

# The Washington Whig.

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## THE WHIG

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No subscriber is considered at liberty to withdraw his name, whilst in arrears.

Advertisements will be inserted at the usual rates.

From the N. Y. Commercial Advertiser, Aug. 22.  
**VIVE LA BAGATTELLE!**  
STATE CONCERNS.

The political repose enjoyed for once, by our own state, enables us to look abroad occasionally; and although we do not interfere with the political concerns of other states, yet it is well enough now, and then to note the "signs of the times." The noise of the Elections in the Southern States, is rarely heard north of the Potomac. As there is no occasion for Federalists and Democrats to quarrel, and as they all agree in one thing—namely, to keep their negroes hard at their work—we may presume them, in these "piping times of peace," to jog along with the utmost harmony. An occasional broken deal, or a squabble over a barrel of whiskey, on elections, being common events, are hardly worth noticing.

There might perhaps, have been a little political commotion in South Carolina, had not our friend Noah kindly volunteered to make a governor to their hands. This will of course relieve the good people from all further trouble upon that score.

Not understanding French, we are unable to learn from the New Orleans papers, much about the public concerns of the American State of Louisiana. Their election, however, has just closed, and a Mr. Robinson is chosen Governor, and Edward Livingston, Esq. a Member of Congress.

Poor Tennessee is tortured with the experiments of Political Quacks, who believe the shortest way to cure a patient, is to kill him. The people were bleeding at every pore, to give life and animation to a swarm of banks, not one could pay specie for its notes. They called upon the state government for relief; and the remedy provided, is a new bank with one million capital, but not a cent of specie! This is evidently designed as a kind of monster, that will end the miseries of the people, by swallowing them and the other banks together!

In Kentucky, an election took place on the fifth of the present month for Governor, State Senators, Members of Congress, &c. There were four candidates for Governor, viz: Col. Anthony Butler, Hon. Joseph Desha, Gen. John Adair, and William Logan. We are too far from the scene of action, to form any opinion as to the probable result of the Election; The merits and demerits of the several candidates have been discussed in the papers with great freedom; and the opponents of General Adair have revived, and travelled through the whole story of the famous Barr conspiracy, for the purpose of proving that, in addition to the sin of Pedantry, he was guilty of conniving with Col. B. in the project of conquering Mexico, and dismembering the United States. In short, it has been a terrible battle; the wine and whiskey have flowed copiously; and, in the beautiful dialect of that state, the parties have acquitted themselves like Horses, Alligators, Steam Boats and Earthquakes!

Ohio has trouble enough with her own affairs, and those of the United States, without meddling with politics. No specie, and paper at forty per cent discount. No wonder the people breathe long sighs, ending with O—hi—O!

In Missouri, the political black-smiths are all at their anvils, forging chains for securing the permanent residence of large

numbers of citizen emigrants expected shortly from Virginia, the Carolinas, Georgia, &c.

A general election in Maryland, takes place in a few weeks; and there is occasionally some sharp-shooting in the papers. The Federal Republican is manfully fighting under the old banner of Federalism; but the other Baltimore papers seem generally to care more about advertisements than politics—judging, very sagaciously, that they cannot have too many of the former, while they may have too much of the latter, although a good thing.

In Pennsylvania, the peaceable and hospitable land of Penn, the political elements are in wild and awful commotion. We have several times adverted, to this political conflict, and mentioned the fact, that both of the candidates for Governor, are brethren of the same principle. Duane is full of sound and fury; the Franklin Gazette peevish, and sour as lemon juice; Col. Binns labors with all his might to break in pieces the idol which he set up three years ago; while Dr. Frick, of the Philadelphia Centinel, is busily engaged, in spreading cataplasms, in the hope of healing the wounded reputation of his favorite candidate, Gov. Findlay. Words have ran high for several weeks; but these, however, harsh, are quite harmless now-a-days; and we had hoped that nothing more dangerous would have been used. But we learn with regret that a brother editor, (Mr Maxwell, of the Lancaster Gazette,) has had his head broke, and has been otherwise seriously injured.—We can sympathize feelingly with him in his misfortune; and we can also rejoice with him, that the assilant is not to be tried in Connecticut, where they have carried Toleration so far that a Federal Editor may be decieved, knocked down, and heat to pieces, for the pitiful sum of Fifteen dollars! The Federal troops have as yet preserved an armed neutrality.

Proceeding eastward, we find Connecticut tranquil on the surface; but it is whispered that a powerful under-current has set in, which threatens to sweep into oblivion all the dough-faced advocates of Slavery, and all politicians whose consciences are bounded by 36 degrees of north latitude.

Little Rhode Island is waking from her three years' political slumber, and is determined no longer to Hazard her republican character in the Eddy of Virginia influence. A strong, and we hope it may prove a successful, attempt is making, to supercede Messrs. Eddy and Hazard, their present representatives in Congress, Samuel W. Bridgman, and Job Durfee, Esqs. are candidates in opposition to the present incumbents.

Massachusetts has lost one of the Maine pillars of her political edifice; and yesterday the people were called upon to decide, whether any repairs were necessary. In other words, yesterday was the Jay appointed for the people to assemble and determine whether it be, or be not, expedient, to call a convention for the purpose of revising and amending the Constitution of that state. It is to be hoped that the people have not forgotten the old Italian Epitaph—"I was well—I wished to be better—and here I lie."

Maine, having just become of age, and having found the King sought desideratum, a Republican King, is gambolling with all the joyful sensations of a Connecticut apprentice, whose indentures have just expired, and whose liberal master has given him a new suit of Sunday clothes, a ten dollar hilt, and a three pears old colt.

We hear but little from New-Hampshire. The people seem contented, and are busily engaged in driving away paupers, and looking out for the Sea-Serpent. Governor Bull, we believe, is pretty well liked; and being a quiet and peaceable man, it thought to bear no affinity to "sounding brass, or a tinkling cymbal."

Last, though not least, we come to Vermont, and to the hardy sons of the Green Mountains. Here, for the first time in six or seven years, the waters have begun to be troubled. Governor Galusha, a very honest good sort of a man, seemed by the consent of all parties, to have acquired the title to that office in fee simple. But being now well stricken in years, he appears anxious for repose, and has signified his wish to retire and enjoy the otium cum dignitate, as Mr. Noah says every day or two—particularly if he wishes to appear

learned. The consequence is, that several coursfers have already entered upon the turf, to try their speed in the race for popularity.—Among the candidates, are William Bradley, Esq. Richard Skinner, Esq. and another, whose name we do not recollect.

We can tell the result better "after the election." In the mean time we hope Vermont will never have a worse Governor than Jonas Galusha.

Here we intended to have closed.—But we cannot forbear turning for a moment, (and we do it with feelings of lofty pride,) to this our native state. Powerful in population—abundant in wealth—great in arts and in arms—but our humble prose is too feeble for the exalted subject, and we will even mount on the pinions of versification.

Unrivall'd in letters, in arms, and in wealth,  
Though stripp'd of thy laurels by faction and stealth,  
And envy thy honors would give to the tomb,  
Their buddings for ages shall blossom and bloom!  
So long as Chatham shall sit at the helm,  
And direct the political course of thy realm—  
Or thy Thurlows anti Murrays, with science and sense,  
Th' effulgence of Law from thy courts shall dispense,  
Thy power shall extend, and thy commerce increase,  
'Till thy glory eclipses the splendour of Greece!"  
And though in the venom of envious spite,  
Thy Sisters withhold thy too evident right,  
Thy efforts, unaided, the goal shall attain,  
And the CANVASS of ERJE shall float on the MAIN!

