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SELECTED POETRY.

From the *Newburyport Herald*.
PARAPHRASE OF THE LORD'S PRAYER.
Our Father God! who dwell'st in Heaven,
To thy blest name be reverence given,
And let thy peaceful kingdom come,
Thy rightful, sovereign will be done
Within this lower Earth; as well
As in high Heaven, where Angels dwell.

Thou, Lord! who dost all creatures feed,
Give us, this day our daily bread,
And from thy full-exhaustless store,
Thy bounteous blessings on us pour;
So, while thy favors we enjoy,
May gratitude our hearts employ.

Evil, erring children, Lord! are we
From duty prone to stray, and Thee
Our devious wanderings, Lord! retrieve
Our numerous trespasses forgive;
Instruct us to forgive our foes,
And pardon us, as we do those.

Who, of himself, can stand secure,
While thousand specious wiles allure
Save us from each seductive snare,
Nor tempt us more than we can bear;
From every evil still may we
Deliverance find, and help from thee
Kingdom, and power, and glory Lord!
All things to thy name ascribe,
Thine shall the power and glory be,
Through time and long eternity.
Let Earth and Heaven repeat again,
All Glory be to God! AMEN.

The arrival at Charleston of the U. S. brig Enterprise, with the piratical cruizers captured off Cape Antonio, occasioned the following beautiful lines, published in the Courier of that city. The prizes entered the harbor of Charleston with the piratical flags, (black, with a white skull and crossed bones in the centre) flying beneath the flag of the United States.

From the *Charleston Courier*.
TO THE MARINER.

Oh! go not my love, on the sea,
For the pirate and murderer is there;
In ambush he lingers for thee,
Like a ravenous beast in his lair;
Thou noblest to perish in war,
To fall by the hand of the brave,
When the cannon proclaims afar,
That the warrior descends to his grave.
But to fall by a cowardly hand,
By heartless assassins be slain!
Oh! stay, my dear love, on the land,
Nor trust to the treacherous main.
For justice abides on the land,
Her temples are not on the sea,
Which cleanses the murderer's hand,
And buries the murderer's prey.

REPLY.

Oh! dread not the plunderers more,
Nor feebly tremble for me!
Their crimes and their triumphs are o'er,
And they are effaced from the sea.
And say not that justice abides
In the city or county alone,
Since she with *Our Navy* resides,
And its stars and its stripes are her own.
See the vessels, and banners of blood,
Their decks are the robbers' no more;
The wretches abandon the flood,
The pirate seeks refuge on shore.
And behold in her glory and pride,
That banqued, with the streamers unfurled,
That the world in her turn hath defied,
And now wins for the civilized world.

Miscellaneous Selections.

A female desitute of refined sensibility can never be amiable. When, however, this is really wanting, we frequently see the affectation of it.

A cheerful temper, joined with innocence, will make beauty attractive, knowledge delightful, and wit good natured; it will delight sickness, poverty and affliction, convert ignorance into an amiable simplicity; and render deformity agreeable.

A philosopher once said, "let me make all the ballads of a country and I care not who makes its laws." He might with more propriety have said, let the ladies of a country be educated properly; and they will not only make and administer its laws, but form its manners and character. It would re-

quire a lively imagination to describe, or even to comprehend, the happiness of a country, where knowledge and virtue were generally diffused among the female sex. Our young men would then be restrained from vice by the terror of being banished from their company. The loud laugh, and the malignant smile, at the expense of innocence, or of personal infirmities—the feats of successful mimicry—and the low price of wit, which is borrowed from a misapplication of scripture phrases, would no more be considered as recommendations to the society of the ladies. A double entendre in their presence, would then exclude a gentleman forever from the company of both sexes, and probably oblige him to seek an asylum from contempt, in a foreign country.—The influence of female education would be still more extensive and useful in domestic life. The obligations of gentlemen to qualify themselves by knowledge and industry to discharge the duties of benevolence, would be increased by marriage; and the patriot—the hero—and the legislator, would find the sweetest reward of their toils, in the approbation and applause of their wives. Children would discover the marks of maternal prudence and wisdom in every station of life; for it has been remarked that there have been few great or good men who have not been blessed with wise and prudent mothers. Cyrus was taught to revere the gods; by his mother Mandane—Samuel was devoted to his prophetic office before he was born, by his mother Hannah—Constantine was rescued from paganism by his mother Constantia—and Edward the sixth inherited those great and excellent qualities which made him the delight of the age in which he lived, from his mother, lady Jane Seymour. Many other instances might be mentioned, if necessary, from ancient and modern history; to establish the truth of this proposition.—*Rush on Education.*

IDLENESS.

A reluctance to be employed in any kind of work.—The idle man is in every view both foolish and criminal. He neither lives to God, to the world, nor to himself. He does not live to God, for he answers not the end for which he was brought into being, and existence is a sacred trust; but he who misemploys and squanders it away, thus, becomes treacherous to its Author. Those powers which should be employed in his service, and for the promotion of his glory, he deranges.—The time which should be sacred to Jehovah is lost; and thus he enjoys no fellowship with God, nor any way devotes himself to his praise. He lives not to the world, nor for the benefit of his fellow creatures around him.—While all creation is full of life and activity, and nothing stands still in the universe, he remains idle, forgetting that mankind are connected by various relations and mutual dependances, and that the order of the world cannot be maintained without perpetual circulations of active duties. He lives not to himself, though he imagines that he leaves to others the drudgery of life, and betakes himself to enjoyment and ease; yet in fact he has no true pleasure. While he is a blank in society, he is no less a torment to himself; for he who knows not what it is to labor, knows not what it is to enjoy. He shuts the door against improvement of every kind, whether of mind, body or fortune. Sloth enfeebles equally the bodily and the mental powers. His character falls into contempt. Disorder, confusion, and embarrassment mark his whole situation. Idleness is the inlet to a variety of other vices. It undermines every virtue of the soul. Violent passions, like rapid torrents, run their course; but after having overflowed their banks, their impetuosity subsides; but sloth, especially when it is habitual, is like the slowly-flowing, putrid stream, which stagnates in the marsh, breeds venomous animals and poisonous plants, and infests with pestiferous vapours the whole country round it. Having once tainted the soul, it leaves no part of it sound; and at the same time gives not those alarms to conscience which the corruptions of bolder and fiercer emotions often occasion.—*Buck's Theo. Dict.*

INDIAN GIRL.

In passing through Lake Pepin, our interpreter pointed out to us a higher precipice, on the east shore of the lake, from which an Indian girl, of the Sioux nation, had, many years ago, precipitated herself in a fit of disappointed love. She had given her heart, it appears, to a young chief of her own tribe, who was very much attached to her; but the alliance was opposed by her parents, who wished her to marry an old chief, renowned for his influence in the nation. As the union was insisted upon, and no other way appear-

ing to avoid it, she determined to sacrifice her life in preference to a violation of a former vow; and whilst the preparations for the marriage feast were going forward, she left her father's cabin without exciting suspicion, and before she could be overtaken, threw herself from an awful precipice, and was instantly dashed to a thousand pieces. Such an instance of sentiment is rarely to be met with among barbarians; and should redeem the name of this noble minded girl from oblivion.—It was OELIATA.

INGENIOUS CURIOSITY.

Two boys chanced in a vacant hour to stray into the kitchen of a public house. They found a large blazing fire, and a box containing, as appeared by the inscription, a Welch fairy, but no living creature besides. The boys eager to view the dwarf, but by no means willing, or perhaps, able, to pay for the sight, began to consult how they should contrive to get her out. Had they possessed the strength and agility of Pegasus's eagle, they would probably have taken his method of opening inclosures. But they had no wings. The lock too being on the inside, they could not force the door; what could they do? They hit on a stratagem, which might have done honor to Polyæus. By joint efforts of strength, they moved the box so very near the fire, that the dwarf, from the increased heat, was obliged to open the door, and favor them gratis with her wished for presence.

From the *Baltimore Patriot*.

ANOTHER IMPERIAL PRESENT.

