

LAWS OF THE UNION.

[BY AUTHORITY.]

AN ACT further to prolong the continuance of the Mint at Philadelphia.

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the act entitled, "an act concerning the Mint," approved March the third, one thousand eight hundred and one, is hereby revived and continued in force and operation, for the further term of five years from the fourth day of March next.

Sec. 2. And be it further enacted, That, during the continuance of the Mint at the City of Philadelphia, the duties which were enjoined on the Commissioner of Loans for the State of Pennsylvania, by the second section of the act, entitled "An act concerning the Mint," passed on the third day of March, one thousand eight hundred and one, shall be performed by the collector of the port of Philadelphia, for the time being.

H. CLAY,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

JOHN GAILLARD,

President of the Senate, pro-tempore.

January 14, 1818—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

A RESOLUTION directing a distribution of certain laws among the members and delegates of territories, of the 15th Congress.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, that the secretary of state be directed to distribute copies of the Laws of the United States, published by Boren & Co. among the members and delegates of territories, of the present congress, who may not have received the same, in pursuance of any former act or resolution of congress.

December 23, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

RESOLUTION authorising the distribution of certain Public Documents.

RESOLVED by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled, That the secretary of state cause to be distributed one set of state papers and public documents, printed by T. B. Wait & Sons, in pursuance of acts of congress heretofore passed, to the president of the United States; one set to the Vice President of the United States; one set to each of the heads of department, to the attorney general of the United States, to each of the senators and representatives, and to each delegate of territories, of the fifteenth congress; one set to each branch of the legislature of each state and territory, and one to each of the Executives of the several states and territories; one set to each university and college in the United States; six sets to the secretary of the senate, for the use of the senate, and eighteen sets to the clerk of the house of representatives, for the use of that house; and the residue of the sets of the state papers and documents aforesaid, shall be deposited in the library of congress.

December 23d, 1817—Approved,

JAMES MONROE.

Notice is hereby given

THAT application will be made at the War Department, for a renewal of the Land Warrant, issued in favour of the heirs of JAMES LENOX, deceased, a soldier in the army of the United States, which is supposed to be lost.

Feb. 16th, 1818—4w

FOR SALE.

No. 1. A House and Lot, situate in Fairfield, Cumberland county, on the main road leading from Fairton to Cedarville, about a mile from the latter place: the house is two stories high, with a back kitchen; there is a good shop on said premises, formerly occupied as a Shoemaker's shop, would answer for a store, and is a good stand for business, as it is situate at the corner of the road leading from Cedarville to Cedarville.

No. 2. SHOP and LOT at Cedarville, near the Tavern; the shop has a good cellar, and is 12 feet by 18; the Lot contains one acre.

No. 3. Tracts of Bush Land, situate in Deerfield, joining lands of Ephraim Magee and Robert Pierce, 3 and a half miles from Bridgeport.

No. 4. 12 acres of BUSH LAND about one mile from No. 3. Joins Lands of Robert Magee and David Clark.

No. 5. 105 acres of Land situate on Muddy Run, on the county line and Ebenezer Seely's line. In an act of the Legislature for opening said Run, this property must become valuable.

TO RENT.

A HOUSE and Lot at Cedarville, nearly opposite the Tavern. The house is two stories high, 16 feet by 22; and has a good cellar under it, there is also a back kitchen adjoining the same.

Also, No. 1. Will be to rent if not disposed of shortly, possession will be given immediately as they are not occupied at present. Any further particulars concerning said property is deemed unnecessary as persons wishing to purchase or rent, will doubtless wish to view the said premises, and will please to call on the subscriber near Cedarville.

Robert Alderman.

The subscriber also notifies his friends and the public in general, that he has taken the tanyard formerly occupied by James Diamant, and carries on the tanning and shoemaking in all its branches. He has on hand a general assortment of boots and shoes which he offers for sale at the following prices for cash. Men's fine boots, \$9 00; coarse do. \$5 75; men's coarse shoes best, \$1 75; second quality, \$1 50; women's shoes, \$1 12; pumps, 1 00; children's from 62 1/2 to 75 cts. Country store keepers will be supplied at a price still less by the dozen.

Robert Alderman.

Cedarville, Feb. 16th 1818—6w

From the Georgia Journal, Extra, Jan. 26.

Late and Important.

(OFFICIAL.)

Copy of a letter from maj. gen. Gaines, to the governor of this state, received last night by express.

Head-Quarters, Hartford, Geo. Jan. 23, 1818.

Sir—By a letter just now received from Brigadier General Glascock, I am informed, that a party of Indians concealed in the swamp of Cedar creek, 7 miles east of Flint river, yesterday morning, fired upon and killed Mr. Thomas Leigh, assistant wagon master, and Samuel Letters, of Capt. Avera's company of Georgia militia. The wagon master had been sent out with a small party of men and a drove of pack horses, laden with provisions, which, by a prompt and judicious arrangement on the part of Major Heard, were secured, with the residue of the party and horses. Gen. Glascock immediately ordered out a detachment under Major Morgan, in pursuit of the Indians.

By a letter from Col. Arbuckle of the 18th inst. I learn, that the Indians were to assemble near the mouth of Flint on the 21st for the purpose of concealing measures for the destruction of the inhabitants on the Chatahochee, and the reduction of Fort Scott. The latter they calculated upon starving out. Fort Gaines it was apprehended would be attacked. One of the inhabitants (Mr. Weaver) had been killed near the Fort; a house had been burnt, and some other property destroyed.

The detachment and vessels under Maj. Mulleburgh with military stores, arrived at Fort Scott without any material loss, other than that mentioned in my last, although incessantly annoyed by a very large force from each shore, from the 15th to the 25th of Dec. A supply of provisions, ordered in November last, had not reached the Appalachicola at the date of Col. Arbuckle's letter, (the 18th inst.)—The troops were then without meat, but had engaged nearly one month's supply upon the Chatahochee, part of which left Fort Gaines under a strong guard on the 16th. The supply of flour at Fort Scott is sufficient, allowing full rations of that article for the troops there, until the middle of next month; and the arrival of sixty thousand rations from New Orleans is daily expected; and even should this supply fail, I have not a doubt of having a competent supply sent down the Flint and Chatahochee, in time to prevent the troops from suffering.

I have been thus particular in communicating to your excellency the state of our supplies, as well as the movements of the enemy from an impression, that a knowledge of these subjects would be acceptable to you, and beneficial to the state over which you preside—as well as from a wish to draw from you, a free communication of your views and wishes, upon whatever relates to the public service connected with my command.

