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CONDITIONS.

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#### Selected Poetry.

#### From the Russian Anthology. The Rich and the Poor Man.

So goes the world—if wealthy, you may call This friend, that brothers friend and broth-

Though you are worthless-witless-never

You may have been a stable-boy-what then Tis wealth, good sir, makes honorable men You seek respect, no doubt, and you will find it.

But if you are poor, heaven help you! tho' your sire

Had royal blood within him, and though you Possess the intellect of angels too,

Tis all in vain - the world will ne'er inquire On such a score-Why should it take the pains?

Tis easier to weigh purses, sure, than brain Lonce sawa poor devil, keen and clever, Witty and wise: he paid a man a visit, And no one noticed him, and no one ever Gave him a welcome. "Strange," cried I "whence is it?"

He walked on this side, then on that, He tried to introduce a social chat; Now here, now there—in vain he tried; Some formally and freezingly replied,

And some ... Said by their silence—"Better stay at home."

A rich man burst the door,

As Croesus rich I'm sure, He could not pride himself upon his wit Nor wisdom-for he had not got a bit: He had what's better; he had wealth.

What a confusion! all stand up erect-These crowd around to ask him of his health; These bow in honest duty and respect;

And these arrange a sola or a chair, And these conduct him there. "Allow me, sir, the honor;" then a bow Down to the earth—Is't possible to show Meet gratitude for such kind condescension?

The poorman hung his head, And to himself he said,

This is indeed beyond my comprehension,

Then looking round, One triendly face he found,

And said-"Pray tell me, why is wealth pre-

To wisdom?"-"That's a silly question friend!"

Replied the other-"have you never heard,

A man may lend his store Of gold and silver ore,

But wisdem none can borrow, none can lend?"

#### Miscellaneous Selections.

And think not that, to accredit vir- of sinking under the treachery of their rue, I here affect to exaggerate the hit. false brethren, or the umbuscades of sery of worldly souls. I know that their enemies: the book of the law is the world seems to have its happiness; and that, amid all that whirlwind of cares, mutions, fears, and anxieties, a small number of fortunate individuals is seen, whose happiness is envied, and who seem, in appearance, to enjoy a smiling and tranquil lot. But investigate these vain outsides of happiness first disciples of the gospel should forget all the rage of persecution; and and gladness, and you will find real surrows, distracted hearts, and agitated consciences. Draw near to these men who, in your eyes, appear the happy of the earth, and you will be their tomb after death, as if to guaran-surprised to find them gloomy, anxious, tee to their ashes that immortality it and sinking under the weight of a fess that they are any thing but happy, and to all that the blaze of their fortune shines righteous. only at a distance, and appears wor-

can do without it, and serve God .-Some long for the opportunity of an honorable retreat; others are continu-ally proposing to themselves more orderly and more Christian manners .-All admit the happiness of the godly; all wish to become so; all bear testimony against themselves. They are the forced rather than the voluntary followers of pleasures. It is no longer inclination, it is habit, it is weakness which retains them in the shackles of the world and of sin. They feel this; they lament it; they acknowledge it; and they give way to the current of so wretched a lot. Deceitful world! ren-der happy, if in thy power, those who serve thee, and then will I forsake the law of the Lord to attach myself to the vanity of thy promises.

What invigorating refreshment, in effect, my brethren, to the mind of a believer, when, after quitting the vain conversations of the world, where the only subjects have been the exaltation of a family, the magnificence of a building, the individuals who act a brilliant part on the theatre of the universe, public calamities, the faults of those at the head of affairs, the events of war, and the errors with which the government is continually accused; lastly, where, earthly, they have spoken only of the earth; what a refreshment after quitting these, when, in or der to breathe a little from the latigue of these vain conversations, a believ-ing soul takes up the book of the law, and fluds every where milt; that it matters little to man to have gained the whole world, if he thereby lose his soul; that the most vaunted conquests shall sink into oblivion with the vanity of the conquerors; that the heavens and the earth shall pass away; that the kingdoms of the earth and all their clory shall waste away like a garment; but that God alone will endure forever, and, consequently, that to him alone we ought to attach ourselves! The foolish have repeated vain things of me, O my God! says then this soul with the prophet; but O how different from thy law!

And certainly, my brothren, what soothing promises in these holy books! What powerful inducements to virtue! What happy precautions against vice! What instructive events! What sublime ideas of the greatness of God, and of the wretchedness of man! What animated paintings of the de formity of sin, and the false happiness of sinners! We have no need of thine assistance, wrote Jonathan and all the Jewish people to the Spartans, for having the holy books in our hands to comfort us, we have no occasion for the aid men. And who, think you, my brethren, were these men who speak in this manner? They were the unfortuwandering in the mountains of Judea, despoiled of their property and for-tunes, driven from Jerusalem and the tempte where the abomination of idols had taken place of the worship of the holy God; and, scarcely emerged from o afflicting a situation, they are in need of nothing, for they have the holy books in their hands. And, in an exrequity so new, surrounded on all hands by nations of enemies, having either the ark of Israel or the holy tahernacle; their tears still flowing for the recent death of the invincible Judas, who was alike the safe-guard of the people and the terror of the uncir-Extracts from Massillon's Sermons, they themselves on the point every day alone sufficient to comfort and defend them; and they think themselves in a situation to disclaim that assistance which an ancient treaty and alliance entitled them to demand.

that unable to bring themselves to lose sight of that divine book during life, they should desire it to be enclosed in had always promised to them; and criminal conscience. Hear them in likewise, as it would appear, to pre-those serious and tranquil moments, sent it to Jesus Christ on the day of when the passions, more cooled, allow revelation, as the sacred claim by which some influence to reason; they all conand to all the promises made to the

Such are the consolations of believ only at a distance, and appears wor, they of envy only to those who know it ing souls upon the earth. How terrings. They confess that, amidst all ble then, my brethren, to live far from their pleasures and prosperity, they have never been able to taste any pure at war with one's self; destitute of and unadulterated joy; that the world; every real joy of the heart; without reliable searched into, is nothing, that

our desires; hated of God through the horrors of our conscience: deprived of the comforts of the sacrament, seeing our crimes permit us not to approach it; deprived of all consolation from the holy books, seeing we find in them only threatnings and anathemas; without the resource of prayer, seeing the practice of it is forbilden, or, at least, the habit of it lost by a life wholly dis solute. What then is the sinner but the outcast of heaven and of the earth?

#### From the Tales of Real Life. The Robber.

Family affairs oblige me to undertake a journey to the mountains region of Bohemia, and I arrived without the slightest accident at the estate of my uncle in that kingdom .-There I used generally to spend the evening in walking. In one of these perambulations night overtaking me in a wood berdering on my uncle's domain, and extending on the contrary side to a chain of mountains. My imagination was so occupied with the idea of my native land, and the dear objects I had left behind, that I won dered unconsciously from the path .-On awaking from this delicious dream, I found that I had totally lost my way; all my endeavours to regain the track were unavailing, and such was my sit-uation, when I heard a sudden rustling near me in thicket. On raising my eyes, a man stood by my side, and in quired whether I was going? I replied that I had lost my way, and at the same time mentioned the name of my uncle's mansion, requesting to conduct me by the nearest road to it. He paus ed for a few seconds and then answer possibly conduct you now; but if you will accept of a night's lodging in my house, follow me." I hesitated not a moment to accept this proposal. He walked along by my side in profound silence, answered none of my questions, appeared to be quite absorbed in thought At length he said; - You have not been long in this kingdom."—
"No," replied I, "but who made you acquainted with my situation?" "Yourself,2 I stood still, and looked at him with the utmost astonishment, "Myself," cried I, in amaze. "Yes, yourself, this wood is frequented by rob bers, and you seem not to be afraid." Why should I be afraid, I have nothing about me that can be of any value to robbers?" He now grasped my hand with eagerness. "Young man," said he, "you have nothing to fear; the robbers in this wood never commit mur-

Amidst this conversation we arrived at the door 'of a habitation concealed in a deep recess of the wood. My companion knocked three times; a rough voice cried from within-"Who is there?" "A son of night," was the

reply of my conductor.
The door opened; I saw myself, by the light of a lamp, in a spacious apart ment, painted black; the walls were decorated with arms; a few chairs and two tables, composed the whole of the furniture. One of them stood beneath a looking glass, was covered with a white cloth, and upon it lay a human

"Jacob," said my companion, to a man with a frightful physiognomy, make a fire in the chimney, and bring provisions for my guest."

now, for the first time, an opportunity of examining this extraordinary man. I must candidly confess that I never beheld a more perfect model of manly beauty, but never were the characters of the most profound sorrow and affliction so legibly inscribed on any brow.