Edward J. Coale, Esq. of this city, has received through the hands of Mr. Polefca, the Russian minister, from the emperor of Russia, a superb diamond ring, as an evidence of the imperial approbation of his discharge of the duties of vice-consul. It is composed of bright topaz, set round with one hundred and seventy-five diamonds, fourteen of which are very large. It is said to be more rich and beautiful than the one received by Dr. Mitchell of New York, from the same potentate. His imperial majesty really displays princely politeness and munificence towards some of our fellow citizens.

From the *Plough Boy*.

RECIPE FOR CURING HAMS.

The following recipe for curing the very best Hams, was brought from Virginia by a lady; and if exactly followed, your plough boys may calculate on fine eating at no additional expense, but a little more trouble.

RECIPE.

Suppose your Ham to weigh 13lb.

Take 1 oz. salt peter,
1 pint line salt, and
1 pint of molasses—

Heat them well, and then rub on the mixture, as hot as possible, with the flat of the hand or a hard brush—use no water. Hams must be cut below the joint.

Rub over the mixture, heated, every other day for four weeks, and on every day for three weeks, keeping the legs down—then hang them up in the same position, without smoking, by which means the juices are preserved.

SPECIMEN OF SCOTCH ORATORY.

At a meeting of the Town Council of Edinburgh some time since, a motion was made by Mr. Treasurer Smith, for putting an end to the practice of giving a number of dinners at the public expense. He hoped, he said, the Trades would also give up what was called the Convener's Dinner. Deacon Cox said, "My Lord, we cannot agree to that. What tak away our dinner? the only one we ever had, quite derogatory to the Convener and the Trades." Deacon Ponton here cried out to the Convener along the table, "What! Convener, are you going to sit there, and see them take away our dinner?" This eloquence seems to have produced its effect, for, says *The Scotsman*, the trades were left in possession of the right to eat and drink after the manner of their predecessors.

ANECDOTES.

A couple of gentlemen by the names of Eaton and Young, dining with several others upon a goose; while Mr. Eaton was carving, he took occasion to say—"Young is the goose, the goose is Young," but being called out of the room, when he returned, the goose had disappeared, and Mr. Young in turn exclaimed, "Eaton is the goose, the goose is Eaton."

A couple of soldiers of the vanguard of an army, marching through an enemy's country one dark night, one of them cried out to the other, who was before, "Hallo! Marphy, I've catch a Tartar." "Bring him along." "But he won't come." "Come away with-out him then?" "But he won't let me?"

Artaxerxes being routed in battle, and put to flight, after his baggage and provisions had been plundered, he found himself so pressed with hunger, that he was reduced to eat a piece of barley bread, and some dry figs; but he found such a relish in them, that he cried out, *O gods, how many pleasures has plenty deprived me of, to this hour.*

An astrologer was condemned to the gibbet, when some one asked him why he did not foresee his fate and avoid it, "I saw it clearly," said he, "that I was to be exalted, but did not enquire of the stars how it was to be."

Legislature of New Jersey.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

SATURDAY, NOV. 24.

Mr. Stratton from com. on the memorial of the sureties of Peter Gorden, late treasurer, reported—That in their opinion no good reason exists why the memorialists should be exonerated from any liability to the State they may have legally incurred. The committee do not understand that the Legislature of this State, or any committees appointed by them, have undertaken to determine whether the money due to the state by the Treasurer, was actually in his possession, nor have the committee any certain information of the existence of defalcations previous to the present year. Whether the memorialists are liable for the whole or any part of the sum, which the late Treasurer has declared himself unable to pay, is a question your committee do not think this house ought to determine; but that it should be left to be decided by a legal course of procedure. Your committee would further remark, that the solemn obligation this house is under to support the interest of the State, and the duty they owe their constituents, are considerations paramount to any which may be excited by their feelings on this occasion, and therefore recommend that the memorialists have leave to withdraw their memorial—ordered a 2d reading.

The bill to raise the sum of ten thousand dollars, that for the encouragement of Agriculture, and the further supplement to the act for the punishment of crimes, passed the house.

The bill supplementary to the act to ascertain the power, &c. of the ordinary and his surrogates, and that to purchase artillery, was negatived.

The bill to erect fire-proof offices for the Treasurer and Clerk in Chancery was postponed to next session, as was also the bill to abolish imprisonment for debt.

The house took up and disagreed to the report of the committee on the note of I. G. Ogden, and re-committed the bill.

A message from Council informed that they had passed an act respecting forfeited estate in the county of Gloucester, and a supplement to the act to incorporate the New Jersey Salt Marsh Company; also that they had passed, from the house, with amendments, the bill, sup. to the act for the preservation of sheep; and to preserve the jurisdiction of the State.

The bill from C. relative to the office of treasurer, was taken up and passed to be engrossed; and the bill to divorce Cornelia M. Vanderveer, passed, 22 to 13.

Mr. Ewing reported the bill to collect the note of I. G. Ogden amended—read 2d time, gone through and ordered 3d reading.

Adj'nd 3 o'clock.
3 o'clock the house met.—Message from Council informed that they had passed the bill to divorce Abigail Tallmage and Margareta Campbell, from their husbands, with amendments.

The bill to exempt Judges and Justices from militia duty, to repeal a part of the act for the preservation of deer, were negatived.

The bill to prevent damages to fisheries in the Delaware, was taken up, amended, and ordered a 3d reading; and the supplement to the act to issue commissions for the examination of witnesses, passed to be engrossed.

The house took up the report of the committee on the memorial of the sureties of Peter Gorden, late Treasurer, recommending a legal course of proceeding therein, and agreed to the same, 26 to 9.

Mr. Elmer obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

The bill from Council, sup. to the act to incorporate the New Jersey Salt Marsh Company, was taken up, and while under consideration the house adjourned.

MONDAY, NOV. 26.

Mr. Taylor submitted the following to the house.

Whereas the sureties of the late Treasurer, *John M. Mearns*, have no disposition to enter into a law suit with the State—therefore, Resolved, that a committee be

appointed to hear the surities of the late Treasurer, with a view to settle the claims of the State against them; which was agreed to, and Messrs. Pennington, Lloyd and Disborough, were appointed.

The supplement to the New Jersey Salt Marsh act, was taken up and gone through by section and postponed, but afterwards negatived.

The Speaker laid before the house a communication from the Governor, transmitting a memorial from the Corporation of the city of Washington, for liberty to sell Lottery Tickets in this state—committed.

The sup. to the act for issuing commissions for the examination of witnesses was taken up and re-committed; but subsequently reported and passed to be re-engrossed.

The bill to extend the jurisdiction of the borough courts of Elizabeth, the bill sup. to the act concerning taxes, the bill to prevent damages to fisheries in the Delaware, and that to exempt the fire companies of N. Brunswick from military service, were postponed to next session.

Mr. Wilson reported on the memorial from the corporation of Washington City relative to the sale of lottery tickets in this State; that the act against selling lottery tickets, contained a proviso saving lotteries under the authority of the United States, and therefore no further provision on the subject was necessary.

The bill from C. supplementary to the act respecting the office of Treasurer, was amended and passed 26 to 11.

Mr. Ewing reported the bill to collect the note of I. G. Ogden amended, which was agreed to and ordered a 3d reading. Adj'nd to 3 o'clock.

3 o'clock the house met.—Mr. Pennington from the committee of enquiry respecting the state of the public arms, communicated a letter from the Quartermaster General, stating that there are, belonging to the state, 3922 muskets with bayonets, 3012 scabbards and belts, 3032 cartridge boxes, 248 canisters, 143 tents, 138 tent-poles, and 121 camp-kettles—that 1331 muskets and bayonets, 1256 scabbards and belts, 1256 cartridge boxes, are loaned out to different volunteer companies; besides the small arms, there were 24 pieces of Field Artillery, six pointers, and several brass pieces of small calibre distributed to the several brigades.—Read and agreed to.

Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution empowering the Speaker to convene the Legislature during the session, and a resolution that the Secretary of State have the charge of the State House and yard, the ensuing year, which were agreed to.

The sup. to the act to issue commissions for examination of witnesses, &c. and the bill relative to forfeited estate, passed the house.