I have seen in the newspapers, with equal surprise and indignation, the attempts that have been made to lull the public mind into a belief, that the hostile Indians desire peace, and are willing to lay down their arms! Sir, there will be no peace until those Indians are severely chastised.

The Chiefs were required to surrender the offenders! It was deliberately resolved in a large Council of the Seminoles and "Red Sticks" at Micasukee, that the offenders should neither be punished nor surrendered.

Some of their chiefs have triumphantly asserted, that we cannot beat them—that we never have beaten them, except we had "Red People" to help us." It is not extraordinary they should entertain these opinions—they know little or nothing of the strength or resources of our country—and whatever information they have derived from their white friends (British Officers and Traders) could have no tendency to give them favourable impressions towards us. They must be beaten before we can reasonably calculate upon peace!

It is well known that seven of our citizens were killed by those Indians in the two years immediately succeeding the late war with England. Their Chiefs admitted this, and that among the number was a woman and two children. (Mrs Garrett of this state.)

The principal Chief, Chapichimico, is notifying the Warriors of the resolution of the Chiefs in Council, adding that, "the day never should come when he would give up or punish a red man for killing a white man." These facts have been communicated to me by Indians, and through interpreters who I believe to be men of truth—nor have I a doubt but these facts were well known to those philanthropic writers of Peace, who have had the sagacity to discover, that hostilities were commenced by the troops under my command, on the 20th November last—and that we are the aggressors.

It is not an act of war, according to this doctrine, to massacre and scalp seven unoffending persons, and among them a woman and her infants! What number then I would ask the massacre of which would constitute an act of war! Sir, my humble impressions on this subject are, that the wanton massacre of an infant not yet able to creep is the envenomed declaration of "I am an American citizen," should be as promptly avenged, as if fifty, or fifty thousand citizens had been massacred. When reparation is refused by the nation, (whether red or white, civilized or savage) to whom the offenders belong, the nation itself becomes accountable, and should be chastised for the outrage.

I have little confidence in the expectation of obtaining any considerable aid from the friendly Indians; even should they join me, the loss of their Chiefs may induce them to follow the example of the Warriors under Perry, and go to the enemy; and I owe it to myself and to the public service to apprise you of the existence of a spirit of opposition, tending to counteract my efforts, have recently manifested itself in what is deemed to be the friendly part of the Creek Nation; originating, as I have reason to believe, with some evil disposed white persons, actually engaged in smuggling negroes into the United States from East Florida. A considerable number, as I am credibly informed and believe, have been taken in the immediate vicinity of the Creek Agency. It rests with the Agent to detect or explain this apparent violation of law. The movement of the troops and the active and general hostility of the Indians near the Florida line, will

have a strong tendency to render this abominable traffic difficult and perilous; hence I expect to be honored with the ill-will of every one engaged in it.

I have the honour to be, very respectfully, your obedient servant, EDMUND P. GAINES, Major Genl Comm'g.

His excellency William Rabun.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 6.

By the arrival last evening of the brig David Richards, in 2 days from Falmouth, (Jam.) we have received a file of the Cornwall Gazette, printed at that place, to the 14th January from which we copy some late accounts of the operations of the patriot and royal forces in the Spanish Maine. In one sanguinary battle, fought on the 2d December, where the patriot forces consisted of 1500 men, 1200 were slain. The loss on the part of the royalists is said to amount to only 11 killed and 98 wounded. The troops of the latter fought to desperation, and are said to have been equalled only by those of Marengo, Austerlitz, and Jena.

CURACOA, Dec. 27.

The French fleet, which passed this island on Wednesday last, sailed from Cadiz with an intended General for Caraccas, and lay in the roads of La Guayra for several days, having left that port for Porto Bello, to convey specie from thence to the Havanna. From this circumstance it would appear, that France has given assistance to Spain in her struggle with the revolted Colonies.

Accounts had reached La Guayra, of general Mina, and the whole of his staff, being the remnant of his army, having been taken prisoners, and escorted to Mexico, where they were to be put to death.

A Caraccas Gazette of the 17th inst. contains an official dispatch from general Morillo to the captain general of Venezuela, Don Juan Baptista Pardo, dated head-quarters, Guadarrama, 7th December, from which it appears that general Paez, of the independant army was in Achaguas, and commenced his retreat on the Arauca, with the emigration, and all his forces, having at the same time ordered those in Nutrias, to cross back the Apure, in consequence of which all general Morillo's endeavours to meet him were frustrated.

General Morillo being at Calabozo, and having received accounts from colonel La Torre, from which he learned that the latter was deterred from attacking the enemy by a false report that Bolivar and Arismendi were coming up the river with great forces, marched with several corps to reinforce him, and arrived at Guadarrama the very day his dispatches are dated, where he received another letter from Latorre, mentioning that he had foiled the rebels, commanded by Zuraza, in the field of Hogaza.

The official dispatch of col. La Torre, is dated Calvario, 8th Dec. and contains the following substance:

That on the 2d December, he attacked the independant army, posted on a height in the Hato of Hogaza, to the number of 1500 men, with two pieces of artillery: his army, (composed but of three hundred cavalry and nine hundred infantry,) advancing with undaunted courage, amidst the cries of "Long live the King." His cavalry, under Acragones, being attacked by that of the enemy's left, he ordered this officer to charge them, which he executed in such a gallant manner as immediately to repulse and disperse them at a great distance in the rear of their line. Col. Juez was then assailed by the enemy's cavalry of the right, reinforced by the squadrons of reserve but he routed them also: that this event, added to the gallantry with which the infantry charged with the bayonet, threw the enemy into such complete disorder, that they took to flight, leaving every thing behind them. Pursued by the infantry, and having their retreat cut off by maj. Arragones, not one of their infantry escaped, having all perished or been taken prisoners; their cavalry met very nearly a similar fate.

The loss of the independents is stated at 1200 slain—two brass three-pounders—1200 muskets—four colours—18 drums—50,000 musket cartridges—one load flints—a printing machine—all their equipages. The loss of the Royalists amounted to only 11 killed, 82 slightly, and 16 severely wounded.

Among the wounded is Colonel La Torre himself, in the thigh, by a musket shot, which he received in charging at the head of the infantry; also Colonel D. Pedro Gonzales Villa, the Adjutant of the 2d battalion of Navarra, Don Jose Norvaex, Lieuts. Louis de la Madrid, Sancho Pardo, Domingo Augustin, Ventur, Salgado, Pardo Fernandez, Angulo Lono, the captain of Grenadiers Don Juan de Luño, and Don Juan Francisco Gimenos, wounded by a cannon shot.