No sooner did our conversation commence, than esteem and astonishment took possession of my soul. Meanwhile a clock that stood in the next room struck twelve, and at the same time I heard the report of a gun from without. I started, "That is the sig-nal for dinner," said my host; "we turn day into night, and night into only because my progressive elevation day. You will sit down with the re-fuse of mankind, with a band of robbers, but you have nothing to fear. At brilliant prospects, I arrogant boy, imthe table of kings you may often eat agined that I could read the book of fu with greater villains, and the rights of turity, forgetful that the wisest of men hospitality are with us sacred and incannot predict with certainty the coriolable. He took me by the hand; a vents of the next minute. I saw a
table was spread beneath a moss grey
oak in the front of the hut. I seated
myself beside my host; eighteen other
passion, which has precipitated many myself beside my host; eighteen other persons partook of the simple repast, an useful statesment, many a valliant seasoned only by the leader. All fiswarrior, from the pionacle of glory, tened attentively to him; there was took entire possession of my beart. nothing that could be construed into At first Lemployed every possible ex and unadditerated joy; that the world, every real joy of the mear; without respect to subdue her virtue; she respect to subdue her virtue; she

The repast being finished, I return imployed his consent to our application. d with my former companion alone to the apartment we had, quitted. Our now said bore the character of gloomy misanthrophy. I was struck with the unusual colour of this room, and at length asked: "Why did you chuse black? that color makes one sad, and it is our duly to be cheerful." "You stranger. You look at these walis; their black color excites your surprise. It is the color of my fate, and -Oh! that it were also the color of my heart."
"An extraordinary wish!" "It only appears so to you. With a black heart. I had perhaps been happy, now I am wretched, inexpressible wretched! All my riches consist in yonder skull (at the same time pointing to it with a ter-rific look and distorted features. It is my all," continued he; "when in the hours of serious mediation I stand betore it, and the thought that I too shall cease to exist arises in my soul, then alone am I rich, richer than your princes, or the greatest of fortune's favour ites. They lose, I gain; to them death is terible, to me it is a blessing. Oh, there are moments in which it would be happiness to be deprived of reason. a fearful truth which in the days of The clock now struck two. My host shuddered. "Already too late?" said he, and added in a milder tone:—"Par don me, stranger, for having so long deprived you of your rest; in that room my bed is prepared for you; sleep and be not afficial? I condigily grasped his right hand. "You have told me too much," said I; "you have excited my curiosity; may I intreat you to commu nicate to me your history."

"My history," replied he, with a ghastly smile, "would not full you to pleasing dreams it would make the hair of your head stand on end, it would cause you to repeat your request, and never will I violate the rights of hospitality. I wish my guests to sleep in peace beneath my roof. -But to morrow, before you depart, you shall here the history of my life-short, but not agreeable as a moment of pleas

I went and threw myself upon the bed, but was unable to sleep. From time to time I heard a noise in the hut, and then again profound silence. At last the clock struck five; I could re strain myself no longer, sprung up from the bed, and opened the door of the chamber: My host was still seated before the chimney, with his eyes fix ed on the extinguished ashes. "You have not slept," said he. "Is this dwelling doomed to chase sleep from every eye?" He then made me sit down beside him, and a simple rustic break-last soon made its appearance. Our conversation was of considerable length. It was about seven o'clock when I prepared to depart; for I would not for the wealth of both the Indies have reminded him of a promise which seemed to give him so much pain.—
"Then you are going," said he. "I
must," replied I; "at home all my friends will be under apprehension on my account." "You are right; for they know that this is the retreat of In a few moments a fire blazed on then ordered a couple of horses to be

> gave you, and you shall know the history of my life. I am the only son of a man of high rank in this kingdom; my lather, who was very rich expended large sums on my education, and I flat ter inyself they were not thrown away. I shall pass over the early years of my life, which cannot have any interest for you, and shall begin my narrative with my leaving the academy. On my return I received promotion, and in a few years had the fairest prospects of being called to conduct the helm of the state. Insatiable pride swayed the bosom of my father; he loved me was flattering to that passion. Such was my situation; surrounded with

·Are you mad?' thundered he, spuining me from him: 'a brat from the scum of conversation was renewed, but not the people, my daughter in law rather with the same vivacity. My host had could I see you and her at the gallows become more grave, and all that he to an at the alter? What room had I now for hope? Half a year passed, away; I saw her seldein, but my passion daily increased in violence. In more tranquil hours I certainly advanced every possible objection that could be made against such an union; but what are right it you speak of yourself, but influence had cold reason over a heart as for me, I know joy only by name; replete with growing passions? Vantome that sensation has long been a quished at length in this conflict. Effect. quished at length in this conflict, I fled. with her to one of the remotest provinces of the kingdom, where the hand of the priest united us. With the little money I had taken with me I had pur chased a small farm. Here Rosalia and myself lived by the labour of our hands. These, these were the halcyon days of my life! Beneath the lowly roof of my cottage, I enjoyed greater happiness than the prince with his diadem or the hero crowned with laurels. But let us hasten over these scenes. At the expiration of a year I pressed a pledge of our love to my bosom, and for two blissful years, continued to taste the delights of conjugal and paternal love, out of the cup of human felicity. One evening on my return from the chace, I tound my father at home with my wife. This spectacle excited seesa-tions which it is impossible to express. Rosalia, penetrated with gratitude, was embracing his knees, my little boy was bathing his hand with tears of in-fantine love. Joy threw me senseless on his bosom, for his consent was alone wanting to complete the measure of my happiness. In a word, it was the great, est festival that blial love and grati-tude ever-celebrated. But pardunme, stranger, I scarcely know how to pro ceed. In three days my wife and child died of poison given them by my father —and on the fourth died that father by the dagger of his son! Adien stran-

> He pressed my hand at parting: the copious tears trickled from his large copious tears trickled from his large blue eyes, and attested the truth of his narrative. "Adieu! that was the scull of my wife." I departed at the door I stopped, and once more turned towards him. "Will you never return to the society of men?"—"Never all that could inpart felicity is consigned to the grave; and besides, I am more serviceable here than I should be a-mong you, I am the cantain of a band of mong you, I am the captain of a band of robbers; now they only venture to plunder, whereas were it not for me they would assuredly marder too??

I left him and accompanied by his servant, arrived at the skirt of the wood, whence I easily found my way back to the mansion of my uncle.

Most certainly there are men guilty of the greatest crimes, who are proudly condemned by the multitude, but who, were we acquainted with their history would not only be found deserving of indulgence but perhaps of esteem.

#### Capt. Shain's Narrative.

Sunday, 25th day of November, commenced with hazy weather, wind from the northward and eastward; at 9 A. M. commenced taking in fruit; at 12, got in 16,300 oranges and 6 bbls of limes; at 1 P. M. 4 soldiers came on board and asked permission of Mr. Joynes to light their segar, which he granted. They began to converse with robbers: but wait a few moments:" He one of the men in Spanish, and after conversing some time, one of the solcouncised; having seen their wives and the hearth; he took me by the hand, and saddled, and led me back to my seat. diers told him he was a Spaniard, and children murdered before their eyes; we seated ourselves before it. I had 'Young man," said he in a grave and that he would have him put on board of "Young man," said he in a grave and that he would have him put on board of solemn tone, "I will keep the promise I a Spanish guard ship—Mr. Joynes told him no-that he was an American, and that they had no business with him, to go on shore; they refused to go, and drew their swords. Mr. Joynes drew his sword and forced them on shore in about 5 minutes. Afterwards 4 more soldiers came and requested fire; Mr. Joynes refused them admittance on board, Capt. Shain came on deck and likewise refused giving them fire, they persisted and tried to force their way on board. Capt. Shain and Mr. Joynes drew their cutlasses and presented their pistols, and compelled them to go on shore. In about 10 minutes a guard with an officer came down to the wharf and asked for capt. Shain and Mr. Joynes. They demanded what they wanted; they said they wanted the captain and Mr. Joynes to come on shore, to put them in prison; they refused coming on shore, and stated to the officer that they had not been guilty of any offence, and that they would not permit themselves to be taken to prison.