### SALEM STEAM BOAT & Stage Line.

ONE of the Union Line Steam Boats leaves Philadelphia every morning (Sundays excepted) at 5 o'clock, and every day, at 12 o'clock, by either of which passengers, wishing to go to Salem, will be landed at Craven's Ferry opposite New-Castle.

RETURNING—One of the Steam Boats will take passengers from the said Ferry to Philadelphia every afternoon, (Sundays excepted,) during the season.

A Carriage leaves the Wharf at Craven's Ferry on the arrival of the Boat from Philadelphia, and conveys passengers to Salem.

LEAVES the house of Mr. Sherron on Monday the 1st of May and every day through the week at 1 o'clock, to meet the Steam-Boat for Philadelphia, and leaves Mr. Hackett's every day the week, following at the same hour; and thus, alternately, (week about) during the season.

Persons giving notice will be taken and left at their respective places of residence.

The subscriber having procured a good and easy carriage, good horses, and an attentive driver, assures the public, that, on his part, no exertions shall be omitted to render this rout pleasant and expeditious.

### Ferriages.

The subscriber having taken the FER-owned by James Kinsey, Esq. has, at a great expense, procured a large and convenient Horse-boat, Bail-boat & Row-boats, all new and in complete order; and also, having engaged a competent number of experienced ferry-men, he is able to take horses and carriages, and passengers to New-Castle and Wilmington at all times; and he pledges himself that no delay in crossing shall be experienced by any of his Fellow-citizens who may favor him with their custom.

### RICHARD CRAVEN;

N. B. An extra Carriage, and a Horse and Gig, may be had at any time.  
Lower, Penn's Neck, August 7, 1820.

### SHERIFF'S SALE.

The sale of the Lands of Major Henderson is further adjourned until Tuesday the 19th day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock, P. M. at the Hotel, in Bridgeton.  
Wm. R. Fithian, Sheriff.

August 22, 1820.

### A Quadrant

FOR SALE.—Enquire at the Office of the WHIG, March 13.—tf.

### Sheriff's Sale.

BY Virtue of sundry writs of fieri facias to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday, the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

### A Farm,

situate in the township of Downe, joins lands of Mark Moore and others—said to contain two hundred and fifty acres. Also, a Lot, joins lands of Ephraim Smith and others, said to contain twenty acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant. A better description will be given at the sale. Seized as the property of Edward Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Edmund Sheppard, Asa Couch, and others, assignees, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 8th day of August next.  
July 17—

The sale of the above property is further adjourned until Tuesday the 5th day of September next, at the same time and place.  
August 8—ts

### Sheriff's Sales.

BY Virtue of a writ of fieri facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-sixth day of September next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster in Bridgeton,

### The following described Lands,

Situate in the township of Downs, the first, the fast landing property with the wharf, store-house and two dwelling-houses, said to contain fifty acres more or less; a farm of sixty acres joins lands of Peter Camblos and others, fifty acres of timbered land, joins lands of Jonathan Sockwell and others, a lot near Newport, said to contain one and a quarter acres, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Nathan Henderson, and taken in execution at the suit of Butler Newcomb, assignees, and Clark Henderson and others, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

### A House and Lot of Land,

Situate in the township of Downs, joins lands of Thomas Blizard and others, said to contain one acre more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Samuel Blizard, and taken in execution at the suit of William Whitegar, assignees, &c. and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

### The following described Lands,

The first a farm, situate in the township of Millville, joins lands of David C. Wood, and others, said to contain fifty acres more or less, a farm, situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Peter Slesman and others, said to contain one hundred acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Jonathan Coney, and taken in execution at the suit of Elias P. Seeley, Garrison Maud and Josiah Sayres, Executors, &c. and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

At the same time and place.

### The following described Lands,

Situate in the township of Maurice River, the first a tract of land, said to contain fifty acres more or less, a lot of land, said to contain fifteen acres more or less, joins lands of Abraham Jones and others, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of David Hess, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITHIAN, Sheriff.

August 21, 1820.—tf.

### Cape-May Orphan's Court.

TERM OF AUGUST, 1820.

PRESENT—Cresae Townsend, Ephraim Hildreth, Isaac Smith and others, Esquires, Judges.

ORDERED, On application of Spicer Hughes, Esq. administrator of the estate of Richard Cooper, deceased, Hannah Eldredge, administratrix of the estate of Aaron Eldredge, deceased, that the creditors of the estates of said decedents, bring in their debts, demands, and claims against the same, on or before the first day of May A. D. 1821, or the said creditors shall be forever barred of an action therefor against said administrators, the said Spicer Hughes, and Hannah Eldredge, 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,  
JERU TOWNSEND, CLERK.

August 2, 1820.—2m

FROM THE REPUBLICAN FARMER.

MATRIMONY vs. CELIBACY.

I was somewhat surprised, on perusing the bitter complaints, and disconsolate reflections of an "Old Bachelor," which lately appeared in your columns; supposing it however, merely a fictitious production intended as a specimen of the author's opinion. But admitting them to be the true sentiments of a bachelor, he is certainly much to be pitied...

Serious reflection, however, convinced me that there was no situation in this life free from trouble; and that there must be a share of it in the marriage state, as well as in single life. — After much deep meditation, without coming to any decisive conclusion, I mounted my horse and rode a few miles, to an acquaintance of mine, Mr. D. to consult him on the subject.

I had hardly arrived within sight of the house, when my ears were assailed with the discordant screams of a number of children, as though something extraordinary had happened. I hurried to the house, knocked at the door, and without being bidden in, walked in. Looking around, to ascertain the cause of the alarm, I saw one child at the bottom of the cellar stairs — another, just crawling from the fire, with his arm sadly burnt; two others who were then engaged in a clinch, had upset the table, and covered the floor with broken crockery — while two pigs had taken possession of the buttery, and were peacefully regaling themselves with a pot of cream.

At this moment Mrs. D. entered, with a pail of milk in one hand, and an infant in the other. On beholding the situation of affairs, she dashed down her pail of milk, pricked the cat across the room, and exclaimed in a bitter tone: — "O, dear! what shall I do? I do wish I could ever take a minute's comfort; but just now I can't go out one minute, without just such an uproar. I would rather have lived an old maid all the days of my life, than to be plagued day and night with a dozen young ones. Juhn go and drive them pigs out-right away! Susan, go and fell your Pat; come right home. Jane, you little trollop, I can't get a good mind to whip all your skin off!" Mr. D. now came in, and her harangue was directed to him. "I wonder you can never be at home, and not be always gone, till midnight. You knew I could not milk without you. — You see now what you get by it; — and I don't care! I wish they had broke every bit of earthenware in the house! you might have been at home. You went away in the morning, and never got a stick of oven wood, and I had to chase round all the forenoon after wood; and now you must stay over to old Jones' till this time — and just so you serve me." "But how did I know you wanted oven wood? you did not tell me," said Mr. D. "You knew without telling; (said she) you know we have had nothing but Johnny-cake, these three days; but you don't care, as long as you can work away from home, and stuff yourself with the best." Mr. D. beginning to grow tired of the length by address of his comrade, took up an empty pail, and standing in the door, called the swine to join the chorus. They immediately set a most doleful squeal, which, with that of the children within, combined with the eloquence of Mrs. D., altogether, formed a scene which I shall not attempt to describe. But, without finishing my errand, or even making my business known, I remounted my horse, and came home, perfectly contented with my situation, and with full determination to run the risk of wearing 'napkins,' 'pig tails,' and 'cockades,' rather than to be engaged one hour in the dismal scene which I had just witnessed.