Mr. Pennington from the com. for an amicable settlement with the sureties of the late Treasurer, reported a proposition from their attorney, which the house rejected.

Mr. Brittin reported a bill to defray incidental charges, which passed to be engrossed.

The bill directing the mode of proceeding to collect the sum of \$10,000 due from I. G. Ogden, passed the house 30 to 2.

Mr. Ewing reported a bill to collect certain monies due from Peter Gorden, late Treasurer, and his sureties, which passed to a 3d reading. Adj'nd to 8 o'clock to-morrow morning.

TUESDAY, NOV. 27.

Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution, authorizing the Clerk of the house to arrange the papers in the case, in the Assembly room, and put them in proper order—agreed to.

The incidental bill passed the house and was sent to Council; the supplement to the act to regulate fees was postponed to next session.

A message from Council informed that they had disagreed to the sup. to the act to establish a militia system, and to the sup. to the act for the punishment of crimes—and had passed the bill to establish an independent battalion within the bounds of the 3d regiment, Sussex Brigade. Also that C. had passed the bill supplementary to the act relative to meadows on Newtons Creek; the supplement to the act to appoint trustees for the management of the school fund; the bill for the protection of persons planting oysters, and the bill constituting an independent battalion in the town of Newark, without amendment.

Mr. Ewing from com. reported the bill to collect from the late Treasurer and his sureties the money due the State, without amendment.

A motion was made to receive from the sureties of the late Treasurer, 9000

dolls. in full satisfaction, which was negated 18 to 13—

Whereupon Mr. Wilson proposed a resolution directing the Attorney General to institute a suit against Peter Gordon late Treasurer, and his sureties, for the amount due from them to the State—and that Peter I. Stryker of the Council, Thomas Newbold and Samuel Pennington of the House of Assembly, be a committee to consult with and advise the Attorney General in the prosecution &c. with power to compromise with the said Peter Gordon and sureties upon such terms as they may deem fair and just—agreed to, and sent to Council, where the resolution also passed.

Sundry messages passed between the two houses relative to amendments to various bills, which ultimately passed, and therefore not noticed in this sketch.

On motion of Mr. Ewing, thanks were voted the Speaker for his attention and impartiality in the discharge of his office, during the sitting; when the Speaker rose and made his acknowledgments, and the house adjourned without day.

SUMMARY OF Foreign Intelligence.

FROM THE NATIONAL GAZETTE.

George IV. had been really ill at Hanover, and his speedy return to his insular kingdom, may be ascribed to his well-founded apprehensions for his health.

The London Courier observes that complete military possession had been taken of the county of Limerick, whither Sir David Baird, the Commander in Chief in Ireland, found it necessary to repair. Considerable reinforcements of troops from England had been landed at Cork. The English newspaper writers, in depicting the Irish excesses, with great vivacity and apparent unconsciousness of any wrong on the part of their government, describe the sister kingdom as "a country covered with beggars—a complete pauper warren."

They recognize the tythes, rents, and middle men, as the objects against which the rioters of Limerick have risen, and as they are initially administered among the peasantry. They admit that there is scarcely any demand for labor in Ireland, and that enormous rents are given from absolute necessity and lament over the evil of absenteeism as the cause of "hopeless poverty, irremediable ignorance, and barbarous ferocity." Some of the Dublin editors, however, contend that the whole of Ireland has rapidly advanced in the career of improvement, within three or four years, "more perhaps than any other country in Europe." Dublin has certainly increased in size, having gained, since 1798, 4,421 houses and 55,831 inhabitants; its entire population being now 238,000. The London Courier kindly tells Irishmen, that what Ireland requires, depend not upon the government, but upon themselves; and that "if they will continue to sit down supinely, and on every fresh emergency fold their arms, and look to the Privy Council and the Courts of law for aid, and to proclamations and hangings, and to the sword and the statute book, they must never expect to enjoy the safety and ease which are the heritage of the rest of their fellow subjects." The same paper, moralizes on Irish affairs, in a strain which should have occurred to the British government a century ago. "Coercion will never accomplish the salutary work of gradual moral discipline. Mere submission to superior force, eradicates none of the fierce passions and dangerous prejudices which impel whole classes of society to acts of desperate insubordination. All that can be expected from the application of such a remedy, is a reluctant and sullen obedience. No sooner is the pressure of the control removed, than the evil springs up in all its former magnitude and strength." Bell's Messenger demands how the Marquis of Londonderry is to execute his promise to the Irish, of abolishing the window tax, which afflicts them so sorely; the editor observes, that the thing is totally impossible in the present state of the British revenue and expenditure; and that if any tax is removed, "England certainly ought to have the prior claim." The average of Irish bank notes in circulation is about five millions sterling.

The London Courier of the 30th October furnishes an article in which it said that, according to authentic advices from Constantinople, of the 27th September, all was tranquil there; and that the British and Austrian ambassadors were incessant in their endeavours to preserve peace between Turkey and Russia. It appears, indeed, from the German and French accounts, that a very active intercourse has taken place between the British and Austrian cabinets, which can relate to no other subject, unless it be the kindred one of the struggle of the Greeks. The Courier of the same date observes, "While the writers of accounts from Paris and from some parts of Germany, are endeavoring still to keep up an apprehension of war, between Russia

and Turkey, authentic intelligence from the capitals of those states, gives it a direct contradiction." But this contradiction is not certainly to be found in the statement of the Courier, that the Divan had published at Constantinople, on the 10th September, a Firman, in which a Russian war was alluded to as a probable event, though, indeed, this firman was retracted at the instance of the English and Austrian Ambassadors. The Turkish capital was threatened at every moment with a general revolt of the Janissaries, on account of the arrival of the Asiatic troops, of whose employments in Europe they were jealous.

As for the intelligence from St. Petersburg, called authentic, it amounts to no more than anonymous speculations, bottomed on the continued rise of exchange in that capital, and the slender resources of the treasury of Russia, which it was argued, would not allow her to undertake a war without the aid of some principal power, and no such aid could be expected. We apprehend, nevertheless, that the armies of Alexander could make their way to Constantinople, without a British subsidy. According to a Hamburg article of October 13, "all accounts agreed that the Emperor of Russia had prohibited the exportation of grain from his dominions to Turkey." A St. Petersburg article of the 2d October mentions, that Baron Stroganoff, of whose conduct his Sublimity the Ottoman Porte had complained so bitterly, met his Imperial Majesty of Russia, on his way to Witepsk, and was most graciously received by him and the Empress. They commended "his firm and noble conduct." It is added, that the Emperor had authorized a subscription in favor of the Greek refugees, and that the King of Prussia had directed every facility to be given to such persons as wished to leave his dominions, in order to join the Greeks of the Morea. This we can readily believe, as it was clearly the King's interest to get rid of such enthusiastic and enterprising spirits.

The Emperor Alexander reviewed in succession, in the beginning of October, all the Russian troops cantoned on the right bank of the Dwina towards the end of October the exchange of couriers between St. Petersburg and Paris was remarked to be particularly frequent and hurried. Of all the German articles in relation to the threatened war, there is none which can be considered as official, except one in the Prussian State Gazette of the 18th October, of which the professed object is to defend Russia against the imputation of having rejected the mediation of her former allies, in the matter of her disputes with the Ottoman Government. The writer states that every step of the Russian Cabinet, had been most energetically supported by the ministers of the other great powers at Constantinople, and that the last measure the Emperor Alexander had taken with the Divan, was through the medium of the Allied Powers. "The voice of reason, and the unanimous sentiments of the five great Powers, had succeeded in dispelling the error, in which the Divan for some time acted; so that it might be said the affair was entirely settled." All this may be, as it appears to be from authority, and yet not be worthy of implicit credit. Such a representation of the state of things might be deemed politic for the moment.