The guard seeing they could not get the Captain or Mr. Joynes out of the vessel, they departed In the mean time, the consignes came on board and informed capt. Shark, that by what be could understand it was the intention of the mot to board the vessel; mur. 4 and that we had better haul off from the whart. Captain Shain and Mr. Joynes immediately made the attempt as soon as the mob, saw they were about missing their prey, they began to cut away the rigging, and holding on to ting out. The mob was composed of about 300 rullians, which made the attempt to board on the flying jib-boom and in boats and some times got possession of the forecastle.

Mr. Watson, the second mate, being the first they came at, when they got on board they cut him down with the cook's ax, and he has died since with his wounds. Capt. Sham and Mr. Joynes were then left by themselves to either stand and fight 3 or 400 ruffiaus ur stand and be killed—they chused the former and prepared them elves accordingly. The mob rushed aft, but was repulsed the one engaged Capt-Shain and another Mr. Joynes and Capt. Shain told them to go on shore again or they would dire, but they still pressed on with swords, knives and sticks, and to protect their own lives Mr. Joynes and Capt Shain were obli-

As captain Shain fired, he fell by a would he received in his breast with a cutlass. Mr. Joynes turned about to get another pistol, and in the act of get ing it was knocked down and thrown overboard, but still having strength to swim endeavoied to get a way from the schr .- but the mob got long spars and tried to kill him in the water, but Mr. Joynes being a good swimmer lie dived under the water and got out of their reach. The boats in the mean time put off from the shore wiffs the intention of killing him, and endeavoured to do so with their pars, and knives, and he was under the necessi y of diving under one of the boats, but fortunately came up along side one of the goards, boats, which a gentle man by the name of Smith brought to his assistance. The mob by this time half complete possession of the schoon. er; and after stabuing and cutting capt. Shain in the most shocking manner, plundered the schr. of every thing they could get their hands on. They robbed capt. Shain and Mr. Joyne's chest of all that was in them. The guard boat which took Mr. Joynes up, carried him before the Governor, and t ence he was carried to the Guartella St. Felmo, and kept there seven days, in close confinement. On the 7th day Mr. Juynes was liberated upon giving very high bail. Capt. Shain was ta-ken to an American boarding house, as his wounds were so had that they could not, upon any pretence whatever, confine him in prison.

The second mate was carried to the Spanish Hospital, and was kept there seven days without having his wounds dressed, and in consequence of bad treatment he died on the 8th of Decem bec. All the loreigners of all nations except the Spaniards, were at his funoral, amounting to upwards of 500.

When Mr. Joynes was released from prison, capt. Shain and the Consignee appointed him as master of the schooner, with instructions to proceed immediately to Philadelphia; but after getting the schooner ready for sea and about to sail; the Spanish government gave the Moro Gastle orders not to let the schooner proceed to sea, if any of the officers or crew that came out in ber was on board. Mr. Joynes remonstrated with the Governor about such unjust proceedings, and was altswered that he must not depart the place till such times as the whole at fair was settled.

It appears by the public prints that Captain Shain is on his way to Washington, to lay his complaint before government. - Editor.

## Congressional.

EXTRACTS OF LETTERS TO THE EDITORS,

"Washington, Jan. 5, 1822.

"On motion of Dr. Darlington, a upon the Secretary of the Treasury for minute information in regard to the fines imposed on the militia of Pennsylvania, for nen-performance of min tary daty in the late war with Great Britain.

"From the terms of the resolve, it is inferred that a portion of the fines collected, have never been paid into the Treasury of the United Statesand the enquiry in substance is, where lies the fault; and what legal measures have been taken to enforce such pay ment. The names of the delinquents and their sureties are required.

"On motion of Mr. Cambreleng, it

"Resolved, That the committee on

"Resolved, That the committee on the judiciary be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing by law for the punishment of murder, robbery, or any other crime, which, if committed within, the body of a county, would, by the laws of the U. States, Like many younger and less experien ported it to be, for the service of 1822; be punishable with death, when the same shall be committed on board of the ships of war of the United States, while lying within any river, basin, or bay, within the jurisdictional limits of any particular state.

#### Columbia River.

"In obedience to a resolution of the House of Representatives, the Secretary of the Navy has sent in an estimate of the additional expense of ex amining the different harbors belonging to the U. States in the Pacific Ocean and transporting 150 ton weight of artillery to the Columbia river. He is of opinion it will amount to \$25,000. The communication has been referred to the committee raised on that sub-

Harhor of New-York. "A hill authorizing the President to

reconvey to the corporation of the city of New-York a tract of land, on and near the battery, either with or without the works erected thereon, has been the subject of a spiri ed debate. It was proposed by Mr. Ross to amend the bill, so as to authorize the convey ance of the soil only-reserving the works consisting of a large circular wall of hewn stone to be sold for the benefit of the United States. The result has been a re-commitment of the bill on its Sdireading, with an understanding that such amendment be made. Mr. Colden appeared much interested for the bill, and furnished statements to prove that this fortification (Castle Clinton) could no longer be of any ser vice, as a mean of defence for the city that it was erected on an artificial is land, composed of cobble stones, which were not sufficiently firm to hear the concussion produced by the discharge of heavy ordnance, that some of the guard houses on the battery were converted into ouisances, and that it was no longer used for the original purpose; by the terms of the conveyance to the United States, the corporation had a legal right to re-enter, &c. Dr. Eustis, who reported the bill, and consented that the property should be re-conveyed, nevertheless controverted some of the facts, as well as opinions, advanced by Mr. C. Notwithstanding the strong defences erected at the outer, he was inclined to doubt the propriety of giving up those of older date, which formed so powerful a protection to the inner harbor, on account of the destructive cross fire which they were capable of directing on vessels approaching the city. Should the more remote hatteries be silenced (which he acknowledged was not very probable) the security of the city must depend upon those under consideration. As however the city of New-York had desired it, for the sake of accommodation he had yielded. With respect to and to cover certain deficiencies in the insufficiency of a foundation composed of cobble stones, he was at issue tion for the last two days. This bill with the gentleman. The injury sus- proposes an advance for the current tained by Castle Clinton was not ow- year on account of the quarter-masing to the cause to which it had been ter's department of \$100,000, for the ascribed, it was an accident to which pay department, 800,000 dollars, and tion of a similar character. Respect- ses of the Indian department, has been ing the charge of whiskey being sold the bone of controversy, in the course at a guard-house on the battery, he did of which it came out, upon the ways not see why a city which, as he was in- and means being pressed as to the neformed, tolerated 2,500 taverns and cessity of now making so large an apwhiskey-shops, need be so sensitive propriation for this branch of the serrespecting this one-although he ad vice, that 70,000 dollars of the sum mitted that if it was used for such a was really to cover a deficit already ex-

purpose it was improper. "Dr. E. repelled the suggestion made bill, and the remarks of Gen. Smith, by Mc. Colden, of illiberality on the the organ of that committee, the conthe judiciary be instructed to impure had been generous in her cessions of strong objections had been mainlested bie. thenticated copies of all official docu- highest interest. Fort Diamond was long with a grant to cover a deficiency

worsted in the debate. He appears to the blame of this apparently disingenue the table. in Congress has been inauspicious. ced legislators, whom it has been my quainted with his subject. Affairs in Florida.

tion to recent transactions in Florida, probrious epithets, as if the transactions were unequivocally as indefensible as he evidently was disposed to re- probation at what it was considered present them. He appeared to take as Florida were vested with all the rights operating to the distituantage of Mr. claimed having formed any decisive of on account of the importance the subtially of it. He was not particularly helened to this distinguished states

nake the enquiry. "Messrs. Smith; of Md. Baldwin, Wright, Sawyer, and Rankin, assigned the reasons which induced them to opresigned his commission as governor, ed it-an opinion, by the bye, which they by no means entertained. It was a business very properly, if not exclusively helonging to the executive. The House had been declared the grand inquest of the nation, but in this case there was no complaint-no testimony. Messrs. Archer, Floyd, Edwards, of N. C. and Montgomery, were in favor of the enquiry for the reasons already stated. Mr. A. particularly did not fall much short of the mover in the severity of his remarks. In the course of the debate, Mr. Cannon endeavored to have the resolution so modified as to throw out the enquiry relative to the collision between the Governor and Judge, but his motion was negatived.

Appropriations.