RAN AWAY,

On the 7th ult. from the subscriber residing at Bricksborough, (Maurice River) a mulatto servant girl named JUDAH HILL, aged about 20 years. All persons are forbid harboring her, under the penalty of the law. Any person wishing to purchase said girl for ten years, may obtain her for the sum of fifty dollars. DANIEL CARRALL, September 4th, 1820.

From the Charleston City Gazette, Aug. 22.

COMMUNICATION OF GENERAL MORILLO. Sent by a flag of truce to the Sovereign Congress, in Guayana; and the answer returned by that body, translated from the "Correo del Orinoco" of the 15th July, 1820.

Most Serene Highness, — Your Most Serene Highness being advised of the late events of the Peninsula, & the triumph of the general sentiment of the nation, for the re-establishment of the constitution of the Spanish monarchy, sanctioned at Madrid in 1512, by the universal representative vote of both hemispheres; and having received positive orders from the constitutional king of the two Spains, to enter into his generous and just accommodation for the union of the family, to participate of the advantages of our political regeneration, and put an end to the dire effects of a division arising out of a desire to redeem itself from oppression which by an erroneous calculation has been supposed peculiar to these countries; being as it has been, transcendental to the whole empire.

I hasten to inform Your Highness, that I have opened a correspondence with the first military chief of your government, & its subalterns, proposing a suspension of hostilities, until a reconciliation may be effected upon a uniformly decorous basis, and of common utility to both; and for which purpose, brig Don Thomas de Cires, governor of the province of Cumana; and Don Joseph Domingo Duarre, intend ant of the army and superintendent of the army and superintendent general of the public exchequer, are sent as commissioners near your Highness. I have given orders to my subalterns, to put in execution the cessation of hostilities, and to keep themselves stationary in the points they occupy, unless invaded.

As military chief, subject to subordination, the principal object of my career, I have carried on the war, as reconciliator. I cheerfully undertake the charge with alike subordination, to display the principles of liberality which the King and Nation authorize me to do, in order to establish the peace & reconciliation of the people, by nature Spanish; and in consequence of present circumstances, entitled to enter into the privileges of the reformation of our political institutions.

Your Highness ought to forget, as I shall do henceforward, the odiousness of the war, and fix our attention solely on the sweet and flattering hopes of uniting sons to fathers, brothers to brothers, friends to friends, and Spaniards to Spaniards, which misfortune had separated; and by this means tender our mutual congratulations on the felicity which a conciliatory constitution presents to us; so that by common consent we may better our condition, whenever a practical knowledge of business may prompt us to do it. The same equalizes the national Representation of all the people; no one depends upon another and consequently they are free and independent.

The authority of making laws, which must be obeyed, is secured by its suffrages, as well as the economical deliberations that ought to improve agriculture, its commerce, the arts and every species of industry; without those odious delineations, which the political niggardness of past ages had observed.

The commissioner will signify to Your Highness, the grounds of the reconciliation — and I am fully persuaded, that love and benevolence will establish our fraternity; although for the present Your Highness, through fear of what has passed, should not adopt the proposition of the nation, daughters of the predilection which animates her to generalize its triumphs throughout all the Spanish countries in the four quarters of the world, as far as her ancient laws reached; and as far, it would be better to say, as its new institutions might be received.

What an agreeable change for all of us, when become united, and when I can present myself without the apparatus of a warrior, and with no other investiture but that of a pacific Spanish citizen, concurring at the public rejoicings, to celebrate a mutual triumph obtained over our passions! Until that period arrives, Your Highness never can calculate the difference there is between the general and the citizen — Who has the constitutional honor of being.

Your Most Serene Highness's obedient servant, (Signed) PABLO MORILLO.

Head Quarters, at Carracacas, 17th June, 1820. To the Most Serene Congress, established in Guayana.

ANSWER TO MORILLO.

The several members of congress who were in the capital being assembled, returned the following answer.

Most Excellent Sir, The sovereign congress have assembled, by an extraordinary convocation, to take into consideration the letter which your excellency forwarded from your head quarters in Carracacas, dated the 17th of June, advising the same, that brigadier don Thomas de Cires and don Domingo Duarre, were appointed commissioners to proceed to the capital, to solicit the union of these countries to the constitutional monarchy of Spain; and that the aforementioned gentlemen would make known to it, the grounds of the reconciliation proposed by the nation.

Resolved; in public session, on the 11th inst. that I should transmit to your excellency, the following decree:

"The sovereign congress of Columbia, desirous of establishing peace, will hear with pleasure all the propositions that may be made on behalf of the Spanish government, provided they have for their basis the acknowledgment of the sovereignty and independence of Columbia; and will not admit of any that should deviate from the principles so often proclaimed by the government and the people of the republic."

The president of the Congress has the honour to be, Your Excellency's most obedient servant, (Signed) FERDINAND BENALVER, President of Congress.

PHILIP DELREYANA; Secretary. Palace of Congress New Guayana, 12th of July, 1820 — and 10th, To his Excellency Don Pablo Morillo.

BRIDGETON HARMONIC SOCIETY.

AGREABLY to adjournment, the Society will meet at the Court House on Wednesday evening next, precisely at 7 o'clock. Sept. 4.

London, July 15.

The following placard has been extensively circulated within these few days: — "Glorious Deeds of Women! — We be to the age wherein women lose their influence and their judgments are disregarded. Reflect on glorious and virtuous Rome. It was there that the women honored the exploits of renowned generals. All the Grand Events were brought about by women. Through a woman Rome obtained liberty. Through women the mass of the people acquired the rights of the consulship. A woman put an end to the oppression of the Ten Tyrants. By means of women, Rome, when on the brink of destruction, was screened from the resentment of an enraged and victorious outlaw. France was delivered from her invaders and conquerors, in the 14th century, by a woman."

It was a woman that brought down the bloody tyrant Marat. A woman nailed the tyrant Sisera to the ground. A Queen caused the cruel minister, Haman, to be hanged on a gallows, 50 cubits high, of his own erecting. And a Queen will now bring down the corrupt conspirators against the peace, honor, and life of the innocent.

From the Newtown (Tloga) Investigator, August 16.

Distressing Accident. — On Tuesday the 8th inst. Mr. John Cornwell Smith, who resides in Troupsbrough, Steuben County, accidentally shot his wife. The particulars were related to us by Mr. Smith himself. On Monday morning the 7th, he discovered some deer in the meadow adjoining his house, and on Tuesday morning he arose very early with a view of endeavoring to kill them, but it being yet dark he went to bed again; some time after he got up a second time, and from his door saw a deer feeding, he immediately took down his rifle, but it was rather dark to shoot with certainty, he waited a few minutes. In the mean time he prepared his piece by fresh priming; and at the instant he was raising to go to the door to shoot the deer, his rifle accidentally slipped from his hands, and in endeavoring to recover it in his right hand struck the cock, when it went off, and the whole contents passed through the left shoulder and head of his wife, who lay sleeping in the bed with her child of about eleven months old in her arms, which was preserved from the fate of her mother. The feelings of the bereaved husband at this time can be better conceived than described. He seized his infant in a state of distraction, and carrying it ran to his father's about a mile distant, (being the nearest neighbor) and related the dreadful catastrophe. The neighbors immediately collected at the fatal spot, and found Mrs. Smith lifeless in bed. She was buried on the Thursday following. Mr. and Mrs. Smith were young people, they had not been married two years, and they have always lived together in the most happy and agreeable manner. He appears to feel sensible and deeply the full force of this afflicting dispensation. We hope this melancholy accident may have a tendency to make people more careful in handling fire arms.

New York, Aug. 30.