In the same defence, it is said, "When the Emperor Alexander received at Laybach the first news of the mad attempt of the Moldavians and Wallachians (Greeks) in religion, but not by descent or language) his acute understanding was immediately sensible of a truth, which has since been proved by incontrovertible facts, viz.—that the insurrection in Turkey was the work of the same faction, the enemies of all order and tranquility, who, after they had overthrown or shaken several states of Europe by their doctrines of disobedience and wickedness, and had failed in the plan of dividing the Holy Alliance of the Monarchs, by the revolutions in Naples and Piedmont, now assumed the mask of religion to lead to an event by which the political interest of all must be endangered." On this part of the Prussian declaration, which may be taken as a test of the sincerity of the other parts, the London Times of the 1st of November makes the following comment: "Acute, indeed, must be the understanding of his Imperial Majesty, if it discovered one particle of truth in such monstrous imaginations as these, Spanish Carbonari—and Portuguese—have been talked of, but it remained for a state paper of the military court of Berlin, to extol the penetration of the Holy Alliance and its chiefs, in discovering that the Moulaincers of Moldavia and Wallachia, the Islanders of the Archipelago, and the isolated tribes of the Morea, had been roused by the doctrines of an Italian sect, rather than by Turkish tyranny."

The land forces of the Greeks in the Morea are estimated at 28,000, and their naval altogether, so variously, as to discredit every statement. They are accused of cruelty towards their Turkish prisoners, but, truly, if ever

unlimited relation was excusable, it has been so in this case. The Turks are yet in possession of the greater part of the fortresses in the Greek provinces; they have, in abundance the weapons and munitions of war, and unless the Porte should be paralyzed by the insubordination of the Janissaries, or assailed by Russia, it is hardly possible that the Greeks can succeed in the noble attempt to shake off their most galling and ignominious yoke. The catastrophe will be dreadful, and form the lasting reproach of those European powers, who could, with little cost and hazard to themselves, not only rescue millions of victims from a barbarous and ferocious tyranny, but open to a highly gifted people, on the fairest and most illustrious theatre of the globe, a career of moral regeneration and civilized glory.

The fate of the Italian patriots appears to have arrested the political ferment which had begun to be active, and to spread in Germany. The "visitations," as they are called, no longer venture to lecture or to murmur about free, representative Constitutions. The Russian power impends, ready to sustain the absolute monarch and crush his refractory subjects. It is mentioned in the German papers, that the anniversary of the battle of Leipsic is still celebrated throughout Germany, by military parades and public amusements. A Frankford paper, of October 17, says—"there is great reason to believe, that a plan will be carried into execution, for establishing a communication by means of steam boat between St. Petersburg, Stockholm, Copenhagen, Hamburg and London. The realizing of this plan, would change the face of the commercial operations of the civilized world." This result is rather too mighty, even for such a plan in its fullest accomplishment.

Italy wears every where the aspect though not any where, in all likelihood, the heart, of the old regime. A fierce proscription murders, or expels, or silences, the enlightened and elevated Italians. We have before us, a proclamation, dated October 15, of Charles Felix, the new King of Piedmont, in which he describes the late revolution, as "an unhappy epoch, both by the crimes which preceded it, and the terrible examples which justice has exacted." He discourses of "the debased men who prophesied the national colors," (the patriots)—he calls them "an insolent faction," "rebels," while he pays compliments to "the great and generous potentates, his allies," one of whom the Emperor of Austria, still keeps 30,000 troops in the Piedmontese fortresses, and exacts a tribute, besides the pay and support of the said troops. Charles Felix complains, that "idle fallacies and perverse theories are still too predominant among his subjects."

Portugal attracts some attention from the London Journalists. The Courier of the 31st October remarks—"Should the Portuguese Cortes, in imitation of the plan pursued by Spain, make the law of commercial prohibition permanent, smuggling to a great extent will be carried on, for it was thought that nothing could prevent the illicit introduction of British goods." "This is doubtless, true; and it is not in the restrictive laws of the new governments of the Peninsula, that their wisdom is exemplified. In the Portuguese Cortes, a letter was read by the Minister of Marine, from the Prince Royal at Brazil, in which the Prince stated that he remained at Rio Janeiro; but that in fact he was no more than Captain General of a Province, as none of the other provinces corresponded with the seat of government, or afforded any pecuniary or other assistance whatever—"a state of things," added he, "not honourable to the king nor to the heir of the crown." He might have gone further and said—"and most ominous to the mother country." The hold of Portugal on Brazil is hardly more firm, than that of Spain on Mexico. "At Evora and Lisbon, the prisons of the Inquisition, were thrown open to the public, the officers or guards being at the same time ordered to explain the uses of the several apartments and of the instruments which they contained. Great numbers of persons had been to inspect them. In spite of the predictions of the English Ministerial papers concerning the late Portugal, and of the lugubrious tales of the Paris press about the condition of Spain, we continue to entertain the best hopes of both the Portuguese and Spanish nations. To judge from the representations of the British writers themselves, the prospects of Ireland, with which the interests of the British government have a close connexion, may be thought worse than those of the Spanish Peninsula. The London Times mentions, that, in addition to other ills, there is a diminution in the Irish Customs only, of near 900,000*l.*, produced by an increase of taxation.

Summary.

The House of Assembly of Kentucky have passed a bill to tax billiard tables in that state, five hundred dollars each. The London Monthly Magazine says, that by a late census, Ireland con-

tains a population of six millions and an half.

Murder among the Snakes.—Mr. Lawrence, of Castine, Maine, has recently, while working in the field, together with his workmen, killed 83 snakes, in one hole, and within a short distance of it.

A water coach.—Last night about the hour of eight, Mr. Brady appeared on the Liffy, in his marine chariot, amid the shouts of assembled hundreds of persons, who crowded the Bachelor's Walk, Ashton's Quay, and Carisle Bridge, attracted by a sight so novel. The chariot appeared to be drawn by two horses, who seemed as if swimming, and the reins were held by Mr. Brady. The intrepid charioteer fired several shots during his voyage or dive; a boat, from which a lighted flambeau was kept waving, followed him the entire way.—*Dublin Morn. Post, Sept. 25.*

The constitution recently adopted by the convention of the state of N. York, contains the following section in relation to Lotteries:—

Section XI. No lottery shall hereafter be authorized in this state; and the Legislature shall pass laws to prevent the sale of all lottery tickets within this state, except in lotteries provided for by law. [This is as it should be.]

Prolific.—The wife of a Mr. Eather, of Lawrence county, Alabama, has, within the last twelve months, been delivered of five living children; one of whom now exists, and is in good health.

Tennessee.—An act has been passed to prevent the wearing of dangerous or unlawful weapons—imposing a fine of five dollars for carrying a dirk, sword cane, French knife, Spanish stiletto, or pocket pistols.

Also, an act providing a method to help and speed poor persons in obtaining their just debts. The provisions of this act are, that when any poor person shall apply to the clerk of a court for a writ, or other process, and shall make oath that he or she is not able to prosecute a suit to the end of obtaining their rights, it is made the duty of the clerk to issue such process without charging for the same, or taking security; and the court is directed to assign counsel, able and learned in the law, to prosecute such suit without fee or reward. [We wish the legislatures of the different states in the union, would enact similar laws;—for by so doing, the rich would praise, and the poor would bless them.]

The House of Representatives in Congress have resolved to meet at 12 o'clock instead of 11, for the dispatch of public business!

A traveller entering a tavern, called for a "sling." "Beware honey," said an Irishman, "Goliath fell by a sling, and so might you."

Strange Election.—An article from Fayetteville (N. C.) says, that on the 9th ult. there was a very hard contested election in that town for members of the assembly; J. A. Cameron and Robert Strange, Esqs. were the opposing candidates. It is supposed it has cost them from 12 to 15,000 dollars each—Mr. Strange was elected. The scene was truly disgusting—one murder was committed; one died of drunkenness, and the streets literally exhibited a picture of riot and confusion.

A comet is expected to appear about the end of 1821, or at the beginning of 1822. Astronomers and star-gazers look out!

Low life below stairs.—It appears that governor M. Minn of Tennessee, has got into a predicament similar to that in which George IV. has lately been involved; and it appears the only hope left him to get out of it is in the same way. He has petitioned the legislature of Tennessee for a divorce from his wife Nancy—which was rejected.—*Fayetteville Gaz.*

Cote-sans-Dessein has been selected as the permanent seat of government for the state of Missouri. It is said, a person lately let out of the state prison, N. York, immediately afterwards robbed the person through whose exertions, principally, he obtained his pardon.