"A bill from the committee of ways and means, making partial appropriations for the service of the year 1822, 1821, has been held under considera-

be a man of respectable capacity and our proceeding upon the Secretary at the sum required was as the bill purarrearages. This second letter was in vent smuggling and piracy. possession of the committee before the "The resolutions submitted some debate commenced, so that whether committee on revolutionary pensions, time since by Mr. Whitman, in relatible circumstance on the part of the Secretary originated in inadvertance, expediency of lessening the monthly were taken up on the 2d inst. and after or any other motive, the committee grant to pensioners under the law of a day's nebate, agreed to. There were at linst seemed not indisposed to several speakers-Mr. Whitman wish-give currency to it. After this coned information for the purpose of as lession, the debate assumed a differcertaining whether the facts of the ent aspect, free, animadversions on for support. case corresponded with the newspaper the conduct of the Secretary, who representations. Although he wished had been limited by the appropriation have been discharged from further cono be considered as speaking hypothet- of the last session to 100,000 dollars, sidering the resolution of Dr. Moore, ically, yet he was as liberal of his op- had nevertheless expended 170,000 dollars, were indulged; accompanied laid on the table-asleep. with expressions of alarm and disaphad become a habit with the executive granted, what I presume cannot be government of transcending appromaintained, that the inhabitants of printions. The debate was evidently of citizens of the United States, of Calhovn, if not of the committee of course including the benefit of the writ ways and means, when his friend, Mr. of habeas corpus. Mr. Randolph took Loundes took the floor. Uncommon a conspicuous part in the debate, dis- attention was directed to him, pactly pinion on the merits of the case, he ject had assumed, or partly because 80 felt himself capable of judging impart or 90 new members had never before solicitous about it any way, but as the man. He admitted the deficit, but inquestion had been stirped; he thought sisted that nothing less could have been the Hanse could now do notless than expected. It was in a great measure, if not wholly unavoidable. Congress for some years previous to 1821, had annually appropriated 200,000 dollars, the estimates and arrangements of the pose the resolution. Gen. Jackson had Secretary at War were predicated up on a continuance of what he had reaand could not be arraigned for trial son to expect was thereafter to be the The most that could be done, would be regular allowance—it was not till two to pass a vote of disapprobation; an months of the year had passed away, object not worth the time that would that Congress determined to reduce it. be consumed in the process, even should That the widely extended intercourse, the House be of opinion that he merit and very remote situation of the trading factories, &c. rendered it impossireduce the expences under this head, that he had not yet succeeded. Every duction of expenditure in any depart cit account of the expenditure. ment of the government could not be "Mr. Farrely thought the whole sum realized to its fall extent, the year it asked for ought to be granted. He detailed statement of the last years great confidence in the present head of expenditure, which some gentlemen the war department, and considered

for it. "Thus ended this day's proceedings. F. is a sensible and fluent frishingness The committee have leave to sit again, "Mr. Hill, thought more time was If the item should be stricken out of likely to be employed on the subject this bill as proposed, the deficiency than the value of the sum in dispute. will no doubt be covered in some way. much reliance is placed, was erected items but little objection has been discriminate opposition, and suffer tage to the nation.

please) always will exist-and it is not with the prerogative of originating mo-

submitted a resolution directing the exhibited. ments which may be required as evi- not yet in a condition to receive its keepresents the

"On motion of Mr. Whitman, it were complete, it would surely be time mittee, that such was the true charactional armory, to be loc. .. enough to pass the bill, &c. Upon the ter of the proposed appropriation, and on the western waters. On motion of whole, Mr. Colden was evidently an attempt was made by him to fasten Mr. Cocke, it for the present lies on

On motion of Mr. Whitman, the intelligence, but as the National Advo- War, who had, in his first letter to the naval committee have been directed to cate truly observes, his commencement chairman, given him to understand that enquire into the expediency of authorizing the building and equipment of an additional number of small vessels of nothing having been intimated about war of not more than 12 guns, for the lot to notice, he seems disposed to in- arrearages. A subsequent letter, how- purpose of protecting the commerce of dulge a fault finding temper without ever, in answer to more explicit en the United States in the West India having made himself sufficiently fac- quiries, acknowledged the existence of seas and Gulf of Mexico, and to pre-

"On motion of Mr. Gushman, the have been directed to enquire into the 1818, with a view of extending the benefit of it to those not absolutely dependent lon public or private charity

"The committee on the judiciary to prevent dueiling, and it has been

Manufactures.

"Mr. Baldwin, from the committee on manutactures, to whom was referred that part of the President's message which relates to manufacture and me promotion of the national industry; has reported a resolution, "That it is inexpedient at this time to legislate on the subject."-It was ordered to lie on the table. Such a report was anticipated as soon as the committee was annonneed. They were divided 4 to 3; the balance against the interest they, were appointed to protect and nourish;

Sularies, Compensation, &c. "In the Senate, Mr. Knight, of R. Island, has submitted the following resolution:

"fresolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of reducing the compensation of members of Congress, and all other officers in each of the executive departs ments, and post\_office establishment, with leave to report by bill or otherwise."

"January 7.

"The bill making partial appropriations, &c. being again under consideration in committee of the whole, Mr. ble for him suddenly to check the rate Jones, of Tennessee, moved to little of expenditure, that he had labored to blank for the Indian department (the vote to fill it with \$100,000 having to something like definiteness, but that been quashed by the re-commitment of so multiplied and various were the con of the bill) with \$50,000, thus refuingencies to which it was incident, sing the \$70,900 to cover the delicit as he thought ought to be withheld until hody knew that the advantage of a re- the Secretary furnished a more expli-

was ordered. It required time to make was convinced the Secretary at War. the accommodation. It was in vain to could not in the absence of returns for expect, during the present session, a uish the report asked for. He had seemed so anxious to obtain, as it would that the dignity, and in some sort the not be possible to receive the distant faith of the government and the tranretorns of the last quarter in season quillity of the frontier, required that it should be passed without delay. Mir.

"Mr. Mallary said the sum of 70 or There appears to be in the present 100,000 dollars was nothing to him, Congress a strong phalanx, disposed to compared with the principle with which a rigid scratiny of the expenditures of he considered it involved. He proresolution has been adopted, calling all mason work-was hable, where there to cover a deficit in the appropriation the government in all its branches. If ceeded considerably at large, animal was a possibility of any part of it set for the pay of revenue pensions for the they do not lessen their respectability, verting freely on the habit which was tling. Fort Diamond, on which so year 1821, 451 866 dollars. To these by ill advised, inconsiderate, and in too often indulged by officers of the executive government transcending apin agreement with an original plan of made. The other item, proposing their vigilance to degenerate into quer- propriations, &c. He insisted that the he Baron Steuben, and had a founda- 100,000 dollars for the current expensions, they will be of great advan- least the Secretary at War ought to have done in this case was to have "Mr. Randolph has the power (if made a full and frank disclosure of the his disposition will allow) to render case. If he should be convinced that himself again the lavorite of one party | the expenditure was absolutely necess and the fear of the other-for not with sary in furtherance of the interest of standing the ancient landmarks of dis- the government, he might be induced tinction are broken down in a great to cover if—but as at present advised, measure, parties still exist, and in a he could not. He thought it was quite isting, although from the terms of the free government (or despotic if you time for the House who were vested probable that we shall have less of it ney bills-to take care of its dignity, part of the United States, in regard to trary impression was natural. At the soon, than has been experienced for and constitutional rights. He was not this business. New-York, it was true, close of the first day's debate, so the last lew years-perhaps not desi- willing to grant any officer, executivethe judiciary be instructed to inquire bad been generous in ner cossions or strong objections not peet mannested of the purposes of de to a large appropriation in advance; "Mr. J. T. Johnson, of Ky. brother Let an account current, as far at least of the revenue to furnish at least of the revenue to furnish at fence, in which however she had the that it was evidently easier to get it of Col. Johnson, of the Senate, has as returns had been received, be set

dence in any court of law or equity. armament; and when the outer works disclosed by the chairmen of the coin: expediency of establishing an addit district in which Mr. Calhoun former-

senied as a young man of fine talents, fullowed in a speech in which he took generally the same ground of Mr. Lown e on Friday last. THe was bold and nervous in his language and mannerintulged however in an excess of ac m and a sarcastic temper, which vehed, ate terminates, Mr. M.D. nill' probably have his measure retorted on im with interest.

