; luckily the devouring flames did not communicate to the river; owing, probably, to the dampness of the water.

Boatmen ought to be extremely careful not to set the river on fire.

PRINTERS COMFORT.

From the new English Galaxy.
The following letter came to hand yesterday. It is a specimen of the pleasant intelligence which we editors often receive to cheer up our spirits, and keep off the blue devils, and which is respectfully submitted to the perusal of those who think it unreasonable that printers should demand payment in advance for their papers. The delinquent was post-master of Granville, and his bill amounts only to \$7 75.

Sir—Having lately received the appointment of post-master at Middle Granville, I consider it my duty to inform you that Benben Hills has left Granville. I think it will be for your interest to discontinue sending your paper.
N. C.
Granville Nov. 19, 1821.

I think so too.—Ed. Galaxy.

MARRIED.

In Portsmouth, (Va.) on the 23d ultimo, Mr. Joseph Carter, a revolutionary soldier, aged 70, to Miss Polly Bullock, aged 17. So long has this Carter been driving his team, that he scarcely could move over a hilllock, which he yoked by a fanciful scheme, which was tying himself to a Bullock.

And now with his Bullock he cheerily goes, (For nearly 20 be are their minds) With mutual agreement to banish all woes, And yield to each other's designs.

The burthens of life, which were ponderous before,
And more than this Carter could draw,
Shall hence, with the aid of his Bullock, no more,
Feels weightier to him than a straw!

And who would believe it—this hero of might,
Who once ventur'd his life to be free,
Has now bow'd to the yoke, without daring to fight—
And for Bullock exchange'd liberty.

DIED.

At Dover, (Del.) 23d ult, after a lingering indisposition, in the 51st year of his age, John Clark, Esq.

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.
ALSO,
The Presbyterian Magazine,
From No. 1 to No. 11.
Subscriptions received for the above works at this office. Dec. 10

NOTICE.

An annual meeting of the Cumberland Brigade Board of Officers, will be held at the Inn of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, on the 17th day of December, instant, at ten o'clock in the forenoon.

Pastors and others, who have accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.
ELIAS P. SEELEY,
Judge Advocate.
Dec. 10—2v

VALUABLE PROPERTY.

Will be Sold at Public Vendue,
ON MONDAY,
The 17th instant, at 7 o'clock in the evening, at the Merchants' Coffee House, Philadelphia.

IF not previously disposed of at private sale, the following Real Estate, situated on the south branch of great Timber Creek, near Blackwoodtown, Gloucester County, New Jersey, within one mile of sloop navigation on a never failing stream of water.

A Grist Mill with two pair of Burr Stones, and a pair of country Stones, which last could be put into operation at a very small expence. The water wheel and running gears were new in 1817. A Saw Mill which was repaired in 1818.

ALSO,
A Mill House, built for a fulling Mill, which contains two first rate Carding Machines, the running gears and water wheel were new in 1818.—Also, a house for Distilling, which has the advantage of the water running out of the pond into the cooling tubs. Also, a Store House.

The Farm contains 94 acres, about 14 acres of which is good meadow, the remainder upland, in a good state of cultivation, on which there are two apple orchards, containing upwards of 300 fruit trees. On the land there is an inexhaustible quantity of grey (or oyster shell) and gunpowder mud.

The buildings are a two storied frame House and Kitchen, Barn, Hay House, Smoke House, &c. Also, a two storied frame House and Kitchen for a tenant.

The above described property is worthy the attention of Manufacturers or Capitalists, taking into view the short distance from Philadelphia, (being only ten miles distant) its convenience to navigation, the stream of water which is sufficient for another Mill or Manufactory, the situation of the Mills as to custom for grinding, sawing and carding, and it also being an excellent stand for a store.

Any person wishing to view the property, will be shown it on application to William Elwell, on the premises.

Part of the purchase money can remain on mortgage. Particulars made known at the time of sale.

JENNINGS & THOMAS,
Dec. 10—2w Auctioneers.