That in consequence of a conflagration in the bushes, a great number of the wounded were consumed, and among them some of the Royalists, whom it was impossible to rescue from the flames. By this accident the bodies were so disfigured, that it was absolutely impossible to ascertain by their features the independent chiefs who had perished; some of the prisoners, however, knew that among the number were colonel Martinez, a staff officer, the commander of Artillery lieutenant col. Monters, lieutenant col. Valderramas (an Englishman,) commandant of the battalion Restnapor, and Lecuma, commandant of another battalion.—The fire consumed also a large quantity of arms, ammunition, the printing machines and some other articles, the remnant of which were to be transported to Calabozo. The dispatch, which is long and tedious, closes by recommending the officers and men who distinguished themselves in the battle, which is said to have equalled those of Marengo! Austerlitz! and Jena!

From the National Intelligencer, Feb. 3.

The supreme court of the United States convened at the capitol yesterday, being the day fixed by law for the commencement of their annual term. All the judges were present, viz: chief justice Marshall, and associate judges Washington, Livingston, Johnston, Todd, Duval and Story. The court organized itself for with, and proceeds to business at eleven o'clock this day.

From the annual report from the department of state to congress respecting patents, it appears that the number issued during the year 1817, was upwards of one hundred and seventy, for improvements in almost every description of machinery and manufactures.

THE WHIG.

BRIDGETON, FEBRUARY 16, 1818

CONGRESSIONAL.

Extracts of letters to the editor, dated

Washington, Feb. 7th, 1818.

BANK OF THE UNITED STATES.

By the charter of the Bank of the United States, the President is required to sign all the notes issued by its branches. This is represented as an arduous, and since the great increase of the number of branches, an inconvenient duty. In consequence thereof, Mr. Sergeant some time ago asked, and obtained leave to bring in a bill, authorising the Presidents of the several branches to sign their own paper.—It has not yet been taken up for consideration.

On motion of Mr. Forsythe the following resolution has been adopted:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether the Bank of the United States is authorised, by its charter to receive as pledge or security, for loans made to individuals or corporations, a transfer of public debt made to the bank, or to any officer thereof; and if, in their opinion, such transfers are not authorized by the act of incorporation, to report to the house some effectual mode of preventing them from being hereafter made.

Case of R. W. Meade.

It will be recollected, that in the early part of the session a resolution was adopted, on motion of Mr. Trimble, of Kentucky, requesting the president to lay before congress any information he might be able to communicate, relative to the imprisonment and detention in the Castle of Santa Catalina, at Cadiz, of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States.

Pursuant to the request, the President on the 30th ult. communicated the required information, and on the 3d instant Mr. Trimble submitted for consideration the following which was ordered to lie on the table.

Resolved, That the demand made by the President of the United States upon the King of Spain, for the liberation of Richard W. Meade, a citizen of the United States, detained in confinement in the castle of Santa Catalina at Cadiz, ought to be supported and enforced by vesting the President with authority to make reprisals, in the event of a failure on the part of Spain promptly to discharge the said Meade.

This case having excited a good deal of sensibility and interest, I will endeavour to give you a brief history of it; so far as it can be collected from the documents communicated by the President: these documents comprise the correspondence between Mr. Erving, the American Minister at the court at Madrid, with the Spanish authorities, and his despatches to the Secretary of State in the years 1816 and 1817 in relation to the case; Mrs. Meade's petition to the President of the United States, dated at Philadelphia on the 4th of December last, sundry copies of official letters which passed between the different Spanish government agents, in consequence of Mr. Erving's representations, an I a letter from Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, to Don Luis de Onis, dated Dec. 26th, and Mr. Onis' reply of the 29th.—From all which it appears, that Richard W. Meade was born in Chester County, Pennsylvania, in June 1778; that he went to Spain in 1803, to claim restitution for property detained at Buenos Ayres—in which he was unsuccessful.

Soon after he established a commercial house at Cadiz, where he has ever since resided in the character of an American citizen, and from 1806, until within the last year, held the station of Navy Agent for the United States for the Port of Cadiz.—He has a wife and nine children now residing in Philadelphia.—As a merchant and capitalist, he rendered essential services to the Spanish Government during its late struggles, which had been often acknowledged, and was frequently largely in advance to them.—In 1812, finding that the Treasury General was appropriating funds, which, by contract, had been pledged to reimburse those advances, to other purposes, he complained to the Regency and published a pamphlet giving a statement of the contracts with the government and its injustice towards him. This pamphlet gave offence, and in consequence he was imprisoned three months, and finally liberated on bail. Mr. Meade afterwards appealed to the Cortes against the unjust proceedings of the Regency which had imprisoned him. The Cortes reported the proceedings against him unjust and illegal, and decreed the constitutional penalties against the minister who gave, and the judge who executed the order. The arrival of Ferdinand, and the consequent dissolution of the Cortes, prevented the decree against the Regency from being acted upon, the affair was afterwards revived by the Supreme Council of War, composed of men subservient to the old Regency, and it was decreed that Mr. Meade should pay a fine of 2000 ducats for the publication, which was considered a libel on the late Regents.

This transaction, although totally distinct from the one, which is made the pretext for his present incarceration, it is presumed laid the foundation for those prejudices against him, which have been followed up by the most lawless persecution.—The other affairs as follows: in 1814 Mr. Meade was appointed assignee to the estate of J. W. Glass of Cadiz, declared bankrupt in England, in consequence of his connection with the house of Hunter, Rainey & Co. of London, against whom a commission of bankruptcy had issued, the appointment of Mr. Meade, was made by the tribunal of Commerce of Cadiz, (having cognizance in such cases) with the approbation of all the creditors in Cadiz, and was confirmed by the assignees in London.—Mr. Meade, gave bonds accordingly, to take charge of the estate, and to be responsible solely to the tribunal for the proceeds, being prohibited under the penalty of the bonds, from disposing of the funds without the sanction of the tribunal.—After the affairs of Glass were settled, there remained in the hand of Mr. Meade \$52,000 which he several times petitioned the tribunals to be remitted to the assignees in London.—In the mean time Mr. D. Hunter, one of the principals of the bankruptcy house, was sent to Cadiz, and as the business was about to be settled, Mr. Glass (escaping from his bail in England) also appeared in Cadiz, and laid an embargo on the funds, alledging

Yesterday morning at about 4 o'clock, the wind suddenly shifted from North to N. W. accompanied by a heavy fall of rain, sleet and snow. Before 9 o'clock the snow lay on a dead level about one inch thick—at 5 the thermometer was at 27. In the afternoon, the ground being partially covered with snow and ice, the sleighs were seen driving through the streets, and excited to little astonishment among the natives at such a novel mode of riding.

