

**Deferred Foreign Items.**

BRUSSELS, Oct. 11.

The paper *L'Ami du Roi* contains an article on the negotiations between England and France respecting the affairs of Turkey, in which are many doubtful things, and some evidently as inexact; but we believe that the following passages, without deserving entire credit, are worthy of attention—

"England had proposed," it is said, "to maintain inviolate the Turkish provinces in Europe with the exception of the principalities of Wallachia and Moldavia, to be ceded to Russia, and of some districts of Croatia and Bosnia to Austria. On the other hand it was desired that Russia should give up part of the kingdom of Poland, as an indemnity to such princes who might resign any of their possessions. England (it is added) satisfied with the numerous and important advantages insured to her by the last treaties of peace, has no object but to maintain in Europe a real, and not merely a nominal, balance between the preponderating powers.

"The memorial, which was transmitted by the duke of Wellington, is asserted to be a masterpiece of justice and policy, and honorable in the highest degree to its author. England agrees that no government has the right to persecute the immense majority of its subjects, because they happen to profess a religion different from its own; she then proclaims those internal truths engraved on the heart of man, by the law of the Gospel and of Nature, that every government is bound to protect the persons and property of its subjects. Setting out from these principles, she concludes that the two powers, if they move together, may easily not only induce, but even force the Grand Signor to consent to the concessions which have already been asserted to, and to assure to the Greeks full and entire protection for their religion, their lives, and their property.

"The Divan, (it is observed) would also be the more disposed to concession on this point, it being not aware of the danger that menaces the European part of its empire.

"With regard to the objection which will doubtless be made, that the Sultan, dependent on the Mophis and Unhemas, a body of fanatics, and on an undisciplined and sanguinary soldiery, could not offer solid securities for the performance of the condition to be stipulated by treaty, it is replied, in the memorial, that in the extremity to which the Porte is reduced, all the stipulations now required might be obtained from him, without the least difficulty; and consequently, all the required guarantees against any violation whatever of those conditions; England and France reserving to themselves expressly the right of avenging all cases of negligence and impunity on the part of the Turkish government.

"Besides (according to the author of the memorial) it might be reckoned in the estimate of events, that none of those horrors which have hitherto made humanity to shudder, and of which Greece has been the theatre for upwards of four ages past, would hereafter be renewed, because the favorites of the Seraglio would no longer be enabled to excite either massacres or plunder; and because neither the Pachas, nor the militia, nor the populace, would longer dare to indulge in those excesses to which they have been familiarized to the present day, when convinced that no succor, no intrigue could relieve them from incurring a punishment justly deserved.

"Thus, then, the Greeks would enjoy a felicity which has been unknown to their ancestors for perhaps ten ages; for it is not only from the invasion of the Turks that their misfortunes are to be dated. They were nearly in a similar state, excepting as it regarded their religion, while under the domination of their own emperors; nor does the history of any other nation present an example of so great a number of cruel, vindictive, rapacious, and imbecile Princes.

"It cannot be dissembled (continues the author of the Memorial) that all other means for attempting to assist the Greeks militates against the equilibrium of Europe, even in the event of erecting Greece into an independent state; for it is to be observed, that the Greeks profess the same religion as the Russians; and also that they are not only as much, but even more attached to it. Their fanatical hatred against those nations who follow a different religion is well known. Russia, then, would exercise over the Greeks the same, and even a greater influence, than that which Napoleon exercised over the Confederation of the Rhine. The latter was founded on force alone, while the former would be

founded on power and religious principle combined. The welfare of Europe still requires that the Ottoman throne should be preserved, for the sceptre once destroyed, the colossal power of Russia would every day become more formidable to the independence of Europe, if it were yet strengthened by the immense resources it would find in Greece."

**LIST OF ACTS.**

*Passed at the late sitting of the Legislature.*

1. An act to authorize Andrew M. Prevost, and others, executors of Henry M. Prevost, dec. to fulfil a contract for the sale of a certain lot of land made by the said H. M. Prevost to Francis Books.
2. To establish the rates of the Hoboken Steam-Boat ferry company.
3. To regulate the pasturing of salt marsh in Elsinborough township, Salem county.
4. To authorize the sale of the real estate of the Rev. Charles Hardenburgh, dec.
5. To compensate Samuel L. Southard and Charles Ewing for their services in publishing the revised laws and for other purposes.
6. To sell a portion of the revised laws of this state.
7. Appointing Thomas Carpenter, David Brown and Thomas Clayton, to fulfil certain purposes of the last will of Edward Ponkin, dec.
8. To enable James C. Vandyke to convey real estate to James Drake.
9. To divorce Ann Eliza Freeman from her husband Aaron B. Freeman.
10. To discharge Thomas Redman from a trust therein mentioned.
11. To authorize Joseph Earl, acting executor of Caleb Earl, dec. to make a deed to John Horner.
12. To establish a new township in Salem county, to be called Centerville.
13. To incorporate the Paterson Fire Association.
14. To reduce the capital stock of the State Bank at New-brunswick.
15. To divorce Sarah Hopkins from her husband Drial Hopkins.
16. To defray the expenses of the government of this state.
17. Concerning the estate of Robert Morris, dec. late of New-Brunswick.
18. To incorporate the New Brunswick Society for encouraging Domestic Manufactures.
19. To amend the charters of the Newark Banking company, and the Trenton Banking company.
20. To divorce Margaret Campbell from her husband George Campbell.
21. To divorce Nathan Falmage from his wife Abigail.
22. To authorize the erection of banks, &c. on marshes on the north side of Mannington creek, in Salem county.
23. To raise the sum of \$10,000 for the year 1822.
24. To divorce Cornelia Vanderveer from her husband Jacob R. Vanderveer.
25. For the instruction of indigent deaf and dumb persons inhabitants of this state.
26. A further supplement to the act for the preservation of sheep, passed June 1820.
27. An additional supplement to the act to preserve and support the jurisdiction of this state.
28. For the protection of persons planting oysters.
29. To constitute an independent battalion in Newark.
30. To constitute an independent battalion in the 3d reg. Sussex brigade.
31. Directing the mode of proceeding to collect \$10,000 on the note of Isaac G. Ogden.
32. Respecting forfeited estates which remain unsold in Gloucester county.
33. To regulate the packing of herring for exportation.
34. For the relief of the Trustees of the Newark Academy.
35. A supplement to the act to incorporate the Essex and Middlesex turnpike company.
36. A further supplement to the jurisdiction act, passed December 3, 1807.
37. A further supplement to the act concerning wills.
38. A supplement to the act appointing trustees for the management of the school fund.
39. A supplement to an act authorizing John Denn to shorten the navigation of Salem creek.
40. A supplement to an act to enable owners of marsh on Newton-creek, in Gloucester county, to maintain a bank to stop the tide out of said creek, passed Nov. 20, 1786.
41. A supplement to the act to suspend the sentence of death in certain cases.
42. A supplement to the act respecting the office of Treasurer.
43. A further supplement to the small cause act.
44. A further supplement to the act to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses.
45. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to settle with Abraham Ackerman.