It is ascertained, from experiment, that a horse fed on bruised oats, will look as well, and do as much labor, as one fed on double the quantity of the grain not bruised.

On Saturday night, the 8th inst. the shop of O. Pierce, in Elizabeth Town, was entered by some villains, and robbed of eighteen or twenty watches, some of them valuable, and sundry articles of jewellery, &c.—100 dollars reward is offered for the detection of thief and property.—*N. J. Jour.*

Wilhelmus Van Anken, who murdered his wife in spring last, and has since been confined in the jail of Sussex county, was lately tried, found guilty, and has been sentenced to die on Friday, the 25th of January next.—*Sussex Reg.*

Death by suffocation.—Two persons in Herkimer county, N. Y. lately lost their lives by going to sleep in the cabin of a boat, where was a kettle of burning charcoal. It is remarkable, after so many instances of the fatal effects of burning charcoal in lodging rooms, that any should be ignorant or careless of the consequences.

Matrimonial Punch.—How can you my dear, (said a lady to her husband) prefer punch to wine? "because, my dear, it is so like matrimony—such a charming compound of opposite qualities." "Ay, my lord, I am the weak part I suppose?"—"No, my love, you are the sweet, with a dash of the acid, and no small portion of the spirit."

WASHINGTON CITY, Dec. 14. Died, in this city, on yesterday morning, WILLIAM A. THURMAN, a Senator of the U. States from the state of Ohio, aged 35 years. He came to this city in very ill health from Albany, where he had lain ill for some weeks, and declined gradually from the moment of his arrival to that of his death.

We shall briefly shadow out the life and character of the deceased, as far as our information will enable us.

He was educated for the profession of law, and commenced practice in the year 1811, with flattering prospects. In 1812, the war having broken out, he joined the Ohio volunteers under Gen. Hull, and was elected a major. He was unusually diligent in the study of military tactics, and made correspondent progress.

He was at the surrender of Detroit, in 1812. In the month of October, in the same year, before he was exchanged from captivity, he attached himself to a regiment of volunteers commanded by his brother, Col. Allen Trimble, who was required by Gen. Harrison to reduce the Potawatamie villages on St. Joseph's. He officiated as adjutant in that expedition, and displayed great vigilance and perseverance.

As soon as exchanged, he received a major's commission in the army of the United States.

He was in Fort Erie when it was attacked, and acquitted himself gallantly. He was also engaged in the memorable sortie made from the same place; on the enemy's lines, and there received a wound from which but few supposed he would recover, and the effects of which have brought him to the grave.

In the winter of 1818, he was elected U. States Senator from the state of Ohio, and resigned his command in the army. In the discharge of his duties in the Senate, he was assiduous and independent.

He went to the Conferences with the Indians held by Messrs. Cass and Sibley at Chicago, and on Lake Michigan. On this journey he suffered from the inclemency of the weather, and became indisposed.

During his painful illness, he was not heard to repine. He was patient, ardent to accomplish his purposes, and esteemed by all men to be inflexibly honest.

He was not married, but has left a mother and several brothers and sisters to mourn his death.—*Nat. Intel.*

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

THE land of Joseph Hickman, which was to have been sold, this day, is further adjourned to Tuesday, the first day of January next, at the Hot-1 of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock.—To be sold by

WM. H. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Dec. 18—24

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December—1821.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON,
MONDAY, DECEMBER 24, 1821.

To our Subscribers.

THE present number completes the first volume of the *Whig*. The Editors have arrived at the consummation of one year of their labors: they return their thanks to their patrons for the liberal indulgence which has been manifested towards them on all occasions, since the commencement of their editorial career. They are the more thankful, as they are confident that their own wishes have not been fully realised—many obvious omissions having occurred which their original plan had contemplated and which it was their design to have supplied. They owe it, however, to themselves to say, that many of those omissions it was not in their power to obviate, owing to causes which were not anticipated, which they were unable to overcome, or which it was alone in the power of the public to redress. Whatever depended on them, they have exerted themselves to remove; and they hope the public, appreciating the same, will supply the deficiency. They have hopes that their increased means to give satisfaction to their readers, are such as will afford them a greater prospect of pleasing than heretofore. They have, at a very considerable expense, improved their office, and added to it an additional supply of elegant new type, of which this article exhibits a specimen, which will enable them to beautify their paper, and do jobs in a style that will give the most complete satisfaction.

It is with much pleasure the editors can present to their readers "the compliments of the season," and congratulate them upon the enjoyment of the bounties of Providence in unusual abundance; in return for which a sentiment of gratitude to the Giver of all good is so natural, that it can scarcely be necessary to impress it. The change of times in favor of the farmer, the mechanic, and the merchant, since the commencement of this year is such as to cause a visible and pleasing alteration in the aspect of affairs throughout our country; an alteration which must attract the notice of the most unobserving.

As the editors have improved their means, they shall also be unremitting in their attention to their duties, making both correspond, so as to render the *Whig* a welcome visitor in every family into which it is introduced. Agricultural subjects, they assure their readers, shall in future be attended to. Perhaps the farmer may find the *Whig* not behind any paper in our state professing to furnish agricultural information. They shall occasionally introduce into their columns such scientific subjects as will enable those who pursue useful avocations to combine theory with practice, by furnishing hints, definitions, practical remarks, and the elucidation of technicalities, which too often keep the mechanic and the student from the possession, and deter them from the pursuit, of useful knowledge.

But, in order to accomplish these desirable objects, it is necessary that the public should co-operate with the editors, by affording that kind of assistance which confers a mutual benefit, and without which all their schemes would prove unavailing. They are happy to say, that since the commencement of their labors, patronage which under their predecessors had declined to such a state as to offer the most discouraging prospects, has considerably revived, and continues to increase—they trust that a liberal public, appreciating their views, will exert themselves to promote its extension, and for every such effort they shall evince their gratitude.

To those who are indebted to the Paper, or for Advertising, the editors hope it is only necessary to mention, that the prosecution of their business is expensive, and that *Printers*, like all the rest of mankind, must pay their debts.

Our correspondent *Agricola* is informed, that his communication has been omitted this week for want of room. His remarks, as often as he favors us with them, shall be thankfully received.

Several articles, together with some congressional remarks from our correspondent at Washington, which were received at a late hour, have been postponed for want of room.

In our next number, if time will permit, we shall furnish our readers

with an abstract of the *Annual Treasury Report*.

The editors of the *National Intelligencer* seem desirous to impress upon their readers the opinion, that the nation is in a state of great prosperity, from the improved state of the treasury. This may be the fact—we hope it is, but we think they should hold their opinions on that subject a little in reserve, until they have ascertained whether the report which Secretary Crawford has presented to Congress, be the right one. We think it was the third attempt which he made last year, before Congress absolutely could say they knew what was the state of the treasury.

Some time ago, a report was put in circulation, and went the rounds of the newspapers, that Zanesville (Ohio) was on fire. That report was soon contradicted, and its origin discovered. At that time, the public were informed that it was the flames of politics which raged there. The last papers, however, inform us, that a dreadful fire had in reality taken place there, and that one of the best squares in the town was totally destroyed!

It appears by the *National Intelligencer*, that 15 of the New York, and 10 of the Pennsylvania Representatives, voted steadily against Mr. Taylor, on the late choice for Speaker of the House of Representatives. We do not know what may have been the ostensible cause of their conduct in this respect, but we have no hesitation in saying that the real one is concealed from the public. They are no doubt a part of Mr. Randolph's dough-faced class of politicians, who have long been seeking a hole to creep out of by which they could arrange themselves under the banners of the southern interest, and at the same time save themselves from public odium. Last session, in compliance with the wishes of their constituents, they classed themselves on the side of the eastern and middle states on the great Missouri question, and there they had to remain, or walk out of office. They have now taken another side, and in such a way, they imagine, as will enable them to gild their constituents, by making the choice of Speaker a political question, when in fact it was their hankering after the honors of office, and the friendship of the great, which caused them to do so. We do not know but Mr. Barbour may make as good a Speaker as Mr. Taylor has been—that remains to be tried; but we know that the dough-faced Pennsylvanians & New-Yorkers could form no real objection to Mr. Taylor in point of ability, of politics, or of principles. He is a steady and uniform republican, such as we think these gentlemen will never be seriously accused with, so long as, like the noted *Sutherland*, they can make in their *principle*, and *principle* their interest.