Will Positively be Sold, AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

On Seventh day, the 15th of this inst. on the Premises,

Pursuant to the last Will and Testament of Benjamin Haines, deceased,

ALL THAT VALUABLE

Plantation,

SITUATE in the township of Upper Alloways Creek, county of Salem, and state of New Jersey, lying about seven miles from Salem Town, four from Woodstown, and three from Alloways town; containing three hundred and twenty acres of Land, adjoining land of John Groff, James Jessup, and others—about 100 acres of Timber of the first quality, 100 of first rate Branch Meadow, the residue arable Land. The Timber is within three miles of the public landings, and in good repair. The property is judiciously situated to be divided into two or three parts, to have a never-failing spring of water running through the whole. There is on the premises, a good two-story Brick Mansion House, with a good well of water at the door, Grain and Waggon House, Barn, and other out-buildings; a young Apple Orchard of grafted fruit trees, of the best kinds, and various other fruit trees.

The property is to be sold altogether, by the acre, or in parts, to suit purchasers.—Any person or persons wishing to view the property on or before the day of sale, will be attended to, by applying to BENJAMIN or NATHAN HAINES, living thereon.

Sale to commence on said day, when attendance will be given, and conditions made known, by

EMPSON HAINES,
BENJAMIN HAINES,
NATHAN HAINES,
Dec. 10—14q Executors.

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

WHAT I have applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the county of Cumberland, at the November Term, and they have appointed Saturday, the 12th day of January next, at the Court House in Bridgetown, as the time and place where they will attend, to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

GIBSON RICHMAN,
Cumberland Prison, Dec. 10, 1821—4w

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Daniel R. More, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to the first day of January next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgetown, between 2 and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day—to be sold by WM. R. FITZIAN, Sheriff.
December 3d, 1821—10

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred GUM RUBBES, one thousand SPOKES, four thousand feet half inch Poplar BOARDS, and some Fellow PLANK, all seasoned and fit for immediate use. Enquire of

CORNELIUS AUSTIN,
Pittsgrave, Salem co. Dec 3—31q

Staves and Cedar Shingles.

A VERY handsome assortment of Staves, and 20,000 three feet Cedar Shingles, just received and for sale by

Thos. & Chas. Sheppard,
Greenwich, 11th mo. 27th—41q

WOODLAND FOR SALE,

IN LOTS,
On Monday, the 10th of Dec. next,

At the house of David Read, Innkeeper, in Millville, will be sold at Public Vendue, altogether, or in lots to suit purchasers, all the WOOD on a tract of Land which Ezekiel Foster conveyed to Joseph McIlvaine, containing 300 acres, situate from half a mile to two and a half miles from Millville Landings. A large proportion of it is well wooded. Persons desirous of viewing the Timber, will call on Robert Jordan, in Millville, who will show the same. The sale to commence at 12 o'clock precisely. A liberal credit will be given.

JOSHUA BRICK,
WILLIAM IRICK,
November 26—4t

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

New Jersey District, ss.

Whereas, a libel hath been filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for New Jersey District, on the 27th day of November, 1821, by Joseph McIlvaine, Attorney of the said United States, for said district, who prosecutes for and in behalf of the said United States—stating, amongst other things—

First. That James D. Westcott, Collector of the Customs of the said United States for the district of Bridgetown, in the state of New Jersey, on the 14th November, 1821, within the jurisdiction of the said District Court, did seize as forfeited to the use of the said United States, a certain sloop or vessel, called the sloop Boxer, of Bridgetown, her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Second. That after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop, whereof Henry Shaw junior, was then master; that the said sloop sailed directly from the said Bermuda Islands to the said United States, having on board the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil; that afterwards, to wit, on the eighth day of November, 1821, the said sloop arrived at a place in the United States, to wit, at Newport, in the district of Bridgetown, having on board the same ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, and that in the night time, between the setting of the sun on the eighth and the rising of the sun on the ninth day of November, 1821, the said Henry Shaw, then still being master of the

said sloop, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, were attempted to be imported, and were imported into the said United States; to wit, at Newport aforesaid; that the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were not truly and wholly of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Bermuda Islands, and that the attempt to import the same, as well as the actual importation thereof into the said United States, is contrary to the laws of the said United States.

Thirdly. That the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, having been brought to the United States as before mentioned, were not unladen from out of the said sloop in open day, between the rising and setting of the sun, but were unladen from the said sloop in the night time, to wit, between the setting of the sun on the eighth, and the rising of the sun on the ninth day of November, 1821, at Newport, in the district of Bridgetown aforesaid—that the said Bermuda Islands is a foreign port or place, and that the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, according to the highest market price of the same at Newport, in the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, amounted at the time of unloading the same, to \$400, and that the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were unladen as aforesaid without any special license or permit, or lawful authority.