The Corps of Cadets arrived in this city yesterday about 12 o'clock. On landing from the Powles Hook ferry boat, they were met at the foot of Courtland street by a squadron of light horse ordered out for the purpose, and escorted to the Park. In the Park they went through the various military evolutions with great precision; in presence of the mayor, and members of the corporation, the vice president of the U. States, and a great concourse of citizens, who were highly gratified with their appearance and performances.

About 2 o'clock, at the invitation of the common council, and accompanied by the mayor, recorder, and members of the corporation, the Cadets proceeded to Tammany Hall, and partook of an elegant dinner prepared for the occasion. — The vice president, and several military and naval officers were guests. About 5 o'clock the Cadets embarked on board the steam boat Richmond; on their return to West Point.

Mer. Adv.

IMPORTANT.

Capt. Place was informed by Mr. Murray, the American Consul in Liverpool, the day previous to sailing (July 14,) that he had received intelligence from the French government, that a countervailing duty of 100¢ per ton had been levied on American vessels. — Portsmouth Oracle.

EXTRAORDINARY ESCAPE.

A few days ago, a gentleman went to visit the falls of Montmorency, near Quebec. As he was standing on the brink of

that tremendous precipice, a prodigious shower of earth, on which he had taken station, yielding to his weight, gave way, and he was precipitated headlong — after falling to the depth of no less than 150 feet, his course was arrested by a projecting rock, without having sustained any other injury than the dislocation of one of his arms, and a few trifling contusions. A medical gentleman, passing at the time, rendered him every assistance, and far from being confined by the accident, he arrived in this city yesterday in the steam boat Lady Sherbrooke.

Montreal Herald.

FROM NILES' REGISTER, AUGUST 26.]

YELLOW FEVER.

There are some prejudices against which truth seems to make a very slow progress — witness the belief in "ghosts and hobgoblins," still prevailing and tincturing the minds of most persons, in a greater or lesser degree. Even the light of experience, so embodied as almost to be felt with the hand, is at times insufficient to do away the effects of notions acquired when we know not how. New-York has prohibited the intercourse with Philadelphia, so has Wilmington, Del. and Norfolk, partially. In Philadelphia the same policy was pursued in former years, and yet now the board of health, with much apparent gratification, declares, that each of the few cases of fever occurring in that city, can be traced to the "infected district," or districts. We have no doubt of this — it shows that the disease is local, and not contagious, as has been completely proved a thousand times over. The fever which we had last season in Baltimore, was not contagious — it may not have been the low fever, though all the doctors said it was — but this is certain and known to every one, that no case of contagion was heard of. In the camp of 1000 persons removed from the "infected district," and huddled together as it were in heaps, several persons were taken sick soon after removal — but not one in consequence of sickness of these; the numerous cases in the hospital were carefully nursed, and a tentimes visited by the mayor and other philanthropic gentlemen, but not one suffered by such attendance upon the disease, whose complaints were generally of the very worst description. Within stone's throw of the editor's dwelling house, seven or eight persons died of fever, in the midst of numerous families — not one of these became ill, for the subjects brought the disease from the "infected district" — in which truly, a severe epidemic prevailed. And in the present year, six or eight weeks ago, we had the same or four as pure cases of yellow fever, (the doctors said,) as ever were known; the cause of the disease was removed, and the district has ever since been as healthy as any other. In New-York, too, last year there were sundry instances of this fever, but the police confined it to the space which it originated. If it had been permitted to spread, could it have been stopped promptly? Certainly, I would not freely visit or attend upon a person sick with the yellow fever at a place where it was caught, the disease, but in a pure atmosphere would as willingly wait upon him on another with a broken leg. We expressed these sentiments when Baltimore was afflicted, and repeat them now, she is in extraordinary good health for the sake of controversy, but to serve truth. Acting on these principles, Baltimore will not prohibit the intercourse with Philadelphia, and thus the strongest test that we can of our opinion in the opinion, that this fever is local, though it may become an epidemic, that it is not contagious, and cannot spread in an atmosphere destitute of principles of formation. It is believed that the yellow fever may be generated just as easily as intermittents are produced in flat countries by ponds of stagnant waters, exposed to the rays of a summer sun, &c. And the singular exemption of Baltimore at this time from every description of fever, we think, under Providence, is to be attributed to the meritorious exertions of our city police — mayor and the commissioners of health, assisted and supported by the other officers. All these have been indefatigable, and we are permitted to enjoy the blessed fruits of their labors.

MRS. ALLSTON.

In the present volume, page 311, copied from a New-York paper, a short account of the fate of this lady, said to have been given by a pirate under the pretence of death at New Orleans. According to that city now assure us, that no confession was ever made there. In consequence of the publication of the tale, she thought it untrue, from certain facts by a much esteemed friend, whose offer it was to be a prisoner on board of a Warren's ship, [St. Domingo, I believe] during the late. While on board, she quietly heard the officers speak of the

aston — how glad to find a petty domestic who a leave the p who had charge looked with on ac particularly in made no special years that th he arrived in this city yesterday in the British, a ed with great re being some tim ship. This is all ap, but it is ent ry that the crew ing "two or three tee captain, &c. may have a ref alluded to, thro GISTER.

THE

BRIDGETON,

In consequent receipt of the custo obliged to print a pl per of an inferior qu

YELLOW FEVER.

On Friday last, Philadelphia reported the following: viz. 1 in Sinal Norris' Alley; 1 in 7 street, Northern Lib

To the Editor

Sir — Republic when the true pri steadily adhered to the light of synon until the co war; our country agreed, uninterrupted time, however, a occurred in the pol the depression of ure and manufac causes has brought never before exper and may be traced a host of banking ed States, and the general govern necessary protection of the country. undoubtedly the present difficulty and not my object, at pr ly into this part o resume it in a futu ing the last sessio was made to impos importation of foreig successful, owing p en influence. It wa enlighten part of this measure, if it have had a happy t unity, a great po unemployed capita have been investe ployment afforded t destitute at this tim port for their fami measure was all imp and it is to be lam many individuals in little regard for tigent fellow-citizen means of providing children, but what the manufacturing i measure having thi addition to the pre present distress, the different in their op standing equally pr fects, and which will impoverish our citizen and liberties of this h fishing country. I alle tion of republican pr manifested itself from month arrived at sue quira the immediate sole. The sovereignty i they are desirous of ant of their days in tl am, and handing dow n, and the republican

...a prominent... had taken... night, gave way... eadlong—after... less than 130... d by a project... sustained any... ation of one... ng confusion... passing at the... ssistance, and... the accident... ysterday in the... e.  
*Real Herald.*  
 [August 26.]  
 ER.  
 against which... y slow progress... hosts and hob... and tincturing... in a greater... ight of experi... nost to be fe... sufficient to do... s acquired we... has prohibited... delphia, so ha... folk, partially... policy was pur... id yet now the... apparent gra... of the few... at city, can... strict," or di... bt of this... local, and... mpletely pro... The fever whic... more, was no... been the ne... octors said th... and known... contagion wa... 000 persons;... district," and... in heaps, se... soon after... equence of th... erous cases... nursed, and... ayor and oth... but not ou... ce upon the... were genera... tion. Withi... litor's dwell... sons died of... merous famil... ill, for the... om the "inte... truly, a sever... l in the prese... go, we had th... ellow fever... were known;... as removed, a... been as heal... k, too, last ye... ces of this fev... had been con... eed stopped... ould not free... erson sick w... place where... n a pure atm... ait upon him... leg. We... when Baltim... them now w... good health... sy, but to s... these principl... hit the ind... and thus g... can of our l... fever is lo... epidemic... us, and can... destitute o... It is belie... y be genera... ents are prod... nds of stag... s of a summe... ar exemption... n every desc... under Pa... d to the me... ity police... oners of hea... y the other... n indefatig... njoy the blea...