42. A supplement to the act respecting the office of Treasurer.

43. A further supplement to the small cause act.

44. A further supplement to the act to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses.

45. Resolution authorizing the Treasurer to settle with Abraham Ackerman.

—Relative to the Treasurer's Accounts.

46. —Relative to an application to Congress for the passage of a law constituting a tribunal for the decision of territorial and other controversies.

47. Respecting an application to Congress for public lands for the purposes of education.

48. Relative to the settlement of the state with the late Treasurer and his sureties.

**PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE.**

From the National Intelligencer—Extra.  
Wednesday, Dec. 5, 1821.

At 12 o'clock this day, the President of the United States transmitted to both Houses of Congress, by Mr. S. L. GOUVERNEUR, the following

**MESSAGE.**

*Fellow-Citizens of the Senate, and House of Representatives—*

The progress of our affairs since the last session has been such as may justly be claimed, and expected, under a government deriving all its powers from an enlightened people, and under laws formed by their representatives, on great consideration, for the sole purpose of promoting the welfare and happiness of their constituents. In the execution of those laws, and of the powers vested in the constitution in the executive, unwearied attention has been paid to the great objects to which they extend. In the concerns which are exclusively internal, there is good cause to be satisfied with the result. The laws have had their due operation and effect. In those relating to foreign powers, I am happy to state that peace and amity are preserved with all, by a strict observance, on both sides, of the rights of each. In matters touching our commercial intercourse, where a difference of opinion has existed, in any case, as to the conditions on which it should be placed, each party has pursued its own policy, without giving just cause of offence to the other. In this annual communication, especially when it is addressed to a new congress, the whole scope of political concerns naturally comes into view; that errors, if such have been committed, may be corrected; that defects which have become manifest, may be remedied; and, on the other hand, that measures which were adopted on due deliberation, and which experience has shown are just in themselves, and essential to the public welfare, should be preserved in and supported. In performing this necessary and very important duty, I shall endeavor to place before you, on its merits, every subject that is thought to be entitled to your particular attention, in as distinct and clear a light as I may be able.

By an act of the 3d of March, 1815, so much of the several acts as imposed higher duties on the tonnage of foreign vessels, and on the manufactures and productions of foreign nations, when imported into the United States, than when imported in vessels of the United States, were repealed, so far as respected the manufactures and productions of the nation to which such vessel belonged, on the condition that the repeal should take effect only in favor of any foreign nation, when the executive should be satisfied that such discriminating duties, to the disadvantage of the United States, had likewise been repealed by such nation. By this act, a proposition was made to all nations to place on commerce with each on a basis, which, it was presumed, would be acceptable to all. Every nation was allowed to bring its manufactures and productions into our ports, and to take the manufactures and productions of the United States back to their ports, in their own vessels, on the same conditions that they might be transported in vessels of the United States; and, in return, it was required that a like accommodation should be granted to the vessels of the U. States, in the ports of other powers. The articles to be admitted on prohibited, on either side, formed no part of the proposed arrangement. Each party would retain the right to admit or prohibit such articles from the other as it thought proper, and on its own conditions.

When the nature of the commerce between the United States and every other country was taken into view, it was thought that this proposition would be considered fair, and even liberal, by every power. The exports of the U. States consist generally of articles of the first necessity, and of rude materials, in demand for foreign manufactures, of peat bulk, requiring for their transportation many vessels, the return for which, in the manufactures and production of any foreign country, even when disposed of there, to advantage, may be brought in a single vessel. This observation is more especially applicable to those countries from which manufactures alone are imported, but it applies, in a great extent, to the European dominions of every European power, and, in a certain extent, to all the colonies of those powers. By placing, then, the navigation precisely on the same ground, in the transportation of exports and imports, between the United States and other countries, it was presumed that all was offered which could be desired. It seemed to be the only proposition which could be devised which would retain even the semblance of equality in our favor.

Many considerations of great weight gave us a right to expect that this commerce should be extended to the colonies, as well as to the European dominions of other pow-

ers. With the latter, especially with countries exclusively manufacturing, the advantage was manifestly on their side. An indemnity for that loss was expected from a trade with the colonies; and, with the greater reason, as it was known that the supplies which the colonies derived from us, were of the highest importance to them, their labor being bestowed with so much greater profit in the culture of other articles, and because, likewise, the articles of which those supplies consisted, forming so large a proportion of the exports of the U. States, were never admitted into any of the ports of Europe except in cases of great emergency, to avert a serious calamity. When to article is admitted which is not required to supply the wants of the party admitting it, and admitted, the, not in favor of any particular country, to the disadvantage of others, but on condition equally applicable to all, it seems just that the articles thus admitted and invited should be carried thither in the vessels of the country affording such supply, and that the reciprocity should be found in a corresponding accommodation on the other side. By allowing each party to participate in the transportation of such supplies, on the payment of equal tonnage, a strong proof was afforded of an accommodating spirit. To abandon to it the transportation of the whole, would be a sacrifice which ought to be expected. The demand, in the present instance, would be more unreasonable, in consideration of the inequality existing in the trade with the parent country.

Such was the basis of our system, as established by the act of 1815, and such its true character. In the year in which this act was passed, a treaty was concluded with Great Britain, in strict conformity with its principles, in regard to her European dominions. To her colonies, however, in the West Indies and on this continent, it was not extended. The British government claiming the exclusive supply of those colonies, and from our own ports, and of the productions of the colonies in return, in her own vessels. To this claim the United States could not assent, and, in consequence, each party suspended the intercourse, in the vessels of the other, by a prohibition, which still exists.

The same conditions were offered to France, but not accepted. Her government has demanded other conditions, more favorable to her navigation, and which should also give extraordinary encouragement to her manufactures and productions, in the ports of the United States. To these it was thought improper to accede, and, in consequence, the restrictive regulations, which had been adopted on her part, being counterbalanced on the part of the United States, the direct commerce between the two countries, in the vessels of each party, has been in a great measure suspended. It is much to be regretted, that although a negotiation has been long pending, such is the diversity of views entertained, on the various points, which have been brought into discussion, that there does not appear to be any reasonable prospect of its early conclusion.