NORFOLK, Feb. 7.

Distressing Casualty.—On Wednesday evening Mrs. Elizabeth Ewell, a widow lady, aged 51, and residing in Cumberland street, lost her life under circumstances peculiarly shocking. She retired to her chamber about 8 o'clock to go to bed, and fastened the door. Her sister, who lived in the same house with her, finding she did not make her appearance the next morning long after accustomed hour of rising, grew uneasy at her absence, and going to the chamber door, called to her repeatedly, but receiving no answer, she immediately forced her way into the room, when to her inexplicable dismay and horror, she beheld the lifeless body of her wretched kinswoman prostrate on the hearth, the head breast and hands resting among the remains of the embers, which had been burning the over night. Her face upon examination was found to be entirely consumed, so as to leave no features visible and her breast was scorched to a crisp. The only probable conjecture as to the cause of this dreadful catastrophe is, that the deceased, after undressing herself, had taken a seat by the fire to enjoy its comforts when being seized with a fit, she fell prostrate into it, and was unable to extricate herself.

Herall.

Adjourned Sale.

The sale of lands of John Sheldon, is adjourned until Tuesday the 17th day of February, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, at the Inn of Philip Souder, in Bridgeton. The lands of Eldad Cook are likewise adjourned to the same time and place.

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Feb. 2, 1818.

MARRIED.

On the 10th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Freeman, CHARLES READ, Esq. to Miss NANCY BLOOMFIELD GILES, all of this place.

On the 4th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Neall, Mr. DANIEL BRANDIFF to Miss MARY HAUTHORN, both of Cumberland county.

On the 20th inst. by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. JONATHAN YOUNG to Miss NAAMA SHEPARD, both of Hopewell Cumberland county.

On the 18th of January last, by the Rev. John Davis, Mr. SAMUEL B. DAVIS, to Miss LAVINA DAVIS, all of Cumberland.

DIED.

On Sabbath day, the 7th inst. Mr. ELIJAH AYRES, of Shiloh, aged sixty four years and four months.

Also, on first day, the 8th inst. Mrs. ABIGAIL THOMAS, wife of Mr. Ezekiel Thomas, near Shiloh.

THE SUBSCRIBER

HAVING lately commenced the Practice of the Law in the city of Philadelphia, begs leave to tender his professional services to his friends in New Jersey, with an assurance that whatever can be expected from attention and punctuality, shall not be wanting to merit the confidence they may place in him.

Bloomfield M. Hyaine.

Office at No. 74, South 6th Street, Opposite State House Yard.

Feb. 16th, 1818—tf

LAND FOR SALE.

By Virtue of a decree of the Orphans' Court, of the County of Cumberland, will be exposed to sale,

AT PUBLIC VENDUE,

ON MONDAY,

THE 16th DAY OF MARCH, 1818.

BETWEEN the hours of 12 and 5 in the afternoon, at the Hotel, in Bridgeton, in the county aforesaid, the following Tract of LAND, situate in the township of Hopewell, in said county, about six miles from Bridgeton; late the property of Jacob Clark, deceased.

1. A Farm containing 250 acres—40 thereof WOOD LAND of superior quality, the residue MEADOW and ARABLE LAND, in good fence. The Farm has thereon, a Dwelling-House, 18 feet by 22, two stories high, and Kitchen adjoining; Spring House, and other out-buildings, well, &c. two large Frame Barns, three Apple Orchards, one of them young, containing 200 grafted trees.

2. A Farm containing about 80 acres—40 acres good WOOD LAND—the residue Tillable Land, having three small Houses, and an Orchard thereon.

A good title will be made, and possession immediately given.

Mr. Joseph Claypole resides upon the Farm first above mentioned, and will, on application, shew the property.

Jacob Clark,

Administrator.

Mount Holly, Feb. 16th, 1818—6w

NOTICE.

AN adjourned meeting of the Brigade Board will be held at the Inn of JARVIS W. BREWSTER in Bridgeton, on Monday, the second day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M. Paymasters and others having accounts to settle with the Board, are requested to be punctual in their attendance.

Elias P. Seeley,

Judge Advocate.

Feb. 16th, 1818—3w

that he had been illegally included in the bankruptcy—John M. Dermot was appointed, as the agent of Hunter, and Mr. Meade offered to pay Hunter and M. Dermot the amount of funds in his hands, on their giving bonds satisfactory to the tribunal of commerce, instead of his own; they were not able to procure such sureties as the tribunals would accept, and that body suddenly, and of its own accord, decreed that Mr. Meade should, on the following day, pay the money into the King's treasury, until Mr. M. Dermot or Hunter should produce the requisite property. Mr. Meade accordingly made the deposit on the following morning and presented to the tribunal the receipt in which the treasurer acknowledged to have received the sum in question, by order of the tribunal, to be held subject to the future disposition of that body. A question was made at the investigation of M. Dermot whether the money had been paid into the treasury in specie or treasury notes. It was answered by the Intendant that "the deposit had been made in due form under his inspection in effectual specie, and that whenever the tribunal should order its payment, his majesty would pay it in the same coin." The payment was in fact made by credits of Meade at the treasury, which were payable in specie, and which were to be paid in specie in a few days. The intendant therefore readily gave to Meade a receipt for a deposit in specie, his credits "liberamente" to that amount being cancelled, and passed to the several accounts to which they belonged. Notwithstanding all this, a suit was brought against Meade by M. Dermot, and the tribunal ordered that he should pay the money a second time. An appeal was entered to the superior tribunal called *abrades*, as guaranteed by the 7th and 20th articles of the treaty between the United States and Spain. While the cause was there pending, the Plaintiff, in consequence, as is presumed, of the interference of the British Minister, procured an order for the removal of the case to the court of war at Madrid, where the sentence was confirmed. A further appeal moved by Mr. Meade was refused, but the King ordered that he should have a new hearing by the same court. On the 2d of May 1816, he was seized and imprisoned in the Castle Santa Catalina at Cadiz, confined in a dungeon, with a sentinel at the door, where he has ever since remained.

The strong and spirited remonstrances often repeated by Mr. Erving, the American Minister, to the Spanish Government, against these unjust and cruel persecutions of an American citizen, drew from the king at last an order to the consular to *despatch* Mr. Meade's case. His case however is not despatched, and it is confidently stated that at the time of issuing the public order above stated, a secret order is given to delay the decision—as the present state of the treasury would render the payment inconvenient, it being apparent that the money must be paid on the liberation of Mr. Meade. In this state the business rests, none of the principal facts, as above detailed, are denied by the Spanish government, who have uniformly evaded the representation of Mr. Erving, by referring the sufferer to the supreme council of war for reclamation, &c. After the call by the house upon the President for information in this case, Mr. Adams, Secretary of State, addressed to Don Onis, the Spanish Minister resident here, a spirited note in which he calls upon him to represent anew the case to his Spanish Majesty. Don Onis in his reply speaks of a law-suit against R. W. Meade, affects to know little about it;—promises, however, to represent the circumstance to his master, not doubting but that he will use his authority in having justice promptly done to Mr. Meade, &c. that no motive or pretext whatever may be left to doubt of the immaculate purity of the Spanish magistracy.