100 motion of Mr. A. Smyth, the ministee rose, reported progress, ghid and obtained leave to sit again?

## THE WEIG.

#### BRIDGETON,

MONDAY. JANUARY 14, 1892.

On Thursday evening next a Sing-House in this town, by the Rev. Mr. kendall. Those desirous of making listuselves acquainted with the rudi Sals of sacred music, are invited to atiend.

## AGRICULTURAL.

myllat makes a plenteous harvest, when to

turn The fautful soil, and when to saw the corn The cure of sheeps of oxen and of kines The birth and genius of the fragal bee

The remarks made by our corres jourlent "Agricola." in number 53. of le Whig, on the preparation of mapires, and their application to lauds. cen to require a few additional observarious on some particular points which it may be interesting to our readeis to become acquainted with. -

Before the farmer commences the mich one kindrof soil will waterially figure another. He ought also to dis-gipmmate between the quality of the pagures which he has prepared for his lands, as well as the nature of the lands to which they are to be applied. Some soils are naturally good, but have ben rendered barren by constant labor, without any means used to resuschate them. Such lands require only good coat of manure. Other soils, agoin, are not naturally good, but may, by proper management, be made both lively and fertile. I hese, hesides the introduction of manures from the barn jank should receive some stimulating application to give their vigor and produce an action in the soil which a double portion of the richest manures would not otherwise effect - for many sals want st mulus to excite, as well as nourishment to support them; and coll some farmers, from the want of this knowledge, think their lands barren, which, with a little stimulating ment as true. minure, would be exceedingly produc-

To collect manures is looked upon by some as laborious and expensive: by others, with the means which they his ess, as impracticable, but by the idiustrious and practical larmer as casy cheap and convenient. As soon as lis larmer has bauled out all his ma iges he should begin, as "Agricola" (Lyans him, to collect more. These premulations are encreased or dimiinsteal according to the manner in the prisoner at the bar was the man—the also said that if he were to say atther teaps he should say he was not the prisoner at the bar was the man—the also said that if he were to say he should say he was not the says he should say he was not His system (and a wise one it is) of the man. foldering the cattle all the year Jimmigh, he can not, only collect a vast manuffy of manuce more than he otherwise would, but likewise keep his cat This would, but have very user the limbetter order; and at less expense than by the common ninde of letting than roun the woulds and fields in quest of food. This idea may startle some, but observation and experience has demonstrated the fact, and the Practice is every year getting more inand have tested its excellence:

Modern experiments have proved that cattle are easily fed through the summer, and that Every farmer, whether he has meadows from which to procure hay, or otherwise, may raise an abundance of the best and cheapes food for them. Where hay is in great abundance, the necessity of other means is osviated, but where it is not tube had, a means or course of prohow proceed to shew what those means

In some sections of this district mealines are either scarce, or not good: The farmer has in this case to seek the most convenient substitute. The prin cipal of these are, clover; particular

resided, and who had been repre- duce more in quantity than almost any fin the discharge of his important duty thing we plant or sow, and is one of as a public prosecutor, the best loods that horses, cows, sheep, His bonor the Judge, charged the or hogs can be supplied with, and mil- jury in his usual lucid and dignified or hogs can be supplied with, and mil-let. To prevent mistake, I will here observe, that, in recommending these,

I do not mean to say one of the above may he considered exclusively sufficient for the purposes of feeding cattle all the year through, though some of by indeed can venture on here them may. They are all aids to each that the greatest bazard. Before other and as each may require a soil of state terminates. Mr. M.D. all suited to its nature, every farm may therefore produce either all or the great-

er part of them.

to offering these remarks, the reader may suppose that we have lost sight subject with which we commenced, but as we cannot embrace all we design at this time, we intend continuing our observations until we shall save taken a more particular survey of feeding Cattle, and the mode of obtaining food for them. This will nato collect manure, and will shew at unce the ease with which lands may be fertilized at the least expense, cattle raised in the greatest abundance, labor abridged with most convenience, and the farmer enriched with least exertions.

PORT OF BRIDGETON.

Arrived, on the 11th inst. the sloop James and David, capt. Morris, in 9 itays from Bermuda, with specie, &c. to James & David Compton, owners. Capt. Morris reports he had a rough passage in, the weather being very cold, and that the markets at Bernuda for American produce were dull.

#### LAW INTELLIGENCE.

Communicated for the Washington Whig.

The State Indict. for Forgery James Moore.

The trial of James Moore, of Downe township, in this county, on an indictment for forgary found by the grand gasider attentively what kind of lands Jury, during the late string of the Oy-Blas on which to distribute them; for er and Terminer in this place, came different kinds of soil require different ou before the honorable Gabriel H. folger of tillage as well as descriptions Ford. Esq. third Justice of the Sa-Emanute. Tipleed that which would preme Court, together with the Judges of the Pleas.

The nature of the offence, joined with the noverty of the circumstances attending the transaction, attracted ge-

The ir dictment contained four counts. 1. That the said defendant on the 10th day of March, eighteen hundred and twenty one, was guilty of forgros a certain promissory note for sixty-seven dollars, purporting to be drawn on Powell Garrison in favor of one David Blizard.

2. That the defendant was guilty of uttering and publishing the said forged noie as true.

3. That on the 16th June, 1821, he the said James Moore, styling himself David Blizard, assigned the said promissory note to Thomas R. and Charles Sheppard, and warranted the recovery of the money.

4. That the said defendant uttered and published the said forged assign-

It appeared in evidence by Thomas Resheppard, a witness on behalf of the state, that a person of respectable appearance came to the store of the affirmant on the 16th June, 1821; and bought a quantity of goods, for which he offered the said note in payment, and assigned it in the presence of Dr Wm. B. Ewing, who was called as a witness to the assignment. He said he noticed the man particularly at the time, bar could not undertake to say

Wm. B. Ewing, upon sworn, stated that at the time the note was assigned, he was in the store of the Messrs. Sheppards, and saw a stranger there dealing, that he bought a quantity of goods, and signed his name as David Blizard to the assignment of the note in question, that he withessed the assignment, and believed the accused to be the man.

When interrogated as to his belief, he replied that it amounted to a conviction in his own mind that he was the man.

The testimony of witnesses on the part of the defendant, was offered with a view to make out an alibi, and this general character; and they all concurred in saying that he was reputed to be an honest industrious man.

The evidence being closed, Lucius Q. C. Elmer, Esq. who was assigned as consul for the prisoner, addressed cerding may soon he resorted to that the jury in a concise and luminous will remove every difficulty. We shall manner. He remarked that the great how proceed to shew what those means questions for their consideration were; whether the note in question was a forgery? and whether the prisoner was guilty of the crime charged in the in-dictment? That the deliberate manner in which the accused acted, indicated

no marks of guilt, &c. He was followed by Daniel Elmer, plans of these are, cover, particularly planses, which being sown, make expendent articles and cover, the was followed by Daniel Elmer, Couldn't articles and cover the country of Comberland, in a speech of the seed is sown at proper seasons and candor, sensibility and sympathetic facilities. the beet properly cultivated will pro-feeling which reflected honor upon him

He observed, that the great question vas, whether the prisoner and the one that uttered and published the note was one and the same individual;— That it was a question of fact to be wholly submitted to them—that putting a false name to a true, or a true name to a false instrument, amounted equally to forgery-and that unless the name assigned to the note was accounted for it amounted to that crime.

The jury retired from the box at 7 o'clock, and remained out during the night. They came in the following morning, and by their verdict found the defendant Nor Guiry. The prisoner was immediately discharged from the custody of the Sheriff, and has returned to that circle of friends, whose conduct during the whole investigation was the sure symptom of their anxiety, for his acquittal.

"And every mile or two we go, We meet a school or college."

A bill has passed the Assembly of Georgia, appropriating \$25,000 to the erection of a new College edifice at Athens, the seat of the university of the state, and a permanent annual endow ment of \$800 to the support of the institution. It is also proposed to apply \$500,000 to the school fund of the

The Patriot Iturbide, leader of the Mexican Revolution it is said, has assomed the Republican title of Emperor of Mexico!

The Albany stage was overset a Greenburgh, near Sing Sing, N. Yorks lately. One of the passengers, a gen tleman, was killed, and a lady had her arar broken.

It is said 436 blind persons, many cl them so from their infancy, have been restored to sight by the Eye Infirmary at New-York.

It is said that each of the novels that rave been published by the author of Waverly, have visided a nett profit of 25.0001. sterling.