Congressional.

EXTRACT OF A LETTER TO THE EDITORS,
DATED:

Washington, Dec. 15, 1821.

"I give you as briefly as I can, consistently with perspicuity, the proceedings of the week not before noticed, which are of general interest. Within the limits of the Louisiana purchase, there yet remain claims for land under French and Spanish grants, which it is alleged have never been satisfied. Several years ago, an independent tribunal was created by Congress for the purpose of entertaining and deciding upon them. The commission for this purpose continued for some years, and full publicity given of the design of it, and ample directions afforded to claimants as to the manner of prosecuting, and the kind of testimony requisite to establish them. It is presumed that most of these, not of a doubtful or suspicious character, were confirmed; and some of the latter denomination, it is known, were rejected. It is understood that since the power of this tribunal ceased, the unsatisfied claims have, to a considerable extent, been an article of speculation and barter, often changing hands at a price far below their nominal value. Special application to Congress has from time to time been made in behalf of some of them, and others have at every session been urging some general provision for the final adjustment of the whole.—Both have hitherto been unsuccessful. In the hope of better fortune, Mr. Scott, of Missouri, and Mr. Bates, of Arkansas, have respectively offered resolutions directing the committee on the public lands to enquire into the expediency of making further provision for their adjustment by the institution of another tribunal whose duty it shall be to hear and decide thereon. The propositions of these gentlemen of course embracing the section of country represented by them respectively. It is quite possible there may be good claims unsatisfied—but as there are bad ones that seek it, I apprehend Congress will be, as heretofore, cautious in opening the door again. There

are comparatively few members of Congress who understand the situation of the public lands, or the laws, relating to them well enough to be able to act understandingly on questions of the sort—and it has always been found difficult to induce gentlemen remote from them to pay that attention to the subject that they ought.

"On motion of Mr. Scott, a resolution has also passed directing the same committee to enquire whether any, and if any, what application is proper to be made of the fund arising from the sales of the public lands in the states of Indiana, Illinois, Missouri, and Alabama, and which have been reserved by law for the purpose of making roads and canals leading to those states respectively.

"On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the committee on the suppression of the slave trade, have been directed to enquire into the expediency of extending the law 'to protect the commerce of the United States and punish the crime of piracy,' which will expire by its limitation in May next. This act denominates the slave trade *Piracy*, and punishes with death those detected in the prosecution of it, and has probably gone farther to break up the nefarious practice, than any or every other measure before adopted. There is little danger, perhaps, under the present system of watchfulness on the part of our navy, of the American flag being again prostituted to such a vile purpose. In my opinion, the law will and ought to be extended.

"On motion of Mr. Butler, the Post Office committee have been directed to enquire into the propriety of prohibiting printers and editors of newspapers, and all other persons who are proprietors in any such printing establishment, or in any way concerned in the publication of newspapers, from being mail contractors or post-masters; and also prohibiting post-masters from being mail contractors, or employed in the conveyance of the mail.

"Mr. Cook asked an enquiry into the expediency of allowing members of the state legislatures to receive and transmit letters free of postage, and such documents not exceeding one ounce weight as shall be printed by order of such Legislature within the limits of their respective states.—The enquiry was refused.

"Mr. Sergeant, from the committee on the judiciary, has reported another bill 'to establish a uniform system of bankruptcy throughout the United States. This bill, as he informed the house, is a copy of the one which passed the Senate at the last session, and is made the order of the day for the first Monday in January, and no doubt will receive in the course of the session, full consideration.

"Cadwallader D. Colden, of the city of New York, has been admitted to a seat in the House, in the place of Peter Sharp, the returned member.—He is so clearly entitled to it, that the House unanimously confirmed the report of the committee of elections favorable to him.

"Gen. Philip Read likewise contests the right of Jeremiah Causden, a returned member from one of the districts of Maryland. The two candidates had an equal number of votes, and under an old law of the state, the choice was decided by lot. The constitutionality of this method of *untying* the knot, it is understood, will be disputed.

"Matthew Lyon also contests the election of Mr. Bates, delegate from Arkansas—on what ground I have not learned. There have as yet been no reports in either of these last cases.

"John Oswald Dunn (son of the present sergeant at arms) has been, after several ballotings, chosen assistant doorkeeper to the house.

"On motion of Mr. Williams, of N. C. the military committee have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of allowing to officers of the army a salary or stated sum per year, instead of pay and emoluments, as now allowed by law. A bill embracing this principle passed the house last winter, but not the Senate.

"Mr. Whitman has, by resolution, called for information in relation to the misunderstanding between Gen. Jackson, as Governor of Florida, and Eligius Fromentin, as Judge of the Court therein—also in relation to the delay of the authorities of Spain in surrendering any of the archives and documents which relate directly to the property and sovereignty in and over the said Florida—and also in relation to the means adopted by the officers and commissioners on the part of the United States, to obtain possession of such archives and documents. It is highly probable that some proposition will grow out of the information to be afforded, which will induce an extended debate.

Proposed amendments of the Constitution of the United States.

"In the Senate, Col. Johnson, of Ky. has proposed an amendment to the constitution, the object of which is to give to the Senate of the United States appellate jurisdiction in the controversies before the judicial power of the United States, where a state is, or may desire to become a party.

"In the House, Mr. Whitman has offered the *annual* proposition for an amendment requiring the states to be distinguished for the choice of representatives in Congress, and electors of President and Vice-President of the United States. Both of these will no doubt elicit debate, the former perhaps much of it.

COLUMBIA RIVER.

"On motion of Mr. Floyd, a select committee has been appointed to consider of the expediency of occupying the Columbia river and adjacent territory. This subject was before the last Congress, but not definitively acted on.

DEATH OF SENATOR TRIMBLE.

"Departed this life on the 13th inst. Col. Wm. A. Trimble, one of the Senators from the state of Ohio, aged 35 years.—Col. Trimble was a gallant officer of the army, in service during the whole of the late war, and received a severe wound at the memorable sortie from Fort Erie.—As far back as April last, he became affected with a disease of the liver, which eventually terminated in dropsy, and death.

"Mr. Rich has submitted a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Treasury for a statement of the quantity of wool imported into the United States in the years 1817, 1818, 1819, 1820, and the 3 first quarters of the year 1821, together with the aggregate value upon which in each year the duties have been charged.

"On motion of Mr. Sawyer, the committee on commerce have been instructed to enquire into the expediency of abolishing such officers of the customs as were, by a former report of the Secretary of the Treasury, deemed proper to be suppressed, from their unproductiveness, the inconsiderable service rendered, or from any other cause.

"Mr. Walworth, of N. York, to-day submitted a proposition to enquire into the expediency of discontinuing the daily allowance of ardent spirits to soldiers in the army of the U. States.—Disagreed.

"Resolutions of enquiry in regard to the condition of the navy and marine hospital funds, have been passed at the suggestion of Gen. S. Smith. The same gentleman has also submitted a string of enquiries, to be addressed to the President, the object of which is to obtain a statement of the number, calibre, and condition of our fortification and field ordnance, carriages, caissons, shot, shells, &c.

"On motion of Mr. Buchanan, the committee on roads and canals have been instructed to enquire where any, and if any, what aid the general government ought to afford the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal Company.

"The subject of Indian affairs has been sufficiently alluded to, to justify an expectation that an attempt will be made to supercede the present trading house system, by a free uncensored trade. It was considerations of this sort which no doubt influenced the opposition to Dr. Moore's motion for the appointment of a standing committee on Indian affairs.