...llston—how that the admiral had given up his cabin to her,—that she was exceedingly glad to find a woman on board the ship, a petty officer's wife, who was ordered to wait upon her;—that a female domestic who accompanied her was afraid to leave the pilot boat, and the officer who had charge of that boat was much interested in account of it, &c. Not being particularly interested in the case, he made no special enquiries; but it certainly appears that the pilot boat was captured by the British, and that the lady was treated with great respect and sent away after being some time on board the admiral's ship. This is all that he knows of the matter; but it is sufficient to destroy the story that the crew of the pilot boat, after being "two or three days at sea," rose upon the captain, &c. Any friend of the lady may have a reference to the gentleman alluded to, through the editor of the REGISTER.

### THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, SEPTEMBER 4, 1820.

In consequence of a disappointment in the receipt of the customary paper last week, we are obliged to print a portion of this number on paper of an inferior quality.

#### YELLOW FEVER.

On Friday last, the Board of Health of Philadelphia reported four new cases of Yellow Fever, viz. 1 in Small street, (Southwark) 1 in Morris' Alley; 1 in Tun Alley, and one in Duke street, Northern Liberties.

To the Editor of the Washington Whig.

Republicanism and happiness, when the true principles of the former are steadily adhered to, have been viewed in the light of synonymous terms. From the ratification of our present excellent constitution, until the commencement of the late war, our country enjoyed, in a great degree, uninterrupted prosperity; since which time, however, a series of events has occurred in the political world, tending to the depression of our commerce, agriculture and manufactures. A combination of causes has brought about a state of things never before experienced in this country, and may be traced to the unexpected general peace in Europe, the establishment of a host of banking institutions in the United States, and the neglect on the part of the general government to grant the necessary protection to the domestic industry of the country. These occurrences are undoubtedly the principal cause of the present difficulty and embarrassment. It is not my object, at present, to enter minutely into this part of the subject, but will resume it in a future communication. During the last session of Congress an effort was made to impose a heavier duty on the importation of foreign products; it was unsuccessful, owing principally to the Southern influence. It was supposed by the most enlightened part of the community, that this measure, if it had succeeded, would have had a happy tendency; as in all probability, a great portion of the immense unemployed capital in the country would have been invested in this business, employment afforded to thousands who are destitute at this time of the means of support for their famishing families. This measure was all important to New Jersey; and it is to be lamented, that there are so many individuals in our county, who have little regard for the welfare of their indigent fellow-citizens, who have no other means of providing for their wives and children, but what they derive from the manufacturing interest, as to oppose this measure having this object in view. In addition to the preceding causes of the present distress, there are others, although different in their operation, are notwithstanding equally prejudicial in their effects, and which will eventually not only impoverish our citizens, but lead gradually to the subversion of the political rights and liberties of this happy and once flourishing country. I allude to the deterioration of republican principles, which has manifested itself from time to time, and at length arrived at such a height, as to require the immediate attention of the people. The sovereignty is in their hands; and they are desirous of spending the remainder of their days in the lap of republican-ism, and handing down to posterity unimpaired, the republican institutions acquir-

ed at the expense of so much blood and treasure, they will awake from their lethargy—they will have a scrutinizing eye to the conduct of their rulers, and those whom they honor with a seat in the national and state legislatures, and endeavor to check the propensity to aristocracy, self-aggrandisement, and tyranny, which is making such deep inroads in our republican government, ere it be too late. If we turn to the right or to the left, we meet with a continued stream of complaint; the people are groaning under the deepest distress; and they look in vain to the legislature for relief. That body, elected to preside over and guard the interests of the people, has been too deeply engaged in selfish schemes, and actuated by selfish motives, to attend to the wants of their suffering constituents, especially if any proffering measure of relief should come in collision with their private interests.

In the language of an eminent writer, permit me to observe, that the situation of this country is alarming enough to rouse the attention of every man who pretends to have a regard for the public welfare. Appearances justify suspicion, and when the safety of a nation is at stake, suspicion is just ground for enquiry. It has likewise been observed, that a correct idea of the capacity of a set of rulers may be formed from the situation & condition of the ruled. If we see the latter obedient to the laws, prosperous in their industry, united at home and respected abroad, we may reasonably presume that their affairs are conducted by men of abilities, experience and virtue. If, on the contrary, we observe general dissatisfaction, ruin and poverty prevailing throughout the country, petitions passed by unheeded, an indisposition to contribute relief manifested, we may pronounce, without hesitation, that the government of that country is weak, wicked and corrupt.

#### JUNIUS.

#### Imprisonment for Debt.

That the imprisonment of the body of a debtor has a tendency to check and restrain some in the creation of debts, I will admit; but I will not admit that it operates as a check or restraint upon an honest man; no such thoughts enter his breast or influence his actions. In the creation of a debt, his only calculation is to pay it, and if in consequence of a change against him in the market, together with unforeseen & unavoidable losses, he is rendered unable to pay, he surrenders his property into the hands of his creditors, with clean hands and with a pure conscience. Blame may be attached to him, but guilt cannot. The check and restraint here alluded to, influence those only who are totally destitute of principle and character, and who never ought to be credited to the amount of a sixpence. The terrors of a jail sometimes force them to work, when they otherwise would be idle, which enables them to pay. Let us inquire whether this coercion cannot be effected in another way, or rather in the first instance, that is, before the debt is created. This credit answers only as a temporary relief, and enables the debtor to live a little longer in idleness. Dony him this, and Necessity will compel him to go work. The sufferings of a destitute and starving family before his eyes, cannot fail to produce more terrors than he will experience in jail, where he and his family are supported by the industry and charity of the neighborhood. As it has been before observed, where a man is put in jail for a petty sum, the plaintiff in many instances is not only more to blame in the creation of the debt than the defendant, but actually inflicts a serious injury on society. They sell him an old horse, an old wagon, or some other worthless thing for double its value, and on his failure to pay, they thrust him in jail, thinking to extort the money out of some of his friends; whilst he is there, the neighborhood have him and his family to support. In this way, the plaintiff inflicts an injury on the community; whilst the services of the man in jail is lost, which, in some instances is valuable to the public.

Should I trust a man who I had reason to think was influenced by no other principle as to the payment of the debt, than the terrors of a jail, a regard for my own character, would be a sufficient inducement to keep the transaction as private as possible.

Were there no imprisonment for debt, credit would not be so cheap as it now is, and integrity of character, which would form the only firm basis on which credit could rest, would become infinitely more valuable. It is a mistaken notion that many have drawn in, that was there no imprisonment of the body of a debtor, there would be no security for the payment of debts. I do not wish to screen a man's property; take it, and I would ask what his carcass is worth. I would wish more effectually to secure a man's property for the payment of all just debts, to prevent fraud on the part of the debtor, and injustice and oppression on the part of the creditor. Punish the guilty, but let the innocent go free. The late law extending the jail limits to the county, was no doubt by the Legislature, granted on liberal and humane feelings towards the debtor. But owing to the obscure manner in which it is worded, the most learned in the law, differ in opinion as to its proper construction. Hence great difficulties have arisen among the officers, whose duty it is to carry it into opera-

tion, and many entertain strong doubts whether it will be productive of more good than evil. In my humble opinion, there should be no limits to the jail, because the honest debtor never ought to go there; and the dishonest should never receive its benefits. I will not undertake to draft a law, but leave this with those to whose province it belongs. I trust, however, that I shall not be considered too officious, in giving a few leading features of such a law as would meet my approbation. In the first place no execution should be issued against the body. If the constable in making his return to the Justice, alleges that there is no property to be found, and the plaintiff is satisfied that the defendant has none, here the thing should rest, until the defendant becomes possessed of property, when it should always be liable, according to the dates of the respective executions, which are against him. But if on the other hand, (in order to guard against fraud) the plaintiff should come before the court and make oath that he had good reasons to believe the defendant had not made a fair surrender of his property, but had secreted or conveyed it away, with intent to defraud his creditors, then it should be the duty of the justice or court before whom such suit had been instituted to issue a writ against the body returnable forthwith on its return, an examination should take place, & if it should appear to the satisfaction of said justice or court, that the complaint was well founded, then it should be the duty of said justice or court to bind the defendant, with good security, in a penal sum amply sufficient to ensure his attendance at the next county court; here a strict trial should take place before a jury of his country. If the jury find the defendant guilty of the charges alleged against him, such sentence should be passed by the court either by fine or imprisonment, or both, as would operate as an example and terror to others who might be disposed to act the same part. Should the jury find him not guilty, he of course would be discharged by the court.