The legislature of Maryland have ately repealed an act passed in April. 1715, which directs punishment by whirping, and all such parts of an act of September session, of 1723, as directs panishment by boring through the tongue, burning on the forehead, and whipping.

The hite of spiders, stings of bees wasps, &c. are more dangerous than is generally believed. It is said the common plantain, pounded and applied to the wound, will entirely remove the poisonous venom, and give almost instant relief.

#### VALUABLE PROPERTY

For Sale,

In the central part of the town of Salem

THE SUBSCRIBER

Offers for Sale the Property on which he now lives,

CONSISTING OF

A New Brick Store-House,

THEW DITCE SIOPE-HOUSE, TWO RTY-FOUR feet by 29, attached to a work was not frame bwelling House and Kitchen, Wash-house, &c. situated in Main street, adjoining the Academy Lot. The Store House is completely finished below convenient and well calculated for a large business. The stand is equal to any in the town of Salem. The dwelling part is finished well. Collars under the whole.—There is also a good Barn and Waggon-House attached. If the above Property is not sold by the

If the above Property is not sold by the 25th of March next, it will be to let with or without the Shop Furniture, which is complete.

#### ALSO, A Lot adjoining,

On which there is a good and well finished two story Frame Dwelling House, with Kitchen, Cellar, Shed; &c adjoining the residence of Robert G. Johnson, Esq. now in the occupation of Calvin Belden.

ALSO,

A Lot on New Bridge street, On which there is a new two story Frame Dwelling House, occupied by Joseph Wiley. The above property will be sold separate or all together. One half the purchase money will be required on delivery of the deeds, for the remainder a liberal credit will be

Thomas W. Cattell. Salem. N. J. Jan. 14, 1822 .- 4t

## Notice is hereby Given,

To the Creditors of Andrew Thompson, of Lower Alloways Creek, and all others concerned, That he, on the fourth day of the 1st mo, instant, made an assignment to us the subscribers, of all his property of to us the subscribers, of all his property of every description, according to law, for the benefit of his creditors. All persons, there fore, who have claims against him, are requested to present them to us upon oath or affirmation for adjustment.

David Fogg,

John Powell,

Assigness.

1st mo, 14th, 1822. Assignees.

Sheriff's Sale.

Y wither of a writh of Frieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, me disceted, will be exposed to sale, at mulic vendue, on Tuesday, the 12th day of February next; between the hours of 12 and 5 colock in the attention, 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 Fairfield; join-land of Timothy Elmer and others; containland of Timothy Elmer, and others; contains 227 acres more or less. A lot of Salt Marsh in Sayre's Neck, said to contain, ten and a half acres more or less. Together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Elmer, and taken in execution at the suit of Moses Bateman, Esq and to be sold by by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

Dec. 10th, 1821-Jan. 14

WHOLESALE Grocery, Wine & Liquor Store.

JAMES D. PRATT,

NO. 69, NORTH WATER STREET, A few doors above Arch street, Philadelphi DESPECTIVILLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he has again commenced business at the above stand, where he intends keeping an assortinent of the following articles, for the supply of country, store keepers, tavern keepers, and

Groceries and Liquors, The latter of which he will invariably sell

as pure as imported.

The best Wines, Crockery and Hollow Glass Ware, Window Glass and Paints, Frontingery and Nails, Fish Salt, &c.; where he would be glad to serve those who would favor him with a call.

He is determined to sell at such prices as will insure a continuance of their custom. N. B. Country Produce, viz. Pork, Butter, Lard, Hams, &c. received in payment for goods, or sold on commission.

#### NOTICE.

Dec. 31-3tq

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the county of Camberland. will be exposed to sale, at public vendue, on Seventh day, the ninth of the second month next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock of said day, on

A HOUSE AND LOT

Late the property of Isaac Miller. leceased; - situate in the town of Green wich, and joins lands of Joseph Miller, Providence L. Sheppard, and others, said to contain 2 1-4 acres of Land and Swamp, more or less.

Conditions made known at the time of sale. JOSEPH MILLER, Ex'tr.

Greenwich, 12th mo. 4, 1821. Dec. 31-4w



#### For Sale, A HOUSE & LOT,

IN BRIDGETON, on the east side of the Creek, near the Free Landing. now occupied by William Swiling. ALSO.

Two lots of very thriving young Timbered Land,

Near the old road to the Beaver dam,-ad oining Moses Veal, and others. The above property will be sold low, and payments made easy. Enquire of

Lucius Q. C. Elmer.

Bridgeton, January 7. N B —I will sell an excellent travelling HORSE—kind and gentle in a team or to a

## UNITED STATES SALES.

Notice is hereby given, That at three o'clock in the afternoon of Wednesday, the twenty-third

day of January next, At the house of Smith Bowen, Innkeeper, in Bridgetown, in the county of Cumberland and State of New-Jersey—in pursuance of several decrees of the District Court of the United States of America, for New-Jersey District,

The Sloop BOXER,

Of Bridgetown, burthen 60 tons & 47-95ths with her sails, tackle, apparel and furniture, and

The Sloop TONKIN, Of Salem, with her sails, tackle, apparel and furniture,—and

Thirteen hogsheads of Antigua Rum, And one barrel of Oil, Will be exposed to PUBLIC SALE; and sold to the highest bidder.

The sloop Boxer is a good sea vessel, and has lately arrived from Bermuda in grod condition. The Tonkin is also a good sound vessel, suited for carrying Lumber.

Lemuel Howell,

December 28, 1821. Deputy Marshall All persons who may claim any pro-perty, not condemned as forfeited, which was on board of either of the above mentioned vessels when seized, are notified to present their respective claims to the Collector of the Customs, on or before the day of Sile—and if any accounts which relate to the said vessels and cargoes, since their seizure, are unpaid, it is desired that they may be exhibited to him on that day.

#### To Subscribers.

Will be taken in payment for the Whig, at stone prices, the following articles, viz. Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Flour, and Edelivered, within a short time, Pork

### CUMBERLAND BANK,

BRIDGETON, January 1, 1822.

THE Directors have declared a Dividend, or the last six months, of One Dorlin on each share of the Capital Stock of this Bank, which will be payable to the Stockholders, or their legal representatives, after the 10th

C. READ, Cashier.

instant.

## NOTICE.

Pursuant to a decree of the Orphans Court of the county of Cumberland, WILL BE SOLD

## AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Saturday, the 2d day of February, 1822,

t the Inn of David Reed, in Millrille, ber tween the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day,

THE FOLLOWING DESCRIBED LANDS,

Situate in the to anship of Millville. A Tract of Land,

Containing one hundred acres, adjoining the lands of Samuel Hankins, and others;

Also, A Lot of Land,

Containing eleven and three fourths acres, adjoining the lands of Smith Shaw, and

Also, the one-half of an undivided Tract of Land,

Containing sixty acces, formerly adjuining the lands of Othniel Courcy and others, late he property of Javies Duniar, deceased. Conditions on the day of sale.

Abigail Frarey,

January 1st, 1822. 41.q Guandras:

By Hedge Thompson, Samuel Finley, and John Mason, three of the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas, in and for the county of Salem, and State of New Jersey,

#### Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the application to us by Nathan L. Stratton and John Buck, or Bridgetown, in the township of Deerfield county of Cumberland, state of New Jersew who claim to gether an undivided one third part of all that tract of land, situate in Broad Neck, in the township of Pittsgrove, county of Salem, because the same tract of and the or the same tract of the or the same tract of the or t ing the same tract of land that was set off to Eliza Sceley as her share, in marking off the real estate of Richard Parker, deceased, late of Pittsgrove, township, and its bounded as follows—Beginning at a stake set by the edge or flow of Parvin's mill pond; and also a corner, to land, set off to Julian Parker, thence along Julian's land, north twents nive degrees east, one hundred and eight chains-to a stone set for a corner in the line of Same uel Parker's land, thence along Samuel Par-ker's land south fifty-three degree east-for-ty-eight chains, to a white oak stump for a corner, to Alpheas Loper's land, thence south eighteen degrees thirty-two chains and corner, to Alpheas Loper's land, thence south eighteen degrees thirty two chains and sixty links, to a stone for a corner to Adam Hannon's land, thence south, thirty-nine degrees west, seventy-seven chains and, fifty links, thence along land of the heirs of Charles Parvin and Ezekjel Carrison noith, forty-eight degrees west, twenty-one chains and fourteen links, thence south, thirty-three degrees west, four chains and fifty links for degrees west, four chains and fifty links to a black oak by the edge of the mill point a-foresaid, thence bounding on the flow of the millpoint to the place of beginning. Con-taining six hundred acres, more or less. We have nominated John Mayhey, Jacob Wick and Akrobum Stull Commissions.