"The annual report of the Secretary of the Treasury has been received, and 5000 copies of it ordered to be printed. This document was anxiously looked for, and will be widely circulated. Although the condition of the Treasury may not be so bad as many feared, yet we have rarely been so nearly ashore (if the phrase is allowable) as at present. The receipts into the Treasury during the year have been less than the estimate in 1820, by at least one million of dollars, and the fact is disclosed, that if all the requisitions on it authorized by law had been called for, it would have been entirely emptied, and a deficiency of \$490,262 70 would have remained unprovided for, and this too after consuming the whole of the \$5,000,000 loan, authorized at the last session.—What makes the matter still worse, a portion of the funds included in the statement, consisting of uncurrent paper, and deposits in non-paying banks, to the amount probably of nearly \$1,000,000, are at present wholly unavailable—and it is doubtful whether much of it will ever become so. Notwithstanding all this, the President and Secretary of the Treasury agree in opinion, that unless the expenditure be increased, neither loans or additional taxes will be necessary before the year 1825, when the war debt will begin to be payable.

"This calculation may be tolerably safe as to the year 1822, inasmuch as the duties secured in this, will be chiefly payable in that year. The middle quarters of the present year have, and it is confidently believed the last, will evidence considerable improvement in the impost revenue. I apprehend that there is some danger of being misled by this fact, which seems to be hailed with so much joy. The imports of the present year have been aided considerably by the five million loan of last spring, a portion of the stock of which has gone abroad to pay for broadcloths, drapery, &c. There has also been a constant drain of specie, especially gold, which at this time commands a premium of something like 6 per cent, whilst the rate of exchange has for several months been from 9 to 10, and is

now 12 1/2 per cent. against the United States. This exchange is a tax on the consumer, paid not to the government, but to foreigners—meantime its effect is to benefit our manufacturers, and it is owing to it in a good degree that they have succeeded better of late.—This exchange tax is paid without a murmur by many who would grudge half the amount if levied for the benefit of our manufacturers. There are but two ways by which this rate of exchange can be reduced, the one by lessening the imports, and consequently the revenue. The other by finding a more valuable market for our exports, an event not to be expected without a turmoil in Europe intervenes—as the vendible stocks and gold in the American market decrease, the mercantile operations of the union must be the more rigidly subjected to this tax.—As the executive have recommended it, the tariff will probably undergo a revision, with a single eye however to revenue—a paramount consideration. It is possible, however, that some of the branches of manufactures may derive consequential advantage—be that as it may, the steady progress of that interest (without a change in Europe) cannot conveniently be arrested, and circumstances not subject to human control, will maugre all opposition, make us at no remote period a manufacturing people to a considerable extent. The discerning politician is aware of this, and it is curious to observe how some in authority, and others without it, are gradually accommodating their tone to the change, and preparing to come in for a share of the credit which will attach to it. Under any view of the subject, therefore, all estimates in relation to the receipts from import and tonnage, must be exceedingly liable to error—so uncertain and precarious must the result and support of a system be which is liable to interruption and fluctuation from unforeseen causes."

MARRIED.

At Roadstown, on Thursday evening, the 12th inst. by the Rev. Henry Smalley, Mr. David Veal, to Miss Nancy Mulford. How sweet to snatch her not unwilling hand, And, all delighted, on her charms to gaze, While mixed with many a kiss they fondly plann'd

The pleasing prospect of connubial days. On the 11th ult. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. Elnathan W. Davis, to Miss Ruth Thibault, both of Stock Creek.

Blest are that pair—supremely blest, Who learn each others' peace to prize; Blest in that sunshine of the breast, Which Heaven to madd'ning clouds denies.

DIED.

On the 18th inst. Mrs. Clarissa White, daughter of David Davis, of Hopewell. Eternity depends on every moment.

In Clarence, N. Y. on the 4th inst. the hon. Archibald L. Clarke, aged 43.

Cumberland Orphans' Court.

SPECIAL TERM, Dec. 14, 1821.

Ellis Ayres, Administrator of Wells Thomas, deceased, having exhibited to this Court duly attested, an account by which it appears that the personal estate of said deceased, is insufficient to pay the just debts and expenses, and setting forth that said deceased died seized of real estate in fee simple, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, and praying the aid of the Court in the premises.

It is therefore ordered, that all persons interested in the lands tenements and real estate of said deceased, do appear before the Judges of the Orphans' Court, at Bridgeton, on Monday of February Term next, and shew cause, if any they have, why the whole of the real estate of said deceased, situate in the county of Cumberland aforesaid, should not be sold to satisfy the debts and expenses which remain unpaid. By the Court.

T. ELMER, Clerk.

Dec. 24—6t

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Land of John Bennet, which was to have been sold this day, is adjourned to Monday, the 31st day of this instant, at the Inn of Mason Mulford, in Roadstown, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon. To be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Dec. 18—24

Adjourned Sheriff's Sale.

The Lands of Daniel B. 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 Bridgeton, between 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day—to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff. December 3d, 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—4tq

FOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE,
THE ECLECTIC REPERTORY,
FOR THE YEAR 1821.

ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine,

From No. 1 to No. 11.

Subscriptions received for the above works at this office. Dec. 10

To Country Merchants and others.

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

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

Also, on Hand,
Velvets and Cords,
White and brown Fish Linens,
4 and 5-4 Cambic Muslins,
Do. do. Book Do.
Shawls and Madras Hdk's,
Italian Sewing Silks,
Russia Sheetings—Porter Sheetings,
Colored Cambrics—Tapes, Threads, Bob-
bins, Pins, &c. &c.

And on Consignment,
Domestic Plaids, Stripes and Chambrays,
Brown Shirtings and Sheetings,
Bleached Do. do.
Mott's Floss Knitting and Sewing Cotton,
An assortment of Waltham Cottons, brown
and bleached,
Millinets, Cotton Yarn, &c.
The above, together with other articles
usually kept in country stores, will be dis-
posed of on the lowest terms, by
ISAAC LAWRENCE,
Nov. 26—41q No. 103, Market st.

The Half-Price Book-store.

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

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

NO FICTION.

2 vols. in one—Price 50 cents in boards.
Complete sets of all the "Wareley or
Scotts Novels."

A fine edition of that beautiful collection
of Poetry,

Original Poems for Infant Minds.
2 vols. in one—Price 37½ cents, neatly
bound.

A general assortment of Stationary.
Nov. 26—41q

DRY GOODS.

THE Subscriber informs his friends and
the public, that he has opened an ex-
tensive and general assortment of

DRY GOODS.

At No. 166, Market st. Philadelphia.

Where he keeps constantly on hand,
a fresh supply of Hirst's best Superfine
CLOTHS, which he is receiving per every
arrival from Liverpool and London, and
which he will dispose of at 5 per cent. on
the cost; for cash or acceptances.

WM. S. YOUNG,
Philad. Sept. 17—41

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

TRACTS OF LAND,

Belonging to the Estate of Joseph Tonkin,
deceased, situate in the township of Downe,
state of New Jersey.

No. 1. Is as valuable a Farm as any of its
size in the township. It is bounded by Mor-
ris 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
fence in small lots. The improvements are
a good Frame Dwelling-House, with an excel-
lent 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
safety; also, a variety of Fruit Trees. The
Farm is situated one mile from Buckshu-
tem, and on both sides of the road to Mor-
ristown.

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

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

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

Nov. 19—81

THE SUBSCRIBER

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

THOMAS LEE,
Port Elizabeth, July 23, 1821—41

CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware. REMOVAL.

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

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

R. Tyndale,
Philadelphia, Sept. 17—361q

Very Valuable Timber

FOR SALE.

THE Timber of a tract containing one
thousand acres, well covered with Oak
and Pine, suitable for sawing and cord wood,
situated in Cumberland county, Maurice Riv-
er township, and four miles from the land-
ing on Port Elizabeth. Any person wish-
ing to view the same, apply to HENRY
FEASTER, on the premises, and for terms
to MORRIS HALL, Eisenborough, Salem
county.

The above will be sold (altogether, or in
lots, to suit purchasers.
Nov. 19—61

NOTICE.