Thirdly. That by reason of all the said premises, and by force of the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided, the said sloop, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, have become forfeited to the use of the said United States—and praying that such proceedings may be had against the said sloop, her tackle, &c. as by law are prescribed; and that the said sloop, her tackle, &c. for the causes aforesaid, and others appearing, may be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States.

Therefore in pursuance of an order of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said sloop or vessel, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or knowing, or having any thing to say why the same should not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States, that they be and appear before the said District Court at Newark, on the 21st day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 27th day of November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.

To all whom it may Concern.

New Jersey District, ss.

Whereas, on the 27th day of November, 1821, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for New Jersey District, by Joseph McIlvaine, Attorney for the said United States, in the New Jersey district, who prosecutes for and in behalf of the said United States, stating, amongst other things—

First. That James D. Westcott, Collector of the Customs of the United States for the district of Bridgetown, in the state of New Jersey, on the 14th November, 1821, at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said District Court, did seize as forfeited to the use of the said United States, a certain sloop or vessel, called the Tonkin, of Salem, with her tackle, apparel and furniture.

Second. That on the 8th November, 1821, a certain sloop or vessel, called the sloop Boxer, of Bridgetown, whereof Henry Shaw, esquire, and Edmund Sheppard, citizens of the said United States, were owners, and a certain Henry Shaw junior, master, being bound from a foreign port or place, to wit, from the Bermuda Islands to the said United States, having on board ten hogsheads of rum, arrived within the limits of the said district of Bridgetown, that afterwards, in the night time, that is to say, between the setting of the sun on the eighth, and the rising of the sun on the ninth November, 1821, at Antuxet Creek, in the said district of Bridgetown, and within the jurisdiction of the said District Court, the said ten hogsheads of rum were unladen from out of the said sloop Boxer, before the said sloop Boxer had come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof, and without any authority for unloading the same, and without any unavoidable accident, necessity, or distress of weather; and that afterwards, to wit, the 13th of November, 1821, in the night time, at Antuxet Creek aforesaid, and within the jurisdiction of the said District Court, the said ten hogsheads of rum were put and received into the said sloop Tonkin, of Salem, without any accident, necessity or distress as aforesaid, and contrary to the laws and statute of the said United States.

That by reason of the premises, and by force of the statute of the United States, in such case made and provided, the said sloop Tonkin, of Salem, with her tackle, apparel and furniture, became forfeited to the use of the said United States, &c. &c.

And praying that such proceedings may be had in regard to the said sloop, her tackle, &c. as by law are prescribed.

And praying, therefore, of an order of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said three hogsheads of rum, or knowing, or having any thing to say, why the said three hogsheads of rum should not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States, that they be and appear before the said District Court, at Newark, on the twenty-first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 27th day of November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.

—and that the said sloop, her tackle, &c. for the causes aforesaid, and others appearing, may be condemned by the definitive decree of the said Court, as forfeited to the use of the said United States.

In pursuance, therefore, of an order of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said sloop or vessel called the Tonkin, of Salem, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or knowing, or having any thing to say, why the said sloop, with her tackle, &c. should not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States, that they be and appear before the said District Court, at Newark, on the twenty-first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 27th day of November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

New Jersey District, ss.

Whereas, on the 27th day of November, 1821, a libel was filed in the District Court of the United States of America, for New Jersey District, by Joseph McIlvaine, attorney for the said United States, who prosecutes for and in behalf of the said United States—stating amongst other things—

First. That James D. Westcott, esquire, Collector of the Customs of the United States for the district of Bridgetown, in the state of New Jersey, on the 14th November, 1821, at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, did seize as forfeited to the use of the said United States, three hogsheads of rum, the property of some person or persons to the said Attorney unknown.

Secondly. That on the 7th September, 1821, a certain sloop or vessel called the sloop Boxer, of Bridgetown, belonging to citizens of the said United States, bound directly from a foreign port, to wit, the Bermuda Islands, to the said United States, arrived within the limits of one of the districts of the said United States, to wit, the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, having on board the said three hogsheads of rum; and that between the setting of the sun on the seventh, and the rising of the sun on the eighth day of the same month of September, 1821, at Antuxet Creek, in the district aforesaid, the said three hogsheads of rum were unladen from out of the said sloop or vessel, before the said sloop had come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo or any part of it, without any authority for such unloading, and without any accident, necessity, or distress of weather.