It is my duty to state, as a cause of very great regret, that very serious differences have occurred in this negotiation respecting the construction of the eighth article of the treaty of 1803, whereby Louisiana was ceded to the United States, and likewise respecting the seizure of the *Apollo*, in 1810, for a violation of our revenue laws. The claim of the government of France has excited not less surprise than concern, because there does not appear to be a just foundation for it, in either instance. By the eighth article of the treaty referred to, it is stipulated, that after the expiration of twelve years, during which it was provided, by the preceding or seventh article, that the vessels of France and Spain should be admitted into the ports of the ceded territory, without paying higher duties on merchandise, or tonnage on the vessels, than such as were paid by citizens of the United States, the ships of France should forever afterwards be placed on the footing of the most favored nation. By the obvious construction of this article, it is presumed that it was intended, that no favor should be granted to any power in those ports, to which France should not be forthwith entitled; nor should any accommodation be allowed to another power, on conditions, to which she would not also be entitled upon the same conditions. Under this construction, no favor or accommodation could be granted to any power, to the prejudice of France. By allowing the equivalent allowed by those powers, she would always stand in those ports, on the footing of the most favored nation. But if this article should be so construed, as that France should enjoy, of right, and without paying the equivalent, all the advantages of such conditions, as might be allowed to other powers, in return for important concessions made by them, then the whole character of the stipulation would be changed. She would not be placed on the footing of the most favored nation, but on a footing held by no other nation. She would enjoy all the advantages allowed to them, in consideration of like advantages allowed to us, free from every and any condition whatever.

As little cause has the government of France to complain of the seizure of the *Apollo*, and the removal of other vessels from the waters of the *St. Mary's*. It will not be denied, that every nation has a right to regulate its commercial system as it thinks fit, and to enforce the collection of its revenue, provided it be done without an invasion of the rights of other powers. The violation of its revenue laws is an offence, which all nations punish—the punishment of which gives no just cause of complaint to the power to which the offenders belong, provided it be extended to all equally. In this case, every circumstance which occurred, indicated a fixed purpose to violate our revenue laws. Had the party intended to have pursued a fair trade, he would have entered our ports, and paid the duties; or had he intended to have carried on a legitimate circuitous commerce with the United States, he would have entered the port of some other power, landed his goods at the custom house according to law, and re-shipped and sent them in the vessel of such power, or of

some other power which might lawfully bring them, free from such duties, to a port of the United States. But the conduct of the party in this case was altogether different. He entered the river *St. Mary's*, the boundary between the United States and Florida, and took his position on the Spanish side, on which, in the whole extent of the river, there was no town, no port, or custom house, and scarcely any settlement. His purpose, therefore, was not to sell his goods to the inhabitants of Florida; but to the citizens of the United States, in exchange for their productions, which could not be done without a direct and palpable breach of our laws. It is known that a regular systematic plan had been formed by certain other persons for the violation of our revenue system, which made it more necessary to check the proceeding in its commencement.

That the unsettled bank of the river so remote from the Spanish garrisons and population, could give no protection to any party, in such a practice, is believed to be in strict accord with the law of nations. It would not have comported with a friendly policy in Spain herself, to have established a custom house there, since it could have subserved no other purpose, than to elude our revenue laws. But the government of Spain did not adopt that measure. On the contrary, it is understood, that the Captain General of Cuba, to whom an application to that effect was made, by these adventurers, had not acceded to it. The condition of those provinces for many years, before they were ceded to the United States, need not now be dwelt on. Inhabited by different tribes of Indians, and an inland for every kind of adventurer, the jurisdiction of Spain may be said to have been almost exclusively confined to her garrisons. It certainly could not extend to places where she had no authority. The rules therefore applicable to settled countries, governed by laws, could not be deemed so, to the deserts of Florida, and to the occurrences there. It merits attention, also, that the territory had been ceded to the United States, by a treaty, the ratification of which had not been refused, and which has since been performed. Under such circumstances, therefore, Spain became less responsible for such acts, committed there, and the United States, more at liberty to exercise authority, to prevent so great a mischief. The conduct of this government, has, in every instance, been conciliatory and friendly to France. The construction of our revenue law, in its application to the cases, which have formed the ground of such serious complaint on her part, and the order to the collector of *St. Mary's*, in accord with it, were given two years before these cases occurred, and in reference to a breach, which was attempted by the subjects of another power. Its application, therefore, to the cases in question, was inevitable. As soon as the treaty, by which these provinces were ceded to the U. States, was ratified, and all danger of further breach of our revenue laws ceased, an order was given for the release of the vessel, which had been seized, and for the dismissal of the libel, which had been instituted against her.

The principles of this system of reciprocity, founded on the law of the 3d of March, 1815, have been since carried into effect with the kingdom of the Netherlands, Sweden, Prussia, and with Hamburg, Bremen, Lubec, and Oldenburg, with a provision made by subsequent laws, in regard to the Netherlands, Prussia, Hamburg, and Bremen, that such produce and manufactures, as could only be, or most usually were, first shipped from the ports of those countries, the same being imported in vessels, wholly belonging to their subjects, should be considered and admitted as their own manufactures and productions.

The government of Norway, by an ordinance opened the ports of that part of the dominions of the King of Sweden, to the vessels of the United States, upon the payment of no other or higher duties, than are paid by the Norwegian vessels, from whatever place arriving, and with whatever articles laden. They have requested the reciprocal allowance for the vessels of Norway in the ports of the United States. As this privilege is not within the scope of the act of the 3d of March, 1815, and can only be granted by Congress; and as it may involve the commercial relations of the union with other nations, the subject is submitted to the wisdom of Congress.

I have presented thus fully to your view, our commercial relations with other powers, that, seeing them in detail with each power, and knowing the basis on which they rest, congress may in its wisdom decide, whether any change ought to be made, and, if any, in what respect. If this basis is unjust or unreasonable, surely it ought to be abandoned, but if it be just and reasonable, and any change in it will make concessions subversive of the principles of equality, and tending in its consequences to sap the foundations of our prosperity, then the reasons are equally strong for adhering to the ground already taken, and supporting it by such further regulations as may appear to be proper, should any additional support be found necessary.

The question concerning the construction of the first article of the treaty of Ghent, has been, by a joint act of the representatives of the United States and of Great Britain, at the court of St. Petersburg, submitted to the decision of his imperial majesty, the emperor of Russia. The result of that submission has not yet been received. The commissioners, under the 5th article of that treaty, not having been able to agree upon their decision, their report to the two governments, conformably to the provisions of the treaty, may be expected at an early day.

With Spain, the treaty of February 22d, 1819, has been partly carried into execution. Possession of East and West Florida has been given to the U. States, but the officers charged with that service by an order from his Catholic majesty, delivered by his minister the Secretary of State, and transmitted by a special agent, to the captain general of Cuba, to whom it was directed, and in whom the government of those provinces was vested, have not only omitted, in contravention

of the orders of their sovereign, the performance of the express stipulation, to deliver over the archives and documents relating to the property and sovereignty of those provinces, all of which it was expected would have been delivered, either before or when the troops were withdrawn, but defeated, since, every effort of the U. States to obtain them, especially those of the greatest importance. This omission has given rise to several incidents of a painful nature, the character of which will be fully disclosed by the documents, which will hereafter be communicated.