Wick and Abraham Stull, Commission livide the said tract of Land into three equal parts or shares, and unless proper objections are stated to us at the funcional lames. Sherron, in the town of Salem, in the said county of Salem, on the twentien day of February cext, the said John Mayhew, Jacob Wick and Abraham Stull, will then be unwaited Commissiones to make a reference. appointed Commissioners to make partition of the said Land, pursuant to an Act, entitled "An Act for the more easy partition of Lands, held by Co-parceners, joint lenants, and tenants in common," passed the eleventh day of November, 1789.

Given under our hands, this thirty-first day of December, in the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hundred

> Hedge Thompson. Samuel Finley. John Mason.

Jan. 7-6w

Cumberland Orphaus? 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, sith-ate in the county of Cumberland asforesaid, and praying the aid of the

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

By the Court. unpaid. T. ELMER, Clerk. Dec. 24-6t

Constables' Sales, \*-Attorneys Blanks, &c.
Subpocuas, Warrants, For Sale at this Office.

**\*\*** 

SILAS W. SEXTON. Tashionable Clothier and Merchant Taylor, No. 28, MARKET STREET.

Between Front and Second streets, south side, two doors east of Letitia Court,

PHILADELPHIA: AS now on hand a general assortment of ready made Clothing, consisting of close Coats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market close Goats, Surtouts, Frocks, New Market and Great Coats, Cloaks, Pantalons, Vests, Shirts, Hose, Suspenders, & Handkerchiefs, Round Jackets, Pen Jackets, Flamel Shirts and Drawers, Cravats, &c. and a variety of other articles too tedous to enimerate, which will be disposed of on the lowest Jerms for Coal. Also, super super Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, made up to order in the most fishionable manner and at the shiptest notice.

Gentlemen are requested to call and give his establishment a total, when no doubt they will find it to their advantagesto call again. All orders will be thankfully received and promptly executed. 52 6m: December 24, 1821.

Stoves and Cedar Shingles. A VERY handsome, assortment of Stoves and 20,000, three feet Gedar Shingles received and for sale by

Thos: & Chas: Sheppard. Greenwich: 11th mo. 27th --419

The Half-Price Book-store, removed to No. 4, South Front street

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

Just published, abandaome edition of that new and highly interesting. Work,

#### NO FICTION,

2 vols. in one-Price 50 cents in heards. Complete sets of all the "Waverley of Scotts Novels."

A fine edition of that beautiful collection

Original Poems for Infant Minds. 2 vols, in one—Price 87-1 cents, neatly bound:
A general assortment of Stationary.

Nov. 36-41q

#### DRY GOODS.

TWHE 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.

Pli lad. Sept. 17-4t

#### THE SUBSCRIBER

WISHES to employ a number of persons to CUF and CART, WOOD, from different tracts of land in the township of Downs and Maurice River, for which cash will be paid. Apply to John Spencer, at Brickshoor to John Compton, at Dividing

Ichabod Compton. Oct. 29-7tq

#### REAL ESTATE.

D V virtue of a decree of the Orphans Thomas Peck, the term of September, will be sold at Pub-

#### ON TUESDAY,

The 16th of January, 1822.

On the premises, or at Daniel Vanaman's in Buckshutein, 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 Toukin, deceased situate in the township of Downs, state of New-Jersey
No. 1. Is as valuable a Farm as any of its

No. I. Is as valuable a Farm as any of its size in the footnessip. It is bounded by Morris River, by lands of Ezekiel Maybue and others; containing about 40 acres of good land, 20 of which are Bank Mealow of the East quality; and the residue excellent Farm Tand. The whole is in the first state of cultivation, and well fenced with Cedarf Rails in small lots. The improvements are Rails in small lots. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, with an expectation of the public, at Private Salc, the following described. Rais in small lots. The improvements are a good Frame Dwelling House, with an excellent spring of water near the door; a large frame fam, 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 Buckshu-tem, and on both sides of the road to Mor

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 shit purchasers. It lies only three miles from Buckshutem Landing, in a direct

dine and good roud.

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

George W. Tonkin,

Administrators to the Estate of Togeph, Fonkin, dec'd.
Nov. 19—8t. KOR SALE AT THIS OFFICE.

THE ECLECTIC REPERFORY, FOR THE YEAR 1821. ALSO,

The Presbyterian Magazine, From No. 1 to No. 11.

Subscriptions received for the above work at this office. Dec. 10 PRINTING Neatly executed at this Office.

### - CHEAP China, Glass and Queensware.

REMOVAL.

THE Subscriber has henfored his Whole-sale and Refail Stores from No. 110, No. Front, and No. 100, North Third street, where he is now opening, in addition to his former stock, a very ex ensive assortment of

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

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

## Very Valuable Timber

FOR SALE.

THE Timber off a tract containing one thousand acres, well covered with Oak and Pine, suitable for sawing and cond wood, and Pine, suitable for sawing and cong 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 HENNEY 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.

NOTICE.

NOTICE.

Notice the perturbation of the perturbation 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. for settlement.

JOSEPH BROWN.

DAVID ALLEN.
Port Elizabeth, Sept. 20th, 1821.

#### FOR SALE.

THE TIMBER on about five bun dred acres Land, in the township of Down, generally known by the name of the Bennett Property; distant from one to two miles from Newport. En

Wood & Bacon.

## Greenwich. 8mo. 8th, 1821. Aug. 13-tf LIST OF LETTERS.

Remaining in the Post-Office, at BRIDGE TOWN, N. J. January 1, 1822.

Samuel Austin. 🤫

Alexander Dowie, 2 William Bevan. Charles Bussaba, Susan Brooks,

Cornelia Brookfield, Sarah F. Bowen, Miss Dussaby.

John ... Ann Dare. E.

Henry Danzenbaker, George Fisher.

Rosanna Lrwin. William Garrison, Charles Griner. Andrew Guinup,

John Gamble, Editors of the West Jersey Gazette.

Richard Hand.

lames B. Hunt,

Thomas Riccley, R. G. Kendal. Robert Levick, Library Company. M.

John Miller. John Manson,

Edward Moore Robert M'Gee, 2. Peter Nuvee.

James Ogden, Elisha Osgood.

John Parris,

Simeon F. Randolph, Gideon Richman, Josiah Ray, 3 Jonathan Runforn, Amelia B. Reeve.

Jonathan Smith. Lieut. John Savre, William Stone, Henry Shiner,

Isaac Statham, John Sayre, James Sheppard, Doct. F. H. Snow.

Phomas Todd, Bacon & Temlinson

George B. Townsend Capt. John Tubman. Daniel Woodraff.

William Webb, Hannah Webb, James Wills,

Isabella Willas, Isabella Wilson.

following described PROPERTY, V12:

No. 1. 1s a Farm, situate at New port, in the township of Downe, 110 acres, 50 of which are tillable, and enclosed by cedar fence, and the remainder brush land of a fine growth On the premises is a good Dwelling House and Barn, a fine Apple and Peach Orchard.

No. 2. Is a Lot of 3 3 4 acres, opposite the above in Newport aforesaid. on which there is a large two story Dwelling House, a Kitchen and other out buildings. The above was former ly the property of Henry Socwell.

No. 3. Is 250 acres of Brush L and in said township, of a handsome growth and a considerable quantity now fit for cutting into cord wood. It is all from 1.2 to 4 miles from the Landing at

No. 4. Is a List of 15 acres of Bank Meadow; within 1.4 of a mile of New port. This Meadow is in good order and the chief part of it is of an excellent quality.
No. 5. Is a Lot of Salt Marsh, on

No. 5, 15, a Lot of Salt Marsh, on Newport Creek, 70 acres.

An andisputable title will be given for the whole or a part of the following property, and the payments diade easy.

ZACCHEUS JOSLIN.

Newport, N. J. Dec. 31—tf.

## APPROVED

# DAMIEDY AND EDICINES.

Which are celebrated for the care 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, Gramp and Winds in the Stomach, removing costiveness, sickness at the stomach, head ache, loss of appetite indirection & &

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 restored to perfect health from the greatest debility.