Thirdly. That the said sloop Boxer, having arrived as aforesaid, neither the master of said sloop, nor any other person having the charge or command of her, did, within forty-eight hours after her arrival, report to any of the officers of the customs of the said district of Bridgetown, the quantity and kinds of spirits on board the said sloop, particularizing the number of casks, containing the same with their marks and numbers.

Fourthly. That the said sloop having arrived as aforesaid, having on board the said three hogsheads of rum; afterwards, in the night time, between the setting of the sun on the seventh, and the rising of the sun on the 8th day of Sept. 1821, at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, the said 3 hogsheads of rum were landed from the said sloop, not being at the time of such landing under the inspection of any officer of the revenue or of the customs, for the district and port of Bridgetown.

Fifthly. That the said sloop having arrived as aforesaid, laden with the said three hogsheads of rum, afterwards, to wit, between the setting of the sun on the seventh, and the rising of the sun on the eighth day of September, 1821, in the night time, at Newport, in the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, the said three hogsheads of rum were unladen from out of the said sloop Boxer, without any special license or permit for that purpose from the officers of the said district and port of Bridgetown.

Lastly. That by reason of the premises, and by force of the statute of the said United States, in such case made and provided, the said three hogsheads of rum have become forfeited to the use of the said United States.

And praying, that on due proof being had, the said three hogsheads of rum may, by the definitive sentence of the said District Court, be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States.

In pursuance, therefore, of an order of the said District Court, notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said three hogsheads of rum, or knowing, or having any thing to say, why the said three hogsheads of rum should not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States, that they be and appear before the said District Court, at Newark, on the twenty-first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 27th day of November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.

TO ALL PERSONS CONCERNED.

In the District Court of the United States for New Jersey District.

Whereas on the 27th day of November, 1821, a libel was filed in the said Court by Joseph McIlvaine, attorney for the said United States, in the New Jersey District;—stating amongst other things—

1st. That James D. Westcott, Collector of the Customs of the said United States, for the district of Bridgetown in the State of New Jersey on the 14th November 1821, at said District of Bridgetown, did seize as forfeited to the use of the said United States ten hogsheads of rum, and one barrel of oil the property of some person or persons to the said attorney unknown.

2d. That on the 8th November 1821, a certain sloop or vessel called the sloop Boxer of Bridgetown, owned by citizens of the said United States, and commanded by one Henry Shaw junior, being bound from a foreign port or place to wit the Bermuda Islands directly to the said United States, having on board the said ten hogsheads of rum, and one barrel of oil, and afterwards in the night time, to wit, between the setting of the sun on the eighth and the rising of the sun on the ninth day of November 1821, at Antuxet Creek in the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were unladen from out of the said sloop, before the said sloop had come to the proper place for the discharge of her cargo or any part thereof without any authority for unloading the same from the proper officer of the Customs, and without any accident, necessity or distress of weather, and contrary to law.

3d. That the master or person having the charge or command of said sloop did not within 48 hours after her arrival as aforesaid, report to the proper officer of the Customs the quantity and kinds of spirits on board of the said sloop, as by the act of the Senate and House of Representatives of the said United States, in such case made and provided, is required.

4th. That the said sloop having arrived as aforesaid, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were unladen from the said sloop as aforesaid, not being at the time of the landing thereof under the inspection of any officer of the customs for the said district of Bridgetown.

5th. That the said sloop having arrived as aforesaid, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, were unladen from the said sloop in the night time, to wit, between the setting of the sun on the eighth, and the rising of the sun on the ninth day of November, 1821, without any licence or permit from any officer of the Customs for such unloading.

6th. That after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th of October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop, and afterwards, to wit, on the eighth day of November, 1821, the said sloop arrived at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, having on board the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil;—which in the night time, between the setting of the sun on the eighth, and the rising of the sun on the ninth of November, 1821, at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, were unladen from the said sloop, and imported into the said United States; that the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, were not truly and wholly of the growth, produce or manufacture of the said Bermuda Islands, and were imported directly from the said Bermuda Islands to the said United States, contrary to the statute in such case made and provided.

7th. That by reason of the premises, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil have become forfeited to the use of the said United States.

And praying that such proceedings may be had against the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, as by law are prescribed, and that the same for the causes aforesaid, and others appearing, may be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States.