In every other circumstance the law of the 3d of March last, for carrying into effect that treaty, has been duly attended to. For the execution of that part which preserved in force, for the government of the inhabitants, for the time specified, all the civil, military and judicial powers, exercised by the existing government of those provinces, an adequate number of officers, as was presumed, were appointed, and ordered to their respective stations. Both provinces were formed into one territory, and a governor appointed for it, but, in consideration of the pre-existing division, and of the distance and difficulty of communication between Pensacola, the residence of the governor of West Florida, and St. Augustine, that of the governor of East Florida, at which places the inconsiderable population of each province was principally collected, two secretaries were appointed, one to reside at Pensacola, and the other at St. Augustine. Due attention was likewise paid to the execution of the laws of the U. States relating to the revenue and the slave trade, which were extended to these provinces. The whole territory was divided into three collection districts, that part lying between the river St. Mary's and Cape Florida, forming one, that from the Cape to the Apalachicola, another, and that from the Apalachicola to the Perdido, the third. To these districts the usual number of revenue officers were appointed; and to secure the due operation of these laws, one judge and a district attorney were appointed, to reside at Pensacola; and, likewise, one judge and a district attorney to reside at St. Augustine with a specific boundary between them; and one marshal for the whole, with authority to appoint a deputy. In carrying this law into effect, and especially that part relating to the powers of the existing government of those provinces, it was thought important, in consideration of the short term for which it was to operate, and the radical change which would be made at the approaching session of Congress to avoid expense, to make no appointment which should not be absolutely necessary to give effect to those powers, to withdraw none of our citizens from other pursuits, whereby to subject the government to claims which would not be gratified, and the parties to losses, which it would be painful to witness.

It has been seen, with much concern, that in the performance of these duties, a collision arose between the governor of the territory, and the judge appointed for the western district. It was presumed, that the law under which this transitory government was organized, and the commissions which were granted to the officers, who were appointed to execute each branch of the system, and to which the commissions were adapted, would have been understood in the same sense, by them, in which they were understood by the executive. Much allowance is due to officers, employed in each branch of this system; and the more so, as there is good cause to believe that each acted under a conviction, that he possesses the power which he undertook to exercise. Of the officer holding the principal station, I think it proper to observe, that he accepted it with reluctance, in compliance with the invitation given him, and from a high sense of duty to his country, being willing to contribute to the consummation of an event, which would insure complete protection to an important part of our union, which had suffered much from incursion and invasion, and to the defence of which, his very gallant and patriotic services had been so signally and usefully devoted.

From the intrinsic difficulty of executing laws deriving their origin from different sources, and so essentially different in many important circumstances, the advantage, and indeed the necessity of establishing, as soon as may be practicable, a well organized government, over that territory, on the principles of our system, is apparent. This subject, therefore, is recommended to the early consideration of Congress.

In compliance with an injunction of the law of the 3d of March last, three Commissioners have also been appointed, and a board organized, for carrying into effect the eleventh article of the treaty above recited, making provision for the payment of such of our citizens as have well-founded claims on Spain, of the character specified by that treaty. This board has entered on its duties, and made some progress therein. The commissioner and surveyor of his Catholic majesty, provided for by the fourth article of the treaty, have not yet arrived in the U. States, but are soon expected. As soon as they do arrive, corresponding appointments will be made, and every facility be afforded for the due execution of this service.

The government of his most faithful majesty, since the termination of the last session of Congress, has been removed from the hands of Don Pizarro, where a revolution, similar to that which had occurred in the neighboring kingdom of Spain, had, in like manner, been sanctioned by the accepted and pledged faith of the reigning monarch. The diplomatic intercourse between the United States and the Portuguese dominions interrupted by that important event, has not yet been resumed, but the change of internal administration having already materially effected the commercial intercourse of the United States with the Portuguese dominions, the renewal of the public missions between the two countries, appears to be advisable at an early day.

It is understood that the colonies in South America have had great success during the present year, in the struggle for their independence. The new government of Columbia has extended its territories, and considerably augmented its strength; and at Buenos Ayres, where civil dissension had, for some time before prevailed, greater harmony and better order appear to have been established. Equal success has attended their efforts in the provinces on the Pacific. It has long been manifest, that it would be impossible for Spain to reduce these colonies by force, and equally so, that no conditions, short of their independence, would be satisfactory to them. It may therefore be

presumed, and it is earnestly hoped, that the government of Spain, guided by enlightened and liberal counsels, will find it to comport with its interests, and due to its magnanimity, to terminate this exhausting controversy, on that basis. To promote this result, by friendly counsel, with the government of Spain, will be the object of the government of the United States.

In conducting the fiscal operations of the year, it has been found necessary to carry into full effect the act of the last session of Congress, authorizing a loan of five millions of dollars. This sum has been raised at an average premium of five dollars fifty-nine hundredth per cent. upon stock bearing an interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, redeemable at the option of the government after the first day of January, 1825.

There has been issued, under the provisions of this act, four millions seven hundred and thirty-five thousand two hundred and ninety-six dollars thirty cents, of five per cent. stock; and there has been, or will be redeemed during the year, three millions one hundred and ninety-seven thousand three hundred and seventy-one cents of Louisiana six per cent. and deferred stock, and Mississippi stock. There has, therefore, been actual increase of the public debt, contracted during the year, of one million five hundred and thirty-eight thousand two hundred and sixty-six dollars sixty-nine cents.

The receipts into the treasury from the 1st of January to the 30th of September last, have amounted to sixteen millions two hundred and nineteen thousand one hundred and ninety-seven dollars seventy cents, which with the balance of one million one hundred and ninety-eight thousand four hundred and sixty-one dollars twenty one cents in the Treasury on the former day, make the aggregate sum of seventeen millions four hundred and seventeen thousand six hundred and fifty-eight dollars ninety one cents.

The payments from the Treasury during the same period have amounted to fifteen millions six hundred and fifty-five thousand two hundred and eighty-eight dollars forty seven cents, leaving in the treasury, on the last mentioned day, the sum of one million seven hundred and sixty-two thousand three hundred and seventy dollars forty-four cents. It is estimated that the receipts of the fourth quarter of the year, will exceed the demands which will be made on the Treasury during the same period, and that the amount in the Treasury, on the 30th of September last, will be increased on the first day of January next.

At the close of the last session, it was anticipated that the progressive diminution of the public revenue in 1819 and 1820, which had been the result of the languid state of our foreign commerce in those years, had, in the latter year reached its extreme point of depression. It has however been ascertained that that point was reached only at the termination of the first quarter of the present year. From that time until the 30th of September last, the duties secured have exceeded those of the corresponding quarters of the last year, one million one hundred and seventy-two thousand dollars; whilst the amount of debentures, issued during the three first quarters of this year, is nine hundred and fifty-two thousand dollars less than that of the same quarters of the last year.