GENERAL ST. CLAIR.

The bill for the relief of gen. St. Clair has passed the House of Representatives, after a good deal of debate; it proposes to grant him a pension of \$60, per month equal to \$720 a year. The grant of a pension in this way, growing out of his application for the settlement of a claim, must be considered as an expression against the validity of it.

BREVET PAY.

The houses are completely at issue on this point, both having determined to adhere to the sentiments expressed by them; the consequence has been the appointment of a committee of conference composed of Messrs. Williams of Tennessee, and Barbour, of the Senate, and Messrs. Lowndes, Smith of Maryland, and Pitkin of the house.

Washington Feb. 10, 1818

CAPE-MAY PETITION.

Some days ago, a petition was presented to the Senate by Mr. Dickerson, signed by upwards of 200 persons in the county of Cape May, praying that said county might be erected into a separate collection district, which was referred to the committee of Commerce & Manufactures of that body, consisting of Messrs. Sandford, Horsey, Burrill, Morrill and Dickerson, who on the 6th instant made the following

REPORT.

The petitioners solicit the establishment of a new collection district in the southeastern part of New Jersey. They state, as the principal reasons of their application, that the distance from the extreme part of Cape May county to the nearest collector, is on the sea coast, thirty-five miles, and on the shore of the Delaware bay, fifty-six miles; and that more than forty vessels of different burdens, from thirty to one hundred and sixty tons, belong to the county of Cape May.

The committee have obtained from the treasury, an official statement of the revenue collected in the district in which Cape May is situated, from 1791, to the year 1816, including both those years. From this statement, it appears that no foreign goods paying duties, were imported into the district during thirteen of the twenty-seven years embraced by the statement; and that the importations of the other years of that period were not considerable.

Upon all the facts and circumstances, the committee are of the opinion:

1. That it is not necessary to the collection or security of the revenue, that the district proposed should be established.
2. That the distance of some of the owners and navigators of the vessels of Cape May county from the office of the collector of the district, now comprehending that county, is not a sufficient

reason for establishing a new district. In many other collection districts, the distance from the place of residence of the owner or masters to the office of the collector is much greater than in this instance.

3. By a late law the collectors are authorized to appoint, with the approbation of the secretary of the treasury, as many deputy collectors as the circumstances of their respective districts may render necessary. If any serious or peculiar inconvenience is sustained by the petitioners from the necessity of a personal attendance at the office of the collector to obtain coasting licenses, clearances, or other papers, that inconvenience may be removed by the appointment of a deputy collector at some proper place in the district.

The committee accordingly recommend a resolution, that it is inexpedient to grant the prayer of the petition.

This report was yesterday called up and agreed to.

DOMESTIC MANUFACTURES.

Numerous petitions, some of them extremely well written, have been presented to congress since the commencement of the session, from persons engaged in different branches of manufactures, particularly Iron, Wool, Cotton, and Paper. In one of those petitions from Oneida county, New-York, the following propositions are laid down, which appear to me perfectly sound, viz.

"That the public good requires of government to restrain, by duties, the importation of articles, which may be produced at home, and to manufacture as much as possible of the raw material of the county.—That the branches of industry, particularly necessary or useful for the independence of the community ought to be encouraged by government.—That the most disadvantageous commerce, is that which exchanges the raw material for the manufactured goods. That any nation who should open its ports to all foreign importations without a reciprocal privilege, would soon be ruined by the balance of trade."

WOOL AND COTTON.

By the existing Tariff, an *ad valorem* duty of 25 per cent. is payable on woollen and cotton manufactured goods (with a few exceptions) imported into the United States, the duty to be calculated on the net cost of the articles at the place of preparation.—This rate of duty is to continue for three years after the passage of the law, and will expire in April 1819, after which, 20 per cent. only is to be demanded. The committee of commerce and manufactures have reported a bill continuing in force for 5 years, or until 1826, the present 25 per cent. *ad valorem* duties on those articles, which has been twice read and referred to a committee of the whole for Tuesday week. Unless something more is done I am afraid the protection will be insufficient to save from ruin, those who have engaged in those branches of industry,—especially if no method can be devised to prevent the numerous evasions of the duties which are represented now to take place by double invoices, and other deceptive artifices, for which the importers, particularly those who ship goods here on foreign account, are so famous.—Take an instance: the Delaware Memorial states that English cloths have been entered at the Custom House in Philadelphia, invoiced at 9d per yard; which could not have lost less than 4s. 6d. in England. They also state, what is amply corroborated by official documents, that the average excess of the imports into the United States for the three last years, above the exports, have been \$25,000,000, making an aggregate of 75,000,000 in that short period—how is the balance to be paid?

IRON, ALLUM, GUN POWDER.

The same committee has reported a bill proposing in lieu of the present duties the following:

Iron in Pigs,	50 per cwt.
Iron Castings,	75 do.
Bars and Bolts,	100 do.
Nails,	4 per lb.
Allum,	200 per cwt.

And to disallow drawback on the exportation of imported powder. This bill has been made the order for the same day as the other.

Eldridge Simpkins, elected to supply the place of Mr. Calhoun in the House of Representatives, has appeared and took his seat. He being the last absentee, every member of that House has now appeared since the session began;—two, however, Mr. Ross of Pennsylvania, and Mr. Parris of Massachusetts, have resigned and gone home.

Washington, Feb. 11th 1818.

"The bill concerning half-pay Pensions, Invalid Pensioners, &c. proposing, among other things, to place on the pension list for five years, the widows of the officers and soldiers of the Revolutionary Army, the widows of soldiers of the late Regular Army, who died in the service, or of diseases contracted in the service within six months after their discharge—also to extend the militia and other 5 years' half-pay pensions under the act of April 1816, for the further term of five years, making ten years in all, has been considerably discussed within the last two or three days. It was yesterday reported by the committee of the whole, with amendments, which were to-day agreed to in the house, but on the question of engrossment, the bill was rejected, Ayes 65, Noes 79."

Mammoth Ox.

The Ox raised in Salem county, New Jersey, by Job Tyler, weighing upwards of 2,000 pounds, was sold last week, to two gentlemen from Philadelphia, for the sum of 1300 dollars.