Therefore, in pursuance of an order of the said District Court,—Notice is hereby given to all persons claiming the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil, or knowing, or having any thing to say why the same should not be condemned as forfeited to the use of the said United States, that they be and appear before the said District Court at Newark, on the twenty-first day of December next, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of that day, then and there to interpose a claim for the same, and to make their allegations in that behalf. Dated the 27th day of November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.
December 3—3t

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
JOHN CLARKE & Co.

At two Dollars and fifty cents per Annum, which may be discharged by the payment of two dollars in advance.

To Country Merchants and others:

THE Subscribers have received by the late arrivals from Liverpool and London, and offer for sale at No. 103, Market street, Philadelphia, a complete assortment of *Woolen and Worsted GOODS*.

Among which are
Superfine and low priced Cloths, from the best Manufacturers,
Do. do. Cassimeres,
White, red and yellow Flannels,
Rhode's Bombazetts, assorted colors,
Swansdown and Valencia Vestings, &c.

Also, on Hand,
Suits and Cords,
White and brown Irish Linens,
4/4 and 6/4 Cambric Muslins,
Do. do. Book Do.
Shawls and Madras Hdks.
Malian Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings—Porter Sheetings,
Colored Cambrics—Tapes, Threads, Bobbins, Pins, &c. &c.

And on Consignment,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Mechel (Do. Do.)
Hott's Floss Knitting and Sewing Cotton,
An assortment of Waltham Cottons, brown and bleached,
Millinets, Cotton Yarn, &c.

The above, together with other articles usually kept in country stores, will be disposed of on the lowest terms, by
ISAAC LAWRENCE,
No. 103, Market st.
Nov. 26—41q

The Half-Price Book-store,

Is removed to No. 4, South Front street, Philadelphia. Books in almost every branch of Literature, may be bought at this place at an average of about one-half the usual Book-store prices.

Just published, a handsome edition of that new and highly interesting Work,

NO FICTION,

2 vols. in one—Price 50 cents in boards.
Complete sets of all the "Waverley or Scotts Novels."
A fine edition of that beautiful collection of Poetry,
Original Poems for Infant Minds.

2 vols. in one—Price 37 1/2 cents, neatly bound.
A general assortment of *Stationary*.
Nov. 26—41q

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 Hurst's best Superfine CLOTHS, which he is receiving per every arrival from Liverpool and London, and which he will dispose of at 5 per cent. on the cost, for cash or acceptances.
WM. S. YOUNG.
Philad. Sept. 17—41

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of persons to CUT and CART WOOD, from different tracts of land in the township of Downe and Maurice River, for which cash will be paid. Apply to John Spencer, at Brickshoth, or to John Compton, at Dividing Creeks, or at Morristown.

Lehabod Compton.

Oct. 29—71q

REAL ESTATE.

BY virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court of the County of Cumberland, of the term of September, will be sold at Public Sale,

ON TUESDAY,

The 16th of January, 1822.

On the premises, or at Daniel Vanaman's Tavern, in Buckshutem, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock on said day, the following described

TRACTS OF LAND,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Tonkin, deceased, situate in the township of Downs, State of New Jersey.

No. 1. Is as valuable a Farm as any of its size in the township. It is bounded by Morris River, by lands of Ezekiel Mayhue and others; containing about 40 acres of good land, 20 of which are Bank Meadow of the first quality, and the residue excellent Farm Land. The whole is in the first state of cultivation, and well fenced with Cedar Rails in small lots. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, with an excellent spring of water near the door; a large Frame Barn, nearly new; a good and convenient Landing for the lumber trade, where vessels can come and go with any tides; also, a variety of Fruit Trees. The Farm is situated one mile from Buckshutem, and on both sides of the road to Morristown.

No. 2. Is a tract of Woodland, containing about 300 acres, well covered with Timber, with a quantity of Saw Timber. The whole will be sold together, or in lots to suit purchasers. It lies only three miles from Buckshutem Landing, in a direct line and good road.

Any person wishing to view the Property previous to the day of sale, will be shown the same on application to Daniel Vanaman or Aaron Smith, near the Premises. Conditions made known on the day of sale, by

Charles Tonkin,

George W. Tonkin,

Administrators to the Estate of Joseph Tonkin, dec'd.

Nov. 19—81

THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of TRAMMERS, to cut fifteen hundred cords of dry oak and pine wood, for which generous wages will be given.

THOMAS LEE.

Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—41

China, Glass and Queensware

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—361q

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—61

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—11

FOR SALE,

THE LMBER on about five hundred acre Land, in the township of Downe, 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—11

Cape May Orphans' Court,

TERM OF OCTOBER, 1821.