There are just grounds to believe that the improvement which has occurred in the revenue, during the last mentioned period, will not only be maintained, but that it will progressively increase through the next and several succeeding years, so as to realize the results which were presented upon that subject, by the official reports of the Treasury, at the commencement of the last session of Congress.

Under the influence of the most unfavorable circumstances, the revenue, for the next and subsequent years to the year 1825, will exceed the demands at present authorized by law.

It may fairly be presumed, that under the protection given to domestic manufactures, by the existing laws, we shall become, at no distant period, a manufacturing country, on an extensive scale. Possessing, as we do, the raw materials, in such vast amount, with a capacity to augment them, to an indefinite extent; raising within the country almost every kind of an amount far exceeding the demand for home consumption, even in the most unfavorable years, and to be obtained always at a very moderate price; skilled also as our people are in the mechanic arts, and in every improvement calculated to lessen the demand for, and the prices of labor, it is manifest that their success, in every branch of domestic industry, may and will be carried, under the encouragement given by the present duties, to an extent to meet any demand, which, under a fair competition, may be made on it.

A considerable increase of domestic manufactures, by diminishing the importation of foreign, will probably tend to lessen the amount of the public revenue. As however a large proportion of the revenue, which is derived from duties, is raised from other articles than manufactures, the demand for which will increase with our population—it is believed that a fund will still be raised from that source adequate to the greater part of the national expenditures, especially as those expenditures, should we continue to be blessed with peace, will be diminished by the completion of the fortifications, dock yards, and other public works; by the augmentation of the navy to the point, to which it is proposed, to carry it, and payment of the public debt, including pensions for military services.

It cannot be doubted, that the more complete our internal resources, and the less dependent we are on foreign powers, for every national, as well as domestic purpose, the greater and more stable will be the public felicity. By the increase of domestic manufactures, will the demand for the raw materials at home be increased, and thus will the dependence of the several parts of our union on each other, and the strength of the union itself, be proportionably augmented. In this process, which is very desirable, and inevitable under the existing duties, the resources which obviously present themselves to supply a deficiency in the revenue, should it occur, are the interests, which may derive the principal benefit from the change. If domestic manufactures are raised by duties on foreign, the deficiency in the fund, necessary for public purposes, should be supplied by duties on the former. At the last session it seemed doubtful whether the revenue derived from the present sources would be adequate to all the great purposes of our union, including the construction of our for-

tifications, the augmentation of our navy, and the protection of our commerce, against the danger to which it is exposed. Had the deficiency been such as to subject us to the necessity, either to abandon those measures of defence, or to resort to other means for adequate funds, the course presented to the adoption of a virtuous and enlightened people, appearing to be a plain one. It must be gratifying to all to know, that this necessity does not exist. Nothing, however, in contemplation of such important objects, which can be easily provided for, should be left to hazard. It is thought that the revenue may receive an augmentation from the existing sources, and in a manner to aid our manufactures, without hastening prematurely the result, which has been suggested. It is believed that a moderate additional duty on certain articles would have that effect, without being liable to any serious objection.

The examination of the whole coast, for the construction of permanent fortifications, from St. Croix to the Sabine, with the exception of a part of the territory lately acquired, will be completed in the present year, as will be the survey of the Mississippi, under the resolution of the House of Representatives, from the mouth of the Ohio to the ocean—and likewise of the Ohio, from Louisville to the Mississippi. A project, corresponding with the sums appropriated, has also been made in the construction of these fortifications at the points designated. As they will form a system of defence for the whole maritime frontier, and in consequence, the utmost care has been taken to fix the position of each work, and to form it on such a scale as will be adequate to the purpose intended by it. All the inlets and assailable parts of our union, have been minutely examined, and positions taken with a view to the best effect, observing, in every instance, a just regard to economy. Doubts, however, being entertained as to the propriety of the position, and extent of the work at Dauphin Island, further progress in it was suspended soon after the last session of Congress, and an order given to the Board of Engineers and Naval Commissioners, to make a further and more minute examination of it, in both respects, and to report the result without delay.

Due progress has been made in the construction of vessels of war, according to the law providing for the gradual augmentation of the navy, and to the extent of existing appropriations. The vessels authorized by the act of 1820 have all been completed, and are now in actual service. None of the larger ships have been, or will be launched for the present, the object being to protect all which may not be required for immediate service from decay, by suitable buildings erected over them. A squadron has been maintained, as heretofore, in the Mediterranean, by means whereof peace has been preserved with the Barbary powers. This squadron has been reduced the present year to as small a force as is compatible with the fulfilment of the object intended by it. From past experience, and the best information respecting the views of those powers, it is distinctly understood that, should our squadron be withdrawn, they would soon recommence their hostilities and depredations upon our commerce. Their fortifications have lately been rebuilt, and their maritime force increased. It has also been found necessary to maintain a naval force in the Pacific, for the protection of the very important interests of our citizens engaged in commerce and the fisheries in that sea. Vessels have likewise been employed in cruising along the Atlantic coast, in the Gulf of Mexico, on the coast of Africa, and in the neighboring seas. In the latter many piracies have been committed on our commerce, and so extensive was becoming the range of those unprincipled adventurers, that there was cause to apprehend, without a timely and decisive effort to suppress them, the worst consequences would ensue. Fortunately, a considerable check has been given to that spirit by our cruisers, who have succeeded in capturing and destroying several of their vessels. Nevertheless, it is considered an object of high importance to continue these cruisers until the practice is entirely suppressed.

Like success has attended our efforts to suppress the slave trade. Under the flag of the United States and the sanction of their papers, the trade may be considered as entirely suppressed; and if any of our citizens are engaged in it, under the flag; and papers of other powers, it is only from a respect to the rights of those powers, that these offenders are not seized and brought home, to receive the punishment which the laws inflict. If every other power should adopt the same policy, and pursue the same vigorous means for carrying it into effect, the trade could no longer exist.

Deeply impressed with the blessings which we enjoy, and of which we have such manifold proofs, my mind is irresistibly drawn to that Almighty Being, the Great Source from whence they proceed, and to whom our most grateful acknowledgments are due.

JAMES MONROE.  
Washington, Dec. 3, 1821.

IN JOINT MEETING,  
NOVEMBER 23.  
RESIGNATIONS.

David Lupton, as Colonel 2d Regiment Cumberland brigade.  
John D. Nangel, Major 1st battalion, 2d Regiment Bergen brigade.  
Israel Taylor, as Justice of the Peace, in the county of Hunterdon.  
William W. Cutler, Major 1st battalion 1st Regiment Middlesex brigade.

James Cook, Major of Middlesex squadron.  
John Perrine, Major of the 1st battalion, 4th Regiment, Monmouth Brigade.