MR. SCHULTZ.

In your paper of the second current, a question is proposed. 'What is the meaning of the word *preach* in the Bible?' Every one knows what is meant, every one at once declares. We have heard so many preachers *preach*, that the word needs no explanation. I will not undertake to say what latitude the proposer wished any one to take that should answer the question. Whether he intended to include a *simple*

definition of the word, or the subject matter, or the manner of preaching, does not evidently appear from the statement of the question. 'To preach, as a *n. v.* is, to pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.'

The subject matter includes generally, a statement and explanation of some of the doctrines, or duties contained in the Bible. The manner is three-fold. Some pronounce public discourses on sacred subjects *extempore*, i. e. they deliver what comes into their head while speaking. Others speak *memoriter*, i. e. they deliver what they had before committed to memory. Others pronounce public discourses from notes which they have before them.

All this is plain. But all this does not answer the question. A simple definition, does not always explain a word. E. G. Should one ask the meaning of the word *Simple*; a definition might not explain the sense of the word which he intended. *Simple*, means plain, at less, indivisible, unmixed. To understand the sense a person intends by this word, we must know the subject he has in view, whether a *simple person*, or a *simple thing*.

To explain the word *preach*, we must I think, ascertain the connexion which this word sustains with others in the Scriptures. In this view the explanation is not quite so easy, as many may at first imagine. Another consideration deserves attention. Is the word *preach* always the same in the original text?

I. In Matt. iv. 17, it is said, 'Jesus began to preach.' The original word here is, *Karrusso*, which signifies to publish, proclaim, set forth.

II. Lu. iv. 43. 'I must preach.' Here the original word is, *Evanggelizo*, and signifies to tell, relate, carry news, carry orders.

III. Acts xvi. 6. 'Were forbidden—to preach.' In this text the original word is, *Laleo*, which means, to speak, discourse, report.

IV. Acts xvii. 3. 'Whom I preach.' *Katagelizo* is here used, and signifies to deliver a message, bring news, declare a thing.

The English word *preach* is variously connected.

'Preach the kingdom.' i. e. make known the constitution, government and laws of the kingdom.

'We preach Christ crucified.' i. e. we discourse on the doctrines touching the divinity, incarnation, substitution, sufferings, death, resurrection, and intercession of Christ, and his coming again to judge the world.

To preach the gospel or the word, includes a statement, explication and defence, of the historical facts, predictions, promises, institutions, and doctrines of the Bible; and all the duties incumbent on men in all their relations and stations in life, with the motives and obligations to obedience.

This is the course I would take to ascertain the meaning of the word *preach* in the Bible. It signifies different things.

I. To publish, proclaim, &c. Should any one, Mr. Schultz, send you a sermon for publication in your paper, he would *preach*, by means of your paper, to all your subscribers while they were reading it.

II. *Preach*, signifies to tell, relate, &c. Now, if I have so good a memory as to retain, and be able to relate or tell, the whole of any sermon I had heard, to my family, I should *preach* to them, by relating to them what I had heard.

III. and IV. *Preach* also signifies to report, deliver a message, &c.

Now I may report, or deliver a message in writing. And this is *preaching*, if the report or message in writing contains a statement and explanation of any of the doctrines or duties of divine revelation.

In Heb. xi. 4. it is said—'By it he being dead yet speaketh.' The word *speaketh* is from *Laleo*, and is frequently rendered by the word *preach*. Thus Abel *preacheth* by the history which is written of him.

According to James a person *preaches* when he reads to others any portion of Scripture. Acts xv. 21. 'Moses of old time hath in every city them that *preach* him.' The five books of Moses contain, besides many doctrines, predictions, and promises, the moral, civil and ceremonial laws of the Jews. These books are metonymically called *Moses*. And *Moses* is said to be *preached* when he is read to the Jews in their Synagogues. Hence it is, I think, evident, that a person *preaches* in the scriptural sense of the word, when he delivers a religious discourse, 1st. *extempore*, i. e. without premeditation: or 2d. *memoriter*, i. e. when he delivers what he had previously committed to memory: or 3dly. from written notes before him: or 4thly. when a person relates what he remembers of a discourse that he has heard. The three first senses of the word *preach* is however generally intended. But from the first sense, are to be excluded all disjointed, incoherent, inconsistent, nonsensical harangues. If a man delivers *extempore* such discourses it cannot be said that he *preaches*.

Ed.

NOTICE.

Those persons who remain indebted for subscription to the Washington Whig, up to the 25th of January last, are informed that the same may be paid, together with the subscription for the present year, to either of the following gentlemen, who are authorized to receive the same and give receipts therefor:

- Port-Elizabeth.—Thomas Lee, Esq.
- Milbelle.—Jeremiah Stratton, Esq.
- Fairton.—James Clark, Esq.
- Cedarville.—Amos Westcott, Esq.
- Salem.—Samuel Sherron, Esq.

SHERIFF'S SALE.

By virtue of a Writ of Fieri Facias, to me directed, issued out of the Court of Chancery of the State of New Jersey, will be exposed to Sale at PUBLIC VENDUE, on MONDAY, the 9th day of March next, at the Inn of Philip Souder, Bridgeton, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of that day,

A Lot of Ground,

CONSISTING of UPLAND and MUD FLATS, situate at Laurel Hill, near the Village of Bridgeton, on the easterly side of Cohansey Creek, and binding on the same—BEGINNING at the corner of Walter Robinson's lot of ground, and running from thence, binding on the north-easterly side of the street leading from Deerfield to Bridgeton, south twenty six degrees and an half west two chains and eighteen links, thence north sixty three degrees and a half west, nine chains and nineteen links to Cohansey Creek, at low water mark, thence up the creek, bounding on low water mark, two chains and eighteen links measuring parallel with the street aforesaid, thence from low water mark south sixty three degrees and a half east, nine chains and nineteen links to the place of beginning, within which bounds is contained two acres of Upland and Mud Flats.—Seized as the property of Andrew Miller, and Ruth, his wife, and Wm. R. Fithian, defendants, and taken in execution at the suit of Philip Freas, and Lucinda Brewster, administrators of Joseph Brewster, complainants, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 5, 1818—2m.

Sheriff's Sales.

BY VIRTUE of two Writs of Fieri Facias, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on WEDNESDAY the Eighteenth day of February 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 Bridgetown,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Sue Creek, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, joins lands of James Bacon and the heirs of Leonard Gibbon, dec. together with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Grant Gibbon, and taken in execution at the suit of Thomas R. Sheppard, Mark M. Sheppard, and Mason Mulford, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

At the same time and place,

A Tract of Land,

Situate in the township of Millville, said to contain one hundred and fifty acres more or less, joins lands of John Adkenson and others, with all the lands of the defendant. Seized as the property of Uriah Garrison, and taken in execution at the suit of Jeremiah Stratton, and to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Jan. 12, 1818.