Under the operation of a law of this kind punishment would be inflicted on the guilty, whilst the innocent would be protected by a jury of the country. Having thus briefly stated my views on the subject, I leave them with the public, to secure a share of their consideration. Z.

#### Acts evidential of sound profession.

Yesterday was observed by the Presbyterian churches as a day of humiliation, thanksgiving and prayer.

At the conclusion of public worship in the church of Greenwich and Bridgeton, a subscription for five years, from 64 cents to two dollars a year, was signed by one hundred & three persons, and doubtless will be universally signed by the members of the two congregations. The money raised by this subscription is to aid the funds of the Theological Seminary in Princeton.

Let all the Presbyterian churches go, and do likewise. A friend to such charities. September 1st 1820.

#### SAVANNAH FIRE.

The Committee of distribution have brought their business to a close. The sums claimed for losses amounted to upwards of a million of dollars; (leaving out the rich sufferers who made no claim) this amount was ultimately reduced to \$776,000, to be remunerated according to the loss and situation of parties, from the sum of \$99,381 45 cents, collected throughout the United States; about \$97,000 of this sum have been distributed, adding comfort, and giving aid and assistance to upwards of four hundred and fifty persons, of all ages, sexes and colours. From this bounty, widows were cheered, orphans succoured, and many old and infirm, snatched from poverty and distress.

The amounts were received as follows, classing them as coming from States.

Georgia,	\$35,700 95
South Carolina,	20,637 27
Virginia,	1,136 27
Maryland,	5,232 46
District of Columbia,	1,616 11
Pennsylvania,	19,383 25
New-York,*	1,198 93
Massachusetts,	12,195 85
District of Maine,	733 28
New-Orleans,	1,209 80
Tennessee,	338 29
	\$99,381 45

\* 10,238 dollars returned to the donors.

The American Watchman is printed at Wilmington, in Delaware, by *Selleck Osborn*, whose genius has given him fame, and his character esteem. It appears difficult to convince the news-reading world, that for the want of greater punctuality among them, the proprietors of newspapers are in real suffering. It would be impossible to read the following appeal from the last No. of the Watchman without conviction, and one would think, without effect. The case of Mr. Osborn is the case of every printer in the United States, whose subscribers are beyond the reach of personal application.

#### [Nat. Int.]

From the American Watchman of Aug. 15. To Delinquents.—There are some of this description with whom I shall in future use very little ceremony or forbearance. I especially allude to those who have had repeated calls, and return nothing but silence or fair promises; and who would be affronted if it should be intimated that they were unable to pay a small debt; not to those who are straitened or embarrassed; nor to those who have paid occasionally,

and are in arrears for a small balance. Those of the former description will perceive my aim; otherwise they will soon have a hint so broad, and through such hands, as cannot be misunderstood.

If this unfeeling delinquency only subjected me to a fare of bread and water, I might eat my humble crust in silent contentment. But when it forces me to trespass on the patience of others—to appear unjust when I am only suffering from injustice—when it cramps or distracts my faculties, wastes and embitters my days, and places my dearest prospects in the mist of painful uncertainty—then plain speaking and dealing becomes a duty as well as a right.

Those concerned will look to this, or soon hear from me through another medium; and, in the latter case, every man who, not from necessity, but mere spite, eludes my claim by legal evasion, will find his name conspicuously in print.

Editor of the Watchman.

A good example.—It has become very common for us to hear the intelligence of some of our subscribers moving themselves off, or refusing to take their papers out of the Post Offices to which they are forwarded, without ever having tendered us the least compensation for our services. Such conduct is as unpleasant to us, as it is dishonorable and dishonest in them; and cannot longer be tacitly endured. Those persons, therefore, who intend in future to leave us unsatisfied for unremitted and constant labor, may calculate on being, in some way or another, exposed. However disagreeable and unpleasant this course may be, on our part, it will be no more than a duty was awaiting for our fellow-

citizens, where such characters may reside.—Zanesville Messenger.

#### REPUBLICAN MEETING.

THE Democratic Republicans of the county of Cumberland are requested to meet at the Inn of Richard Jarman, Laurel Hill, on Tuesday evening the 26th of September at 7 o'clock, to elect Delegates to attend the State Convention at Trenton. September 4, 1820.

#### Sale of Real Estate.

BY Virtue of a decree of the Orphan's Court of the County of Cape May, will be sold at public vendue on the premises, on Saturday the ninth day of September next,

#### A House and Lot of Land,

late the property of Anthony Gifford, deceased, in order to satisfy the debts of said deceased, which remain unpaid; lying in the Upper township of said county, adjoining lands of James Willets and others. Vendue to begin at 12 o'clock on said day when the condition of sale will be made known and attendance given by PHEBE GIFFORD, August 1, 1820.—4t Administratrix.

#### SHERIFF'S SALE.

BY Virtue of two writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Thursday the fifth day of October next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souler, in Bridgeton,

#### A SMALL FARM,

situate in the township of Maurice River, said to contain seventy five acres more or less, joins lands of John Hess and others, together with all the lands of the defendant, and a better description given at the time of sale.—Seized as the property of John Hess, jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Lee, and Mark Stratton, and to be sold by DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff, September 4th, 1820.—4t

#### BIBLE NOTICE.

INFORMATION is hereby given to the public, that the managers of the Cumberland Bible Society, have passed a resolution to keep an hand a good assortment of Bibles of different kinds for sale at prices considerable cheaper than they can be had for in Philadelphia market.

Persons desirous to purchase bibles will do well to call at the store of the Treasurer D. P. Stratton, where they can see four different specimens of the octavo bible at the following prices:  
 1st specimen at \$2 50  
 2d do. 1 75  
 3d do. 1 65  
 4th do. 1 50

Bibles of the 1st specimen are sold in Philadelphia, for four or four and half dollars. The other specimens are also proportionably cheaper.

The managers have likewise for sale very handsome duodecimo Bibles for one dollar. They have several dozen superior New Testaments for thirty-five cents, which are well adapted for use in Sunday schools, or other schools, and for premiums.

They have agreed to deposit bibles for sale in the store of Daniel P. Stratton, Thomas Woodruff, and Henry Howel, and in any other store, where they can be sold on the same principles.

Bibles for gratis distribution may be had of Doctor E. Elmer and Rev. J. Freeman, Bridgeton, and of any of the other managers.

JONATHAN FREEMAN, Sec'y.  
 August 14, 1820.—4t  
 N. B. Managers are Ebenezer Elmer, Ethan Osborn, Michael Swing, Jonathan Freeman, Samuel Davis, John Miller, Philip Fithian, Hosea Sneathen, John Ogden, Daniel Richman, Jeremiah Stratton, Ephraim Paget, Daniel P. Stratton, Levi Leake, Eli Budd.