Thennis Ryerson, Colonel of the 3d Regiment Bergen brigade.  
William I Conover, Maj. Monmouth squadron.  
Judah Foster, Major 2d battalion 1st Regiment Salem brigade.  
Spicer Hughes, Judge and Justice, Cape-May.  
Charles Charter, Commissioner, Sussex county.

APPOINTMENTS.  
Law Reporter—William Halsted jun.  
The votes were—for William Hal-

sted, jun. 27—J. C. Hornblower 11—L. Q. C. Elmer 15.  
Directors of the Trenton bank—Charles Ewing, Joseph M. Bispham, Philip E. Howell.

HUNTERDON.  
Judge—Elnathan Stevenson.  
Judge and Justice—John Wilson.  
Justices Sufin, Garrison, Henry, Miller, David Rockafellar, David Johnson, Samuel Evans, John M'Instry, Asa Runyan, John Anderson.  
Commissioners—William S. Stockton, Anthony M. Farlee, John Lake, Jacob House, James Larrison.  
Nathaniel Saxton, Col. of 5th reg. of cavalry.  
Ralph H. Smith, Major Hunterdon Squadron.  
Seth Rose, Major 2d battalion 2d regiment.

BERGEN.  
Judges—David I. Christie, Cornelius Van Winkler.  
Judge and Justice—Peter I. Terhule.  
Justices—Henry B. Hagerman, Ebenezer Cobb.  
Commissioners—Garret Sip, Mmrus B. Douglass.  
Nathaniel Board, Colonel 3d regiment.  
Josiah Beam, Major 2d battalion 3d reg.  
Albert I. Van Voorhees, Maj. 2d butt. 1st reg.

ESSEX.  
Judge and Justice—Caleb S. Riggs.  
Justices—Caleb Halsted, jr. Daniel S. Clark, Rufus Harrison, John R. Speer, Parker Teid, Israel Day, William Stiles, Moses Chandler, Caleb Halsey.  
Commissioners—Daniel S. Clark, Jonathan Woodruff.  
Mayor of Elizabeth—Jergemiah Ballard.

Deputy of Elizabeth—Sheppard Kollock.  
Recorder—Thomas Saltar.  
Aldermen—Ichabod Williams, Matthias D. Denart, Edward Prince.  
BURLINGTON.  
Justices—George Trench, Gershom Mott, Ralph H. Smith, John Eudey of New-Hanover.  
Job Prickett, major 1st battalion 1st reg.

MIDDLESEX.  
Mayor of N. Brunswick—James Schureman.  
Alderman—Alexander Semple, Matthias Bruen, John Lamb.  
Judge and Justice—Jacob Van Wich.  
Justice—Enoch T. Randolph.  
Commissioners—Ichabod Potter, Samuel R. Hamilton, William tierbert.

Nicholas Boream, col. 3d reg.  
Samuel Disbrow, major of Midd. squadron.  
Moses Martia, major 1st batt. 1st reg.  
George Hampton, major 2d batt. 3d reg.

MONMOUTH.  
Judge—James G. Herbert.  
Judge and Justice—William Lloyd.  
Commissioners—John J. Ely, Samuel Hubbard.  
Justices—John Frost, Graham Newell, Elisha L. Antrim, John Collins, jun. William H. Crane, Wade Little, Garret Irons, William Potts, William Brinley.

MORRIS.  
Judge and Justice—Shas Cook.  
Justice and Commissioner—Squire Lum.  
Commissioners—Ebenezer Coe, Silas Lindsley, Jonathan Miller.  
Justices—Daniel Horten, Thomas Logan, Stephen Dickerson, David Day, Nicholas Arrowsmith, jun. Richard Grey, John Smith.

James Quimby, major 2d batt. 4th reg.  
SALEM.  
Judges and Justices—Anthony Nelson, Morris Hancock.  
Judge—Zacheus Ray.  
Justice—Matthias Richmond.  
Commissioner—Jacob Wick.  
Jonathan Richmond, major 2d batt. 1st reg.  
James Logan, major 1st battalion 2d reg.

SOMERSET.  
Judges—John Kirkpatrick, Charles Toms.  
Judges and Justices—Farrington Barkelow, James Stryker.  
Justices—Peter D. Vroom, Thomas Whitenack.  
Commissioners—William Garrison, William M'Kissack, jun. Thomas Terrell, Freeman Cole, Tunis A. Teneyck, John Brees, col. 2d reg.  
Elias Brown, maj. Somerset squadron.  
Samuel S. Doty, major 2d battalion 2d reg.

SUSSEX.  
Judges—John Summers, Daniel Swayze.  
Judges and Justices—Morris Robeson, Abraham Hunt, Walter L. Shee, Justices—John P. Welier, Nathan Hoggland, William Hankinson, Job Johnson, Samuel S. White, Thomas Van Kirk, William Gibbs, Matthew Vanostand, Jacob Ayres, Samuel Price, jr. Vantile Courson, Uzal C. Hageret, Isaac Everitt.

Commissioners—Peter Kline, Matthias O. Halsted, James Vankirk, Jacob Taylor, Joseph Northrup, David

Ford, Andrew Shaw, John G. Ackerson, James Stoll.  
Vanceva Moore, colonel 1st reg.  
Hiram Munson, major 2d battalion 1st reg.

GLOUCESTER.  
Justices—Charles H. Ellis, Ephraim Miller, Cornelius Tice.  
Justice and Commissioner—Isaac Hinchman.  
Commissioners—Thomas Redman, Joseph Sounders.  
Robert L. Armstrong, major 2d batt. 2d reg.

CAPE-MAY.  
Judge and Justice—Jacob Foster.

THE WHIG.  
BRIDGETON,  
MONDAY, DECEMBER 17, 1821.

We have published in our paper of this week the Message of the President of the United States on the opening of Congress. The great length of that important document has excluded from our columns a variety of other interesting items of foreign and domestic intelligence, which shall be attended to in our next number. Our readers will find a series of letters from our excellent correspondent at Washington, under the Congressional head, comprising a general survey of the most important transactions which have taken place in Congress. Whenever we may discover in the legislative proceedings of that body, not adverted to by our correspondent, which we consider interesting to our readers, shall be selected for their perusal.

William Findlay, Esq. late Governor of the State of Pennsylvania, has been elected Senator of that state to Congress, in the place of Mr. Roberts.