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

**JOSEPH BROWN,
DAVID ALLEN,**
Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821.

Oct. 1—11

FOR SALE,

THE TIMBER on about five hun-
dred acre Land, in the township of
Downe, generally known by the name
of the Bennett Property; distant from
one to two miles from Newport. En-
quire of

Wood & Bacon,
Greenwich, Smo. 8th, 1821.

Aug. 13—11

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 Hooper, deceased—David
Townsend, Adm'r. to the estate of Jo-
seph J. Hand, deceased—Swain Town-
send, Adm'r. to the estate of Richard
Townsend, deceased, that the credi-
tors 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 admin-
istrators giving notice of this order
by setting up copies hereof in five of
the most public places in the county of
Cape May, for the space of two months,
and also advertising the same for the
like space in the newspaper printed in
Bridgeton.

By the Court,
Jehu Townsend, Clk.

Nov. 12—8w

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

On application for the sale of real
estate, the said Adm'r. having exhib-
ited 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 deced-
ed 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 coun-
ty of Cape May, and praying the aid
of the Court in the premises. It is or-
dered, 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 afore-
said, 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 Or-
phans' Court of the county of Cape
May, will be set up at public vendue,
at the house of Esther Hand, innkeep-
er, on Saturday, the twenty-second
day of December next, between the
hours of twelve and five o'clock of
said day, part of a FARM, late the
property of Elizabeth Eldridge, de-
ceased. Also, a part of a tract of
WOODLAND, containing fifty-four
acres, the property of said deceased,
situate in the Middle Township of
Cape May aforesaid, one mile and a
half from the Court House. Any per-
son wishing further information, will
apply to the subscriber. Conditions
of sale will be made known, and at-
tendance given, by
SAMUEL ELDRIDGE,
Nov. 19—4w Administrator.

APPROVED FAMILY MEDICINES,

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

Prepared only by the sole Proprietor,

T. W. DYOTT, M. D.

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

AND FOR SALE AT PHILADELPHIA, ONLY,
AT THE PROPRIETORS' WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

DRUG AND FAMILY MEDICINE WARE-HOUSE,

Nos. 137 and 139,

North-East corner of Second and Race Streets,

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

DR. ROBERTSON'S

CELEBRATED

STOMACHIC ELIXIR OF HEALTH,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

WHICH has proved by thousands, who have experienced its beneficial effects, to be
the most valuable medicine ever offered to the public, for the cure of Coughs,
Colds, Consumption, the Hooping Cough, Asthma, pain in the breast, Cramp and Winds
in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head-ache, loss of appe-
tite, 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 re-
stored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonary complaints, or disorders of the Breast and Lungs, even
in the most advanced state, will find immediate relief.

Common Coughs and Colds, which are in general occasioned by obstructed perspiration,
will be found to yield to its benign influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoarseness, wheezing, shortness of breath,
and the hooping cough, it will give immediate relief.

DR. ROBERTSON'S

VEGETABLE NERVOUS CORDIAL,

Or, Nature's Grand Restorative,

Price One Dollar and Fifty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicine, for the speedy relief and
cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with inward weakness, depression of the spirits,
head-ache, tremor, faintness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleet, and various
complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth, and dissipated habits, residence in
warm climates, the immoderate use of tea, the unskillful or excessive use of Mercury, so
often destructive to the human frame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of
life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, &c. &c.

Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most
dangerous kind, and are so various that a volume would hardly suffice to complete a de-
scription of them. It befalls, with doleful influence, the whole nervous system, writhing
the heart with inexpressible anguish; and exciting the most dreadful suggestions of hor-
ror and despair. To this demon, have thousands fallen a sacrifice, in the dreadful trans-
ports of its rage.

The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulency, watchful-
ness, drowsiness after eating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, giddi-
ness, pains in the head, back and loins, hiccup, difficulty of respiration, and deglutition,
anxiety, dry cough, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite
service for purifying the bile, and curing those four disorders of the skin which com-
monly 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 medi-
cine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

Dr. Dyott's Anti-Bilious Pills.

WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FE-
VERS, &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 salu-
tary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce
the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious cholera, pleurisy, dysentery,
worms, bilious vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flatulency, epileptic fits,
hypochondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs,
asthma, straggling, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy,
surfeit, scorbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to
their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional ailment, or arising from in-
discreet intemperance.

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

And whenever there is a predisposition to receive disease from marsh effluvia, or from
a too copious use of ardent spirits, or from a vitiated state of the bile, these pills will as-
suredly 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 Gan-
grene) it will be advisable for the unfortunate sufferer to resort to the use of some gentle
purgative for a few days previous to using the plaster, and continue the same till a cure is
completed, which may be confidently expected in a reasonable time. No purgative more
proper than Dr. Dyott's well known Anti-Bilious Pills.

The Melangers of the Negroes, is ranked under the denomination of Ulcers; this val-
uable Plaster is also a certain cure for it, if the same treatment as above made, be observed.

Cancers, Erysipelas, Wens, Fistula, White Swelling, Sore Breasts, Felons, Whitlows,
and Boils, are removed and cured happily produced, by the use of this valuable Plaster.

It removes Abscesses and dissipates collected humors; it also cures Sprains, Bruises,
Anthrax, Scalds, Burns, and all Sores and wounds, tending to suppurate; it draws can-
cerized 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 sel-
dom fails to be completed; it is also successfully used for the cure of combs.

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 ar-
ising from green wounds, after they are suppurated, which it much aids. It is necessary it shou-
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 con-
stitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite; they ex-
pel 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 aro-
matic; 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
hog's bristles is not perhaps generally known,
or there would be more attention paid to
saving them.—A pound of clean white bri-
stles is worth from 60 to 75 cts. and dark
ones from 30 to 50, according to the length.
A person may, when hogs are killed, by us-
ing a horn or iron comb, cleanse as many
bristles as will enable them to save as ma-
ny 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 Jour-
nal, and Eastern Sentinel, will please to in-
sert the above advertisement six times in
their paper, and forward their bills to Mr.
Taylor.
Nov. 19—36t B. T.

Sheriff's Sale.

BY virtue of a writ of Execi Facias, to
me directed, will be exposed to sale,
at public vendue, on Tuesday, the 15th day
of January next, between the hours of 12
and 3 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,
in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel
of Smith Bowen, in Bridgeton,

A SMALL FARM,

Situate in the township of Hopewell, join-
ing land of Smith Bowen, Enos Bacon, and o-
thers, 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 Mul-
ford, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.
Nov. 19—36t

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 hun-
dred and fifty acres, more or less—together
with all the land of the defendant in the
county of Cumberland. Seized as the pro-
perty of Charles Ellis, and taken in execu-
tion 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 Downe—the first a Farm
House, joins land of Nathaniel Lore and o-
thers, 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—togeth-
er 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 de-
fendant. 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, join-
ing land of George Ott and Henry Ott and o-
thers, contains one hundred and fifty acres,
more or less. Together with all the land of
the defendant. Seized as the property of
Nathaniel Diment, and taken in execution at
the suit of James Diment, and to be sold by

WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.
Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

THE subscribers wish to employ a num-
ber of hands to cut cord wood, to whom
regular employment and generous wages
will be given.—Apply to
BRICK & LANE,
Port Elizabeth, Oct. 22, 1821—6t

TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE.

BY THE SUBSCRIBER

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of Di-
viding Creek. One House and Lot and
Store House near Dividing Creek, in the vil-
lage of Fort Henderson—A House and Lot
one mile from Dividing Creek, near Jester
Drugstore—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 per-
sons wishing to rent or purchase, will ap-
ply to

AULEY LORE,
Dividing Creek, Nov. 12—6t

FOR SALE.

ONE hundred GUM HUBBS, one thou-
sand STOKES, four thousand feet half
inch Poplar BOARDS, and some Fellow
PLANK, all seasoned, and fit for immediate
use. Enquire of

CORNELIUS AUSTIN,
Pittsburg, Salem co. Dec. 3—51q

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT I have applied to the Judges of the
Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and
for the county of Cumberland, at the No-
vember Term, and they have appointed Sa-
turday, the 12th day of January next, at the
Court House in Bridgeton, as the time and
place where they will attend, to hear what
can be alleged for or against my liberation
from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

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