**Female Education.**

**Useful, Scientific, Ornamental.**

HE Subscriber, residing in the city of Philadelphia, will receive into his family as boarders, a select number of young Ladies, whose education he will superintend with the strictest assiduity. Terms, for boarding and tuition, including the usual branches of an English education, \$150 per annum.

Music, per quarter, \$10  
Drawing, do. \$10

Pupils to find their own bed and bedding. Un-  
exceptionable references will be given.—Apply  
at the corner of Twelfth and George Streets.  
M. M. CARLL.  
Philadelphia, Aug. 21, 1820.

**NOTICE.**

A GENERAL attendance of the creditors of the  
subscriber is requested at the Hotel in  
Bridgeton, on Tuesday the 5th of September  
next, at 10 o'clock A. M. to consult on a gene-  
ral arrangement of their respective demands.  
WESLEY BUDD.  
Cumberland Works, Aug. 36; 1820—2t

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS the President of the United States is authorized by law to cause certain Lands of the United States to be offered for sale:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby declare and make known that public sales for the disposal, agreeably to law, of certain lands, shall be held as follows, viz:

At Delaware, in Ohio, on the first Mondays in August and October next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Delaware, being 45 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August Sale.  
Townships—1, 3, 4, 5 and 6, south of range 14  
1, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 15  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 16  
1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 do 17

October Sale.  
Townships 1, 2, 3 and 4, south of range 9  
1, 2, 3 and 4 do 10  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 11  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 13  
1, 2, 3, 4 and 5 do 12

At Piqua, in Ohio, on the first Monday in September next, for the sale of the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Piqua, being 33 townships and fractional townships.

A Brookville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Brookville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Jeffersonville, in Indiana, on the first Monday in August next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Jeffersonville, being 27 townships and fractional township.

At Terre Haute, in Indiana, on the first Monday in September next, for the lands which have been surveyed in the district of Terre Haute, being 43 townships and fractional townships.

At Edwardsville, in Illinois, on the first Monday in October next, for the lands lately surveyed in the district of Edwardsville, being 36 townships and fractional townships.

At Arkansas, in the territory of Arkansas, on the first Mondays of August and October next, for the lands surveyed in the district of Arkansas, being 55 townships and fractional townships, viz:

August sale.  
Townships 5, 7, 9, & 10, south of range 19, west of 5th principal meridian,  
5, 6, 7, 8, 9 & 10 do 20 do  
6, 7, 8, and 9 do 21 do  
6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 22 do

October sale.  
Townships 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14, so. of range 23, west of 5th principal meridian,  
8, 10, 11, 12, 13 and 14 do 24 do  
9, 10, 11, 12 and 13 do 25 do  
9, 10, 11 and 12 do 26 do  
9, 10 and 11 do 27 do  
9 and 10 do 28 do  
9 and 10 do 29 do

At Jackson, in Missouri, on the second Monday in September next, for the lands surveyed in the District of Cape Girardeau, being thirty-five townships and fractional townships.

At Franklin, in Missouri, on the first Monday in November next, for the lands in the Military Bounty tract, (north of the Missouri river,) which could not be distributed to soldiers, being chiefly quarter section and fractions, too small or too large, for bounty lot.

At Cahaba, in Alabama, on the first Monday in November next, for the lots in the towns of Claiborne and Jackson, and for townships 12 and 17 in range 20, and for township 18 in range 19, which were advertised but not offered for sale in March, 1819.

Each sale shall continue three weeks and no longer; and each sale will commence with the lowest number of lot or section, township and range, and proceed in regular numerical order. The lands reserved by law for use of schools, or for other purposes, will, as usual, be reserved from sale.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, on the eighteenth day of April, in the year 1820.

JAMES MONROE.  
By the President,  
Josiah Meigs,

Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice a week, till the 1st of November next, and send their accounts to the General Land Office for payment.  
May 1st.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

**A small Farm,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield, joins lands of Lewis Paulin and other, said to contain thirty acres more or less, a lot of bush land, joins the above described land, contains forty acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Pierce Gould, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas Woodruff, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

August 22.

**At the same time and place,**

**One hundred Acres of Woodland,**

More or less, joins lands of Benjamin B. Cooper and others, a right to fifty acres of cedar swamp and meadow, in the township of Downs, together with all the lands of the defendants. A better description on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Francis Avis and Thomas Stanfoid, and taken in execution at the suit of David Vickers, assignee, and Thomas Lee, and to be sold by  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

July 17, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

August 22.

**Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the twenty-second day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

**A Farm,**

Situate in the township of Downs, joins lands of Mark Moore, Edward Moore and others, said to contain two hundred and seventy acres more or less; together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of James Moore, and taken in execution at the suit of Daniel Carrall and Isaac Bacon, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff

July 17, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 19th of September next.  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

August 22.

**Adjourned Sheriff's Sales.**

BY Virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at Public Vendue, on Tuesday the eleventh day of July next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Inn of Philip Souder in Bridgeton, the following described

**Tracts of Land,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield, Fairfield and Millville. No. 1. A Tract of Bush Land, three thousand one hundred and fifty five acres more or less; called the Penn tract. No. 2. A Tract of Wood Land, in Downs township, one hundred acres more or less; called the Hubbs tract. No. 3. Several tracts situate at and near the Dehance Mill, and including a part of the pond and two small tenements containing together five hundred acres more or less. No. 4. The one third part of the Fork Bridge Mills and Pond, together with one third part of the several tracts near or adjoining; being all the defendants lands, mills, &c. purchased in company with Jeremiah Ruck, and William Potter, Esqs. containing five thousand acres more or less, together with all the lands of the defendant.—Seized as the property of Benjamin D. Cooper, and taken in execution at the suit of Gideon Scull, jun. and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 5th day of September next.  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

August 22.

**At the same time and place,**

**The equal undivided half part of a**

**Grist Mill and Stream,,**

And the lands attached, situate in the township of Maurice River, and near West Creek, also one hundred acres of land joins lands of John Chances, Esq.—Seized as the property of William Maslander, and John Chamberl, and taken in execution at the suit of Benjamin D. Cooper and William Potter, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 5th of September next.  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

August 22.

**At the same time and place,**

**A Small Farm,**

situate in the township of Hopewell, said to contain twenty-six acres more or less, joins lands of Hoshell Shull and others; together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of John Moore, Jun. and taken in execution at the suit of Samuel Dare and Henry Hilyard, and to be sold by  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 5th of September next.  
August 22.

**Sheriff's Sale.**

BY Virtue of several writs of Fieri Facias, to us directed, will be exposed to sale at public vendue, on Tuesday the eighth day of August next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, at the Hotel of Jarvis W. Brewster, in Bridgeton,

**A Farm,**

Situate in the township of Deerfield joins lands of Ephraim Riley and others, said to contain seventy acres; a Dwelling-House, Lot and Wharf, situate on Laurel Hill, joins lands of Nancy Woodruff and others, said to contain two acres; two Dwelling Houses and Lots, also a good Store-House and Barn, thereon, near the above described House and Lot. A House and Lot joins lands of John Rose and others;—a number of other lots of improved woodland, the whole of the lands of the defendant. A better description of the property on the day of sale.—Seized as the property of Ebenezer Seeley, and taken in execution at the suit of Henry Brooks, Abraham Sayres, and others, and to be sold by  
JOHN SIBLEY, former Sheriff.  
DAN SIMKINS, late Sheriff.  
WM. R. FITZHIAN, Sheriff.