Troubles in Europe.—We some time ago gave it as our opinion that before the present controversy between the Turks and Russia would terminate, a war would most probably take place. The last accounts from the Continent seem to justify this opinion. Alexander, who is as ambitious as he is cunning, has been temporizing not only with the Turks, but also with the other powers of Europe, to know the strength of the former, and the dispositions of the latter, in order to ascertain as accurately as possible, who are likely to favor his views, or oppose his progress. He deferred commencing immediate hostilities under the ostensible pretext of having an interview with Baron Stroganoff, his late minister to the Porte, but doubtless for the above purposes. That interview, the last accounts inform us, was about to take place at Witepsk, at which place the emperor was finally to determine on his future conduct. Stroganoff, in favor of it, it will hardly be supposed, is much in favor of the Turks on account of the recent treatment he received among them, will, no doubt, encourage hostilities. If a war between those two powers should commence, the interest which the English have lately taken in favor of the Turks, and their jealousy of the extended power of Russia, will, we may readily presume, induce them to take an active part in the contest. The other powers of the Continent will follow on the different sides according to their views and interests, the consequence of which will be a general war.

Prediction Fulfilled.—The execution of John Gooby, the colored man who was under sentence of death at Woodbury, for murder, took place, pursuant to sentence, on Friday last. An immense concourse of people attended, as we have been informed, notwithstanding the severity of the season. A few days ago, a respectable gentleman of this place related an anecdote of that unfortunate man which took place not long since in the prison where he was confined. A gentleman who resides in Gloucester county, and who had formerly known Gooby, went into the jail to see him. While in conversation, the gentleman asked him whether he recollected his having at one time saved his life by pulling him out of one of the docks in Philadelphia, into which he accidentally had fallen, and where he would have been drowned if he had not come to his rescue. "I do," replied Gooby, "and do you recollect what I told you after you had taken me out of the water—that he who was born to be hanged, would never be drowned."

CONGRESSIONAL.  
EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS,  
DATED:  
"Washington, Dec. 8, 1821."

"The President's Message has been disposed of in the usual manner, by referring the different subjects embraced by it to committees, whose duty it is to consider and report thereon. In the House Mr. Wood introduced a string of resolutions for the purpose—subsequently Mr. Nelson, of Va. offered another set, which Mr. W. agreed to adopt in the place of his own. These latter were preferred, because more general in their terms, leaving of course the greater latitude of enquiry. The fifth resolution is in the following words: "Resolved, That so much of the President's message as relates to manufactures and the formation of national industry, be referred to the committee of manufactures." In the committee of the whole on the state of the union, Mr. Edwards of N. C. moved to strike out the words in *Italics*—rejected. In the House Mr. Wright renewed the motion and submitted a few remarks in support of it—also rejected. This proposition, although apparently casual, and of itself of little consequence, it was readily perceived excited a momentary interest, by awakening the feelings of the members in relation to the manufacturing interest. The majority on both votes in favor of retaining the clause, was from 25 to 30.

"Although this little incident may be viewed by some sanguine friends of that interest, as a favorable omen; yet it is by no means conclusive of the disposition of the house, as several gentlemen who have uniformly been unfriendly to it, voted with the majority.

"On motion of Mr. Moore, of Pa. (formerly of Cumberland county, N. J.) the committee on the judiciary have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of further providing by law for the prevention of duels among persons employed in the civil, military and naval service of the United States.

"On motion of Mr. Mallory, of Vt. the committee on revolutionary pensions (Messrs. Cooke, Read, of Mass. Whipple, Wilson, Long, Jackson and Herrick) have been directed to enquire into the expediency of authorizing the secretary of war to restore to the pension roll any person who shall have been stricken therefrom on the evidence of such person's schedule, whenever the secretary of war shall be satisfied, by additional evidence, that such person is in such reduced circumstances as to come within the provisions of the acts of 1813 and 1820.

"It will be recollected, that the Attorney General gave an opinion last session, that the law of 1820 did not confer such right. The consequence is, that many of the most needy, as well as meritorious, who were stricken off, because they happened to be in possession of property rightfully belonging to their creditors, and which those creditors have since taken, cannot, without the interposition of Congress, be re-instated.

"A disposition has been indicated to enquire into the expediency of granting further relief to those persons whose lands have been sold for direct taxes, where the United States is the purchaser—(extending the time for redemption.)

"Mr. Campbell, of Ohio, has also introduced a resolution for the appointment of a committee to bring in a bill for the appointment of the representation under the late census. The reason assigned for the early introduction of it is the hope that a law may pass in season to allow many at least of the State Legislatures now in session, to district agreeably to it before they may wish to adjourn.

"Some objection being stated to making the appointment at this time, the resolution was laid on the table.

"Two or three resolutions in relation to the public lands have been adopted."

"December 10.

"Among the numerous petitions presented to-day, was one signed by Mr. Jefferson in behalf of the University of Virginia, praying for reasons therein set forth, that the duty (15 per cent.) now levied on imported books, be repealed."

"The memorial was ordered to be printed. Several propositions in the shape of resolutions were submitted. The most interesting of those of a public character will be hereafter noticed.

"Agreeably to an order of last week, the House proceeded to elect their chaplain. After several unsuccessful ballotings, the Rev. Mr. Sparks, of Baltimore, was duly chosen.

"It is understood that the Senate will elect on their part, to-morrow."

"December 11.

"Among the numerous propositions submitted to-day, in the House of Representatives, was a resolution by Mr. Nelson, of Md. for the appointment of a select committee to consider on the expediency of granting to those states of the union respectively, which have not before received it, a portion of the public lands for the purposes of education. A motion being made to change the destination of the resolution, by referring to the committee on the public lands, a debate of some length ensued, in which the mover, Messrs. Hardin, Sergeant, Floyd, Cook, Rankin, Woodson, Wright and Warfield took part. The merits of the proposition were sufficiently adverted to, to establish the fact, that a diversity of opinion exists on the subject—some of the members not only calling in question the expediency, but the right so to do.

"The resolution was ultimately laid on the table.

"In the Senate, the Rev. Mr. Ryland was re-elected Chaplain."

"A woman is always sure of her husband's heart, whilst she is sure of her own patience."

### 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 15th 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 Bridgetown.

### A SMALL FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, joins land of Smith Bowen, Enos Bacon, and others, contains thirteen acres more or less. Together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Lewis Ayres, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Atulard, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

### At the same time and place,

The three equal and undivided eighth parts of a tract of land, marked in the map B of the division of land between Samuel Clements and others, situate in the township of Maurice River, contains thirteen hundred and fifty acres, more or less—together with all the land of the defendant in the county of Cumberland. Seized as the property of Charles Ellis, and taken in execution at the suit of William Newbold, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

### At the same time and place,

The following described LAND, situate in the township of Downs—the first a Farm House, joins land of Nathaniel Lore and others, contains eighty acres more or less—a tract of Bush Land, joins land of James More and others; contains one hundred and two acres more or less—A lot of bare Swamp, contains sixteen acres more or less—together with sufficient land of the defendant, to satisfy my demand. Seized as the property of John S. More, and taken in execution at the suit of John Hill, assignee of Ichabod Compton, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

### At the same time and place,

The undivided moiety of a FARM and tract of LAND, situate in the township of Hopewell, joins lands of Henry Shoemaker and others; contains one hundred acres more or less—A Lot on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Jeremiah Perry and others, contains one-fourth of an acre, more or less—together with the remainder of the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Ebenezer Seeley, and taken in execution at the suit of John R. Thomas and Joseph W. Throckmorton, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

### At the same time and place, A Farm and Tract of Land.

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins land of George Ott and Henry Ott and others; contains one hundred and fifty acres, more or less. Together with all the land of the defendant. Seized as the property of Nathaniel Diamant, and taken in execution at the suit of James Diamant, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

### 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 raid 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 said district of Bridgetown, 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 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 their 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, 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, 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, particularly 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 eighth day of Sept. 1821, at the district of Bridgetown aforesaid, the said three 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, 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, arrived at the said District of Bridgetown, 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 Boxer, 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.