Persons afflicted with Pulmonry 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 beingn influence in a few hours.

In Asthmatic or Consumptive Complaints, hoavseness, 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.

Price One Dollar and Fitty Cents.

Is confidently recommended, as the most efficacious medicines, for the speedy relief and cure of all Nervous complaints, attended with invarid weakness, depression of the spirits, head ache, tremor, faintiness, hysteric fits, debility, seminal weakness, gleets, and various complaints resulting from secret impropriety of youth and dissipated habits, residence in warm climates, the immoderate use of teas the unskilful or excessive use of Mercury, so often destructive to the human hame, diseases peculiar to females at a certain period of life. Fulgy Albus, barrenness &c. &c. orten tiestructive to the miniar maner, diseases peculiar to technique. life, Fulor Albus, barrenness, S.c. Sc. Under the denomination of Nervous Disorders, are included several diseases of the most

dangerous kind, and are so various first 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 directful suggestions of horror and despair. To this demon, have thousands failen a sacrifice, in the dreadful transports of its rage.

ness, drowsiness after cating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, gradi-ness, drowsiness after cating, timidity, flashes of heat and cold, numbness, cramp, gradi-ness, pains in the head, back and loins, hickup, difficulty of respiration, and deglastion, anxiety, dry cough, &c. The most common symptoms at its commencement are weakness, flatulence, watchful-

ness, pans in the nead, ack and mans, theath, difficulties of states and is a small, dry coulent, &c.

The Vegetable Nervous Cordial is also a great antiscorbutic medicine, and is of infinite service for purifying the blood, and cirring those foul disorders of the skin which commonly appear in the form of Scurvy, Surfer, Red Blotches, Carburdels, Ulcers, &c. &c. A. dose of Dr. Dyott's highly esteemed Anti-Bilous Pills, taken occasionally with this medisine, proves of additional service in the last mentioned cases.

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

WHICH PREVENT & CURE ALL BILIOUS COMPLAINTS, MALIGNANT FE-YERS, &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 beasticial and salutary effects, to make them public for the good of mankind in general.

If timely administered, they will surely counteract the causes which commonly produce the Yellow or the Bilious Fever, the ague and fever, bilious choic, pleuristy, dysentary, worms, binous vomiting, sick and foul stomach, loss of appetite, flaulency, epiteptic fits, bypocondria and hysterical complaints, indigestion, habitual costiveness, colds and coughs, as thma, stranguary, gravel, rheumatism and gout. Also, an effectual cure for the scurvy, surfeit, scurbutic blotches, and for carbuncles, and all impurities in the blood, yield to their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional aliment, or arising from indiscrect intemperance.

their happy effects, whether proceeding from constitutional aliment, or arising from indiscrect intemperance.

This is an infallible inedicine for female complaints generally, and especially for removing those obstructions which are the source of their aliments at certain periods; they possess the eminent advantage over most other purgatives, and while they operate geatly, 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 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 directic, and as a disploretic.

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 formight) 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 This Flaster Cibth, so well known throughout the city of Philadelphia, where its beneficial effects and surprising curres, have procured for it the approbration 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 durance; it stays and prevents Gangrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life &

and prevents Gargrenes, and by a timely application, will preserve many a valuable life & linb.

In cases of inveteracy of Ulcers, or a proneness of the affected parts to mortify (or Gargrene) 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 Fills.

The Melenigers 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 liappily 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 canterized 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 invigurated, and a cure seldom fails to be completed, it is also successfully used for the cure of corps.

Those usefull men, Mariners, should never be without Mahy's valuable, Plaster Cloth to keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores ar

keeps any length of time, equally good, and is particularly calculated to dry sores ar 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 constitutions, cleansing and strengthening the stomach, and increasing the appetite, they expet worms in all ages, but from their simplicity and safety, are a most natural and effectual vermining, when administered to children; they are gratefullywards and pungently aromatic; they are extremely serviceable; in all seasons; but particularly service the approach of warm weather, when bilious habits expenience such a total loss of appetite; they are also a certain preventative against those compliants so common in the spring, and fall seasons, such as Interinitient Feyers and Agues, long Autumnal Fevers, cysenthrics, &c.

## Brush Manufactory

No. 4. north Sd street, Philadelphic His subsessible has on hand, a large ship.

consisting of a very general assorbing of good brushes, which its will sell on it.

# most liberal terms. BENJAMIN TAYLOR

BENJAMIN TAYLOR

OF Save your bristles—The value hoge bristles is not perhaps generally known or there would be more attention paid do saving them—A pound of clean white brottles is worth from 60 to 75 cts, and the ones from 30 to 50, according to the to 2 A person may, when hoge are killed, by, it, ing a horn or iron comb, cleans as man bristles as will enable them to save as inhors as will amount to a number of dollars—White cow tails if not very curly, when washed clean and cut off from the dock in worth 50 cts.—White horse hair 75 cts. per 1b, an object this to farmer's boys. lb, an object this to farmer's boys.

The Carlisle Herald, Lancaster Jourge

nal, and Easton Sentinel, will please to in-sert the above advertisement six times in their paper, and forward alleir bills to in-

Taylor. Nov. 19—36t

#### Sheriff's Sale.

The virtue of a writ of Fieri Facias to a me directed, will be exposed to said at public vendue, on Lucaday, the 15th day of January next, between the hours of 43 and 5 of clock in the afternoon of said day in the county of Cumberland, at the flood of Smith Bowers, in Bridgeton,

#### A SMALL FARM,

Situate in the downship of Hopewell, joins land of Smith Howen, Enos Bacon, and pathers, contains thirteen agres 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 Alustical and to he will be

ford, and to be sold by WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheiff 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 man B of the division of land, between Samuel 13 of the division of land, between Samuel, Clements and others, situate in the township, of Maurice River; contains thirteen him, died and fiffy acres, more or less, together withfull the Land tof, the delendant in the county of Cumberland. Seizel as the property of Charles Ellis, and taken in execution at the suit of William Newboll and her perty of Charles Ellis, and taken in excus-tion at the sint of William Newbold, and to be sold by WW. R. FILHIAM Sheriff. Nov. 10, 1821—Dec. 17

## At the same time and place,

The following described LAND) studies in the township of Downs—the first a Faign 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 dot of bare Swamp, contains sixteen adds more or less—three or le contains sixteen ackes more or less—tige-ther with sufficient land of the defendant to satisfy my demand. Seized is the property of John S. More, and taken in execution at the sait of John Hill, assignee of Ichabod Compton, and to be sold by W.M. R. FEFHIAN, 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 and others, contains one hundred acresmare or less—A Lot on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Less—A Lot on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Less—tourth of an acre, more on less—together with the remainder of the land of the lefendant. Seized as the property of Ebene zer Seeley, and taken in execution at the suit of John R. Thomas and Joseph W. Throckmorton, and to be sold by W.M. R. FITHIAN, 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 Nathaniel Diament, and taken in execution at the suit of James, Diament, and to be sold by WM. R. FIFHIAN, Slieniff

#### Nov. 10, 1821-Dec. 17 WOOD CHOPPERS WANTED.

Trills 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 &

Port-Elizabeth, Oct. 22, 1821-61

#### TO BE SOLD AT PRIVATE SALE. BY THE SUBSCRIBER,

A HOUSE and LOT in the village of Di-A widing Creek. One House and Lot and Store House near Dividing Creek, in the vil-lage of Port Henderson—A House and Lot-one nile from Dividing Creek, near Jestet, Dragstreams—I wo Farms in Turkey Point, containing from 80 to 100 acres each, will Houses and Barns on each Farm, and well flowers 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 physhase, will apply to y to AULEY LORE. Dividing Creek, Nov., 12—6t

## FOR SALE,

ONE hundred GUM HUBBS, one thousand SPOKES, four thousand feet half inch Poplat BOARDS, and some Fellow PLANK, all seasoned and fit for ammediate

Enquire of CORNELIUS AUSTIN. Pittsgrove, Salem co. Dec 3-3tq \*

# CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE:

CREDITORS TAKE NOTICE.

THAT There applied to the Judges of the Inferior Court of Common Pleas in and for the country of Cumberland, at the Notivember Term, and, they have appointed Saturday, 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 alledged for or against my liberation from confinement as an insolvent debtor.

Cumberland Prison, Dec. 10, 1821—4w