July 10, 1820—4t

The sale of the above property is adjourned until Tuesday the 5th of September next, at the same time and place.  
August 8—1s

**Notice to Country Merchants.**

RAGS bought at No. 191 south Front or 190 south Water street, at 4 dollars CASH, per hundred, 5 dollars in PAPER, and 6 dollars in BOOKS. All orders for paper and stationary punctually attended to.

George Helmbold,  
Paper maker.

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS, by an act of Congress, passed on the 17th of March, 1820, entitled, "An act to authorize the President of the United States to appoint a Receiver of the Public Monies and Register of the Land Office for the district of Arkansas," it is enacted, that any person, having a claim to a right of pre-emption within the said district, shall make known his claim and location, according to the provision of the laws now in force, to the Register, at least six weeks before the time to be designated by the President of the United States for issuing patents to the soldiers of the late army, entitled to bounty land in said district:

Therefore, I, James Monroe, President of the United States, do hereby designate the fourth Monday of November next, as the time at which patents as aforesaid shall commence to issue. Given under my hand, at the city of Washington, the eighteenth April, 1820.

JAMES MONROE.

By the President,  
JOSIAH MEIGS,  
Commissioner of the General Land Office.

Printers who are authorized to publish the Laws of the United States, will insert the above notice once a week, till the first of November next, to send their accounts the General Land Office for payment.  
May 1st.

**NOTICE**

IT IS HEREBY GIVEN, that I have applied to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, for the benefit of the insolvent laws of the State of New Jersey, and they have appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, at the Court House in the Middle Township in said county, at which time and place they will attend to hear what can be alleged for or against my liberation as an insolvent debtor.

Zebulon Townsend.

August 7.—5t.

**FOR SALE.**

BY virtue of an order of the Orphan's Court of the county of Salem, will be sold at Public Vendue, on Saturday the 21st of October next, on the premises, the Farm, late the property & residence of Elwell Nichols, of Pittsgrove, deceased, containing one hundred acres, it is pleasantly situated on the road leading from Pittstown to Fork Mills, and has on it a comfortable dwelling house, a large frame barn, and apple orchard, the fences principally cedar, also at the same time and place, about 400 acres of wood and bush land, joining the above premises, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers,—also a lot of land, at Dayton's Bridge, and on the road leading from Dayton's Bridge to Pittstown, containing two acres more or less.—Sale to commence at one o'clock in the afternoon, when conditions will be made known and attendance given by  
John Mayhew, Adm'r.  
Pittsgrove, Aug. 21st, 1820—1s

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATION has been made to the Inferior Court of Common Pleas of the County of Cape May, of the Term August, 1820, for the benefit of an act entitled, "An Act for the relief of persons imprisoned for debt, and the supplement thereto."—And the Court has appointed the 20th day of September next, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of that day, at the Court House in Cape May, to hear what can be alleged for against our liberation from confinement.

AMOS PEPPER,  
GEORGE STILES.

Cape May, August 14, 1820.

**NOTICE.**

WE Thomas Henderson and John Spence, sen. surveyors of the Highway for the township of Maurice River, county of Cumberland and state of New Jersey, and John Elkinton and Jonathan Dallas, Freeholders for said township, having been duly notified by Samuel Silver, Joshua Owen, (two of the owners of meadow joining Devaul's Island in said township, concerned in the water-course of Mud Creek) to lay out a ditch, drain, or water-course, said mud creek, adjoining said island, on Saturday 20th inst. agreeable to said notice, after having viewed the premises, we did lay out a ditch ten feet wide, and four deep, to be a water-course for said creek, beginning on the east side of said creek, in the line between David Carrall and Samuel Laycock, and running thence along said line north 54 degrees west one chain and fifteen links, thence continuing long said line north 63 degrees west 4 chains 30 links, thence running across the meadow of Joshua Owen, north 42 degrees west 5 chains thence along the line of said Owen and Daniel Carrall, north 59 degrees west 7 chains and 10 links to the west side of the road leading from Daniel Carrall's to said island, thence continuing the same course along the line between said Daniel Carrall's land & George Corson's, 5 chains 50 links more or less to low water mark on Maurice River; it is also ordered that the said ditch shall be cut and opened at the expense of Samuel Laycock, David Carrall, Joshua Owen, Samuel Silver, Daniel Carrall, George Corson, Nathan Cooper, John Spence, sen. William Madden, Hosea Madden, and William Madden, jun. in proportion to the number of acres owned by each, which are benefited thereby, to wit: Samuel Laycock 20 acres, David Carrall 6 acres, George Corson 13 acres, Joshua Owen 8 acres, Nathan Cooper 3 acres, Samuel Silver 6 acres, John Spence, sen. 4 acres, Daniel Carrall 15 acres, William Madden, sen. 10 acres, Hosea Madden and William Madden, jun. 10 acres, and so forth. Further ordered, that the expense of making and putting in a sluice in said ditch, shall be in proportion as above. It is also further ordered, that said surveyors and freeholders, that the said Samuel Laycock shall at all times (after said ditch is opened) keep open twenty-one rods of said ditch from said creek or the place of beginning, that David Carrall shall keep open as above the next 6 rods and 8 links, that Joshua Owen shall keep open the next 8 rods & 10 links, that Samuel Silver shall keep open the next 6 rods and 8 links, that Daniel Carrall shall keep open the next 16 rods and 21 links, that William Madden, sen. Hosea Madden and William Madden, jun. shall keep open as above the next 15 rods or less to the west side of the above road leading from Daniel Carrall's to Devaul's land, George Corson shall keep open the next 3 rods, Nathan Cooper shall keep open the next 6 rods, and John Spence shall keep open the next 7 rods, be the same more or less to the sluice. Dated this twentieth day of May, in the 20th year of our Lord or thousand eight hundred & twenty.

Thomas Henderson, sen.  
John Spence,  
John Elkinton,  
Jonathan Dallas,  
David Kimsey, surveyor.  
Port Elizabeth, August 7, 1820—6w

**By the President of the United States.**

WHEREAS by an act of Congress, passed on the 3d of March, 1817, entitled, "An act to authorize the appointment of a Surveyor for the lands in the north-west part of the Mississippi Territory, and the sale of certain lands therein described," the President of the United States is authorized to cause certain lands to be surveyed and made known, that public sales shall be held at Huntsville, in Alabama, for the disposal (according to law) of the following lands, viz:

On the 2d Monday in October next, the sale of townships 10 and 13, in range 2, E; townships 9, 10, 11, and 14, in range 3, E; townships 9, 10, and 14, in range 4, E; townships 9, 10, 11, 12, 13, and 14, in range 5, E; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 6, E; and township 12, in range 7, E. So, the lands in the tract commonly called Colbert's reserve.

On the 1st Monday in December next, for the sale of townships 11, 12, 13, 14, in range 3, W; townships 12, 13, 14, in ranges 6 and 7, W.; townships 12, 13, and 14, in range 8, W.; townships 12, 13, 14, in range 9, W.; townships 13 and 14, in range 10, W.; and township 14, in range 11, W. Also, the lands adjoining the town of Marathon, which have been offered for sale, except such lands as have been reserved by law for the support of schools, or for other purposes. The lands shall be sold in regular numerical order, commencing with the lowest number of section, township, and range.

Given under my hand, at the City of Washington, the 22d day of April, 1820.  
JAMES MONROE.  
JOSIAH MEIGS, Commissioner of the General Land Office  
July 10, 1820.—11D.

**PRINTING**

Neatly Executed at this Office

VOL. VI

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THE

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Every Monday, Cents per An charged by the in advance. No subscription period than six m given, at that tim tion to continue. No subscriber is draw his name, wh Advertisements

From the

The art of M

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