2d. 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.

3d. 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.

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 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.

6th. That after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop, 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.

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, 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 November, 1821.

WM. PENNINGTON, Clerk.

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 marl.

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.

### 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.

Paymasters 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—2w

### 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 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day—to be sold by WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff. December 2d, 1821—10

### Stoves and Cedar Shingles.

A VERY handsome assortment of Stoves and 20,000 three feet Cedar Shingles, just received and for sale by Thos. & Chas. Sheppard, Greenwich, 11th mo. 27th—4w

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, arrived at the said District of Bridgetown, 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 Boxer, 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.

2d. 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.

3d. 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.

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 after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop,

6th. That after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop,

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, 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, arrived at the said District of Bridgetown, 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 Boxer, 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.

2d. 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.

3d. 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.

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 after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop,

6th. That after the 30th September, 1820, to wit, the 25th October, 1821, at the Bermuda Islands, the said ten hogsheads of rum and one barrel of oil were laden on board the said sloop,

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, 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.

**To Country Merchants and others.**

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

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

Also, on Hand, Velvets and Cords, White and brown Irish Linens, 4, 4 and 5, 4. Cambrie Muslins, Do. do. Book Do. Shawls and Madras Hdkfs., Italian Sewing Silks, Russian Sheetings—Porter Sheetings, Colored Cambrics—Tapes, Threads, Bobbins, Pins, &c. &c.

And on Consignment, Domestic Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays, Brown Shittings and Sheetings, Bleached Do. Do. Mott's Floss Knitting and Sewing Cotton, 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,** 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 **Original Poems for Infant Minds.** 2 vols. in one—Price 37 1/2 cents, neatly bound. 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—4t

**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 Bricksborough, or to John Compton, at Dividing Creeks, or at Morristown, to **Ichabod 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 describe

**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. An 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 may be known on the day of sale, by **Charles Tonkin,** **George W. Tonkin,** Administrators to the Estate of Joseph Tonkin, dec'd. Nov. 19—8t

**RE SUBSCRIBER**

WISHES to employ a number of TEAMS, to cart fifteen hundred cords dry oak and pine wood, for which generous wages will be given. **THOMAS LEE,** Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—1f

**CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware.**

**REMOVAL.** THE Subscriber has removed his Wholesale and Retail Stores from No. 110, North 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 price. **R. Tyndale.** Philadelphia, Sept 17—36q

**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, Elsenborough, Salem county. The above will be sold altogether, or in lots, to suit purchasers. Nov. 19—6t

**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—1f

**FOR SALE,**

**THE TIMBER** on about five hundred acre Land, in the township of Down, generally known by the name of the Bennett Property; distant from one to two miles from Newport. Enquire of **Wood & Bacon.** Greenwich, 8mo. 8th, 1821. Aug. 13—1f

**Cape May Orphans' Court,**

TERM of OCTOBER, 1821. Present—Shamgar Hewitt, Ezekiel Stevens, John L. Smith, Esquires Judges.

Ordered, on application of Nathaniel Holmes, Jr. Adm'r, to the estate of William Cooper, 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 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 sale 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 decedent 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 decedent, 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 decedent 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, inkeeper, on Saturday, the twenty-second day of December next, between the hours of twelve and five o'clock on 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 half from the Court House. Any person wishing further information, will apply to the subscriber: Condition of sale will be made known, and attendance given, by**

**SAMUEL ELDRIDGE,** Administrator. Nov. 19—4w

**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 the most advanced state, will find immediate relief. Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration, will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours. In Asthmatic or Con-uptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath, and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

**DR. ROBERTSON'S VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,**

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

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

**Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.**

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

The numerous known cures performed by these pills, has induced the inventor, at the solicitation of many respectable citizens, who have all experienced their beneficial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general. If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Paver, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery, worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulence, epileptic fits, hydropndria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, asthma, strangury, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scurbitic blotches, and for carbuncles and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from indiscret temperance. This is an infallible medicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their ailments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate gently, they produce neither costiveness, debility, or too great excitement. And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will assuredly counteract it. They are highly recommended to travellers by sea or land, and may be made use of with safety, without change of diet, and in situations where no exercise can be used. They will be found particularly valuable for preventing diseases incidental to hot climates; they deterge and cleanse viscid humours, open obstructions, and promote the secretion of good bile, operate as an easy cathartic, as a powerful diuretic, and as a diaphoretic. DR. DYOTT here, under the strong conviction of the power of his pills to relieve the afflicted, when other medicines have failed, recommends the use of them, (at least once a fortnight) during the spring and summer months, in which he feels assured that those who attend to his advice will find the benefit they seek. A bill of directions accompany each box of pills, small boxes 25 cents, large boxes 50 cents. Liberal allowance made to those who purchase to sell again.

**Mahy's Approved Plaster Cloth.**

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

This Plaster Cloth, so well known throughout the United States, and more generally in the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising cures, have procured for it the approbation and recommendation of the most eminent of the faculty. It is a sure and safe remedy for Ulcers and Sores either fresh or of long duration; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & limb. In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gangrene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle purgative for a few days previous to rising 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 cures happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster. It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humours, it also cures Sprains, Bruises, Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws catarrhized 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 at from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it should be kept dry.

**Dr. Robertson's Patent Stomachic Bitters.**

PRICE ONE DOLLAR.

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

**Brush Manufactory,**

No. 4, north 3d 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 hogs 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 79 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 an 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 2300 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, is 50 or 60 head of cattle, sheep and hogs, night 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—3t

**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 Bennet, defendant, and taken in execution at the suit of Mason Mulford, plaintiff, and to be sold by **WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.** Nov. 1

**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 CHOPPERS WANTED.**

THE subscribers wish to employ a number of hands to cut cord wood, to whom regular employment and generous wages will be given.—Apply to **BRICK & LANE.** Port-Elizabeth, Oct. 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 mile from Dividing Creek, near Jester Dragstreams—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 Hickman, 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.