Present—Shangar Hewitt, Ezekiel Stevens, John L. Smith, Esquires, Judges.

Ordered, on application of Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. Adm'r. to the estate of William Hooper, deceased—David Townsend, Adm'r. to the estate of Joseph L. Hand, deceased—Swain Townsend, Adm'r. to the estate of Richard Townsend, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of the said decedents bring in their debts, demands and claims, against the same on or before the fourth Tuesday in October (1822,) or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators. The said administrators 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 the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clk.

Nov. 12—8w

*Spicer Hughes, Adm'r. }
Hanna Hand, deceased. }*

On application for the aale of real estate, the said Adm'r. having exhibited to the Court, attested, a just and true account of the personal estate, and of the debts and credits of the said decedent, 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 the Monday preceding the first Tuesday in February 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.

By the Court,

Jehu Townsend, Clk.

Nov. 19—6w

BY virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Cape May, will be set up at public vendue, at the house of Esther Hand, innkeeper, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock of said day, part of a FARM, late the property of Elizabeth Eldridge, deceased. Also, a part of a tract of WOODLAND, containing fifty-four acres, the property of said deceased, situate in the Middle Township of Cape May aforesaid, one mile and a half from the Court House. Any person wishing further information will apply to the subscriber. Conditions of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by

SAMUEL ELDRIDGE,

Nov. 19—4w Administrator.

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 aches, 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 medicines, 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, Surfel, 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 obstinate eruptions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or two great excitements.

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 its timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a progress 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 Melagers 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 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 and from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

Brush Manufactory,

No. 4, north 5th street Philadelphia.

THE subscriber has on hand, a large stock consisting of a very general assortment of good brushes, which he will sell on the most liberal terms.

BENJAMIN TAYLOR.

Save your bristles.—The value of hog's bristles is not perhaps generally known or there would be more attention paid to saving them.—A pound of clean white bristles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark ones from 30 to 50, according to the length. A person may, when hogs are killed, by using a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many bristles as will enable them to save as many as will amount to a number of dollars.—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock is worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per lb. an object this to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Journal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to insert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward their bills to Mr. Taylor.
Nov. 19—36t B.T.

A BARGAIN!

FOR SALE,

A Tract of Land and Premises,

ABOUT one and a half miles from Bridgeton, containing about 100 acres, 60 of which are young growing Timber; 40 of cleared land, 20 of which would make good Meadow, without any expense of banking. On the premises are a Dwelling House, Barn, and a fine young Nursery of about fifteen thousand growing trees; one thousand Cedar Rails, and 2500 oak ones—a never-failing stream of good water runs the whole length of the place, and a good stream near the door.

This property is well adapted for stock, as 50 or 60 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, might find a good grazing outlet all the summer and fall seasons, without any expense. This property may now be had for one thousand dollars. The payments made easy, and an indisputable title given. Apply to

WM. BEVAN, Jun.

Bridgeton, Nov. 19—31

SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, a Farm and tract of Land, situate in the township of Stow Creek, joins lands of James Bacon and others; contains 75 acres, more or less. Together with all the land of the defendant—Seized as the property of John Bennett, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, plaintiff, and to be sold by
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.
Nov. 19

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A LOT OF LAND,

With two dwelling houses, thereon; situate in Bridgeton, on the west side of the Creek, joins land of Phebe Pierson and others, contains half an acre more or less—Together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of William S. Brooks, and taken in execution at the suit of Absalom H. Gigar and John Combs, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 12

WOOD CROPPERS WANTED.

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

BRICK & LANE.

Port-Elizabeth, Oct. 23, 1821—6t

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE,

BY THE SUBSCRIBER.

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of Dividing Creek. One House and Lot and Store House near Dividing Creek, in the village of Port Henderson—A House and Lot one mile from Dividing Creek, near Lester Dagstreams—Two Farms in Turkey Point, containing from 80 to 100 acres each, with Houses and Barns on each Farm, and well improved. These Houses, Lots, and Farms, if not sold, will be to rent, and possession given the 25th of March, 1822. All persons wishing to rent or purchase, will apply to

AULEY LORE.

Dividing Creek, Nov. 12—6t

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

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Joseph Nickman, David Gandy and John Sayres, which was to have been sold this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the 18th day of December next, at the Hotel of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day; to be sold by

WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 20—26

BLANKS

For Sale at this Office.