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE WOUNDED SOLDIER.

WAR DEPARTMENT. Pension Office, Dec. 29.

The following evidence will be required in all militia cases, and in cases of the regular army where the discharge and surgeon's certificate have been lost or destroyed, or where they have never been originally granted, to enable the Secretary of War to grant pensions, viz:

In cases where the regular discharge and the surgeon's certificate for disability, cannot be had, the applicant for a pension, whether he has been a soldier of the regular army, or a militiaman in the service of the United States, must produce the sworn certificate of his captain, or other officer under whom he served, stating distinctly the time and place of his having been wounded, or otherwise disabled, and that the same wounds or disabilities while in the service of the United States; and in the line of duty, with the affidavit of one or more surgeons or physicians, whether of the army or citizens, accurately describing the wound, and stating the degree of disability to which the soldier may be entitled under it: these documents to be sworn to before a Judge of the United States; Court, or some state Judge or Justice of the peace; and if a state Judge or Justice of the Peace, then under the seal of the Clerk of the County in which such Judge or Justice may reside, and the name of the paymaster who has paid the soldier as belonging to the service of the United States, to be in every instance furnished by the applicant, in order to determine the date of the commencement of his pension.

Jan. 5—12m.

Printers of the laws of the United States are requested to insert the above two months, and forward their accounts for payment to the War Department.

SHERIFF'S SALES.

BY VIRTUE of an order from the Chancellor, to me directed, will be exposed to sale, at PUBLIC VENDUE, on FRIDAY the Sixth day of February next, between the hours of 12 and 5 o'clock in the afternoon of said day, in the county of Cumberland, on the land formerly the property of James Watson, William Curl, and Israel Stratton, situate in the township of Millville, several hundred cords of

Oak and Pine Wood.

Also a quantity of Downy Timber on said land, to be sold by

DAN SIMKINS, Sheriff.

Feb. 2, 1818.

LOOK HERE !!

THE partnership of BURT and SHUMARD, is this day dissolved by mutual agreement. All who are indebted to the firm, are desired to make immediate payment to Daniel L. Burt.

Daniel L. Burt, John Shumard.

January 28th, 1818.

N. B. The business will be carried on in future at the same stand, by

DANIEL L. BURT,

Who has now on hand a general assortment of **DRY GOODS, GROCERIES, QUEENSWARE, HARDWARE, &c.**

(At the lowest prices.)

DRY GOODS.

Superfine Black, Blue, London Brown and Olive, Superfine Blue Drab, and other Cassimeres, Pelisse common and coarse Cloths, Coatings and Lionskins, Velvets and Cordes, Pelisse Velvets, Silk, Swans-down and toilanett vestings, Red, White, and Yellow Flannels, Rose Blankets, The most Fashionable Bombazettes, Dimities, Irish and Brown Linens, Long Lawns, Russia Duck, and Russia Sheeting, Bafta and coarse Muslins, Domestic, do. Variety of Cambric, do. Book, Leno and Lace, do. Mul Mul, & Jackanett, do. Silk and Cotton Shawls, Imported, and Domestic Gingham, Men's cotton and worsted Hose, Ladies' do. do. Russia Diaper, Apron Checks, Calicoes of all descriptions, Black Crapes, Bandannoe, Flag, Madrass, & Ladies' Cotton, A great assortment of Ribbons, Men's Buckskin, Angola, and other Gloves, Ladies' Silk, Kid and York-tan, do. BLACK, White, and Queen-grey, Sewing-silk of various colours, Coverlid Warps, Cotton yarn of different numbers, Tortoise Shell Combs, Thread and Cotton Laces, Men's and boys coarse and fine, Ladies' Leather and Morocco, Children's

GROCERIES.

Cogniac, Common and Peach, Jamaica Spirits, New-England Rum, Lisbon Wine, Country Gin of a superior quality, Apple Jack, Anniseed, Excellent West India Molasses, Brown and Lump Sugars, Coffee, Young Hyson, and Souchong, Raisins, Rice, Pepper, Allspice, Cinnamon, Cloves, Nutmegs, Ginger, Rhode Island Cheese, Dipt Candles, Butter by the lb. and Firkin, Shad and Mackarel, Chocolate, Allum, Madder, Coarse and fine Salt, Powder and Shot, Tobacco and Segars, Seed Onions, &c. PICKLED PORK, Virginia and other Hams, Corn, Oats and Flour, Sweeping, Shoe, Furniture, and other Cake and Liquid Blacking.

HARDWARE.

Knives and Forks assorted, Butcher's Carving, Pen and Pocket, Razors and Straps, Table and Tea Spoons, Scissors and Spectacles, Butts and Screws, H. L. Hinges, Table Butts, Carpenter's Rules, Files assorted, Round Bolts, Tea Kettles and Spiders, Pots and Skilletts, Door, Chest and Cupboard, Thumb Latches, Steelyards, Straw-Knives, Shovel and Tongs, Frying-pans, Gridirons, Cut Nails, Sprigs, Window Glass, &c. &c. Watch Keys and Seals, Cork Screws, Coffee-Mills, Iron Candlesticks, Rat and Mouse Traps.

And an excellent assortment of **China, Queensware, Glass, &c.**

Also for Sale,

A quantity of Seasoned one inch Sap Pine Boards.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818.

FOR SALE, STORE GOODS, FANCY ARTICLES, &c. &c. &c.

TO all my kind friends, in the country or town, and to all in the world—for ten miles around, To every one of my very kind patrons, Gentlemen, ladies, belles, beaux or matrons, To each one who shall this advertisement meet, Who these presents shall see, I most kindly would greet:

Now know ye, that I, Thomas Woodruff, keep store, At the place where I've kept it for three years or more! He thanks you, for all the past favours you've shown, Which have ever been great he would thankfully own.

And if ever you pass under T. Woodruff's sign, He will take it quite kindly, if you will walk in, And if you don't purchase, he will not complain, But will thank you, whenever you call there again.

The goods he's on hand, he will sell very low, If you wish to purchase, the best time—is now. That business be brisk, and trade turn in a trice, He will sell all his goods, at a fair city price, And tho' he's not certain, he'll candidly guess, Some things, he will sell for a price rather less; Such as Superfine Cloths, of different shades, For grave aged persons, or genteel young blades! The handsomest hues, in which the city beaux dash,

And colours, for those who say fashion's—all trash, I have black, blue, and bronze, and some handsome dark green,

And some beautiful colours exactly between; I've quite an assortment of cas'meres superfine, With some colours plain, and some that combine The best and the brightest of different hues, Which have been often purchas'd for gentlemen's use.

Among which are both brown, black, blue and blue mix'd, And some that have colours exactly betwixt. I have many more goods, too tedious to mention, Which I really think to be well worth attention; If you've no objection, I'll now change my metre, Just saying I've got good salt, and salt-petre.

I've fancy goods, for such my trade is, To try my best to please the ladies; I have some handsome Cashmere shawls, Thimbles and scissors, cotton balls, I've habit cloths, and good Pelisse Made of wool from the finest fleece; And girls you may depend upon it I've handsome ribbons for a bonnet, Of almost every width, and hue Plain, plaid, and strip'd, and handsome blue; And all so fine, so cheap and nice, I know you'll say they're worth the price. I've handsome stuff for fine cravats, Whisker-brushes, India hats, Stockings made of the wool of lambs, Bees-wax, tobacco pipes and hams.

Besides a number of miscellaneous articles, which I do not know very well how to jumble together, but I will mix up a few of them in this way.

I've Hinges, and Screws, with Men's Coarse Shoes, And Slippers, that're made of Leather; Remnants and Strips, some good Chair-Whips, Come buy, you'll find them quite clever:

Wash-tubs, and Pails, with the best of Cut-nails, And a quantity of good Firkin-butter; Hard-soap and Rice, with the finest of Spice And Candles, I believe that wont splutter:

Pots, Pans and Dishes, to meet all your wishes, ith a good little Wheel for Spinning, And Shovels and Tongs, and Forks with three Prongs With these might be made—a beginning:

A variety of Mugs, and diff'rent sized Jugs, With the best of old Cogniac Brandy, Brushes for Scrubbers, and Shoemakers' Rubbers, I'm sure these things must be handy:

Rum, Gin and Wine, that're tolerably fine. Some Black'nel which I think are quite bonny, Coffee, Green-Tea, Young Hyson, Bohea, And some Spices from old Barcelona:

Some fine-glazed Powder, which I think will crack louder Than any around you can hear, And diff'rent sized Shots, to sell in small lots, Well suited for Birds, Duck or Deer.

I have Shovels and Spades, with some crooked Awl Blades, And some Pork, you will say is the dandy; Some Wheat, and Rye Flour, neither musty, nor sour, Which will make your teeth go pretty handy.

Pins, Needles and Tapes, with some fine color'd Crapes, And a beautiful piece of Long Lawn; Some Calicoes, Cambricks, and wide Apron-Checks, With some Dimities, white as a swan.

I have Calicoes plain, and some fine printed Jean, With fine Bombazetts, and good Bobbin; Some Copperas, Cloves, and Ladies' Kid Gloves, And Bells, Bitts and Bridles for Dobbin. Some diff'rent sized Hose, to fit small or big toes, And to suit either June or December; And goods of each kind, to suit ev'ry mind, Which if told you would not remember.

Now if you would all, young and old, great and small, Call in, see a bargain and strike it; Right gladly he then, would throw down his pen, And believe me he'd very well like it.

But do not believe, that he means to deceive, But call in and see for yourself; If you purchase what's nice, and pay down the price, He gladly will pocket the pelf.

Thomas Woodruff.

BRIDGETON, Feb. 2, 1818.

D. P. & N. L. STRATTON

OFFER FOR SALE,

AT THEIR STORE OPPOSITE THE HOTEL, AN EXTENSIVE ASSORTMENT OF **DRY GOODS, Groceries, Hard-Ware, Queens-Ware, Glass, &c.**

(AT PHILADELPHIA PRICES.)

DRY GOODS.

SUPERFINE Cloths, Double and single milled Cassimeres, Pelisse and Habit Cloths, Common and Coarse do. Lion Skins, Mole Skins, and Coatings, Velvets and Cordes, Pelisse Velvets, Swansdown and Toilanett Vestings, Black Silk Vesting, Red and Green Baize, Flannels, assorted, Blankets, from 6 to 11-4, Figured and plain pelisse Flannels, A great variety of Bombazetts, Lamb's Wool Hose, Worsted, do. Cotton, do. Cambric Muslins, Dimities, Bafta and coarse Maslins, Domestic, do. Irish Linens, Russia Sheetings and Russia Duck, 4-4 and 6-4 imported Gingham, Domestic Gingham, Apron Checks, Calicoes, assorted, Cloth and Cotton Shawls, Silk Shawls, Black, blue, and white Crapes, Bandannoe, Flag, and Madrass Hkfs. Linen Cambric, Jackanett and mul mul Muslins, Book Muslin Hkfs. A great variety of Ribbons, Men's white Kid Gloves, Buck Skin and Beaver, do. Ladies' Silk, Kid, and Yorktan, do. Black Sattin, Mantua, Florence and Levantines, Changeable Florences, Pink and white Sarcenetts, Wadding for Ladies' Coats, Oil Cloth, Cotton Yarn, from No. 4, to No. 12. Coverlid Warp.

GROCERIES.

Cognac and Common } BRANDY. Holland and Country } GIN. Jamaica Spirits, West-India and Common } RUM. Apple Jack and Rye Whiskey, Madeira and Lisbon } WINES. Molasses, Brown and Lump SUGARS, Coffee, Gun-Powder, Young Hyson, Hyson Skin & Souchong } TEAS. Raisins, Rice, Cinnamon, Allspice, and Pepper, Nutmegs, Ginger and Cloves, Madder, Copperas and Alum, Red Wood and Log Wood, Chocolate and Mustard, Mould and dipt Candles, Rhode Island Cheese, Butter, by the firkin, Crackers and Butter Biscuit, Best Spermaceti Lamp Oil, Paint Oil, Mackarel, Coarse and fine Salt, Salt Petre, Powder and Shot. CAMPHOR, Codfrey's Cordial, Bateman's Drops, Pearl Ash, Glue.

HARD-WARE.

Knives and Forks, assorted, Carving do. Butcher's do. Table & Tea Spoons, Pen and Pocket Knives, Snuffers and Trays, Scissors, Butt Hinges, assorted, Screws, do. Table Butts, Hand and Pannel Saws, Wood, do. Carpenter's Rules, Iron Squares, Plain Irons, Chissels, Screw and Pod Augurs, Files, assorted, Sad Irons, English blistered Steel, Waggon Boxes, assorted, Tea Kettles and Spiders, Pots, &c. &c. Shovels and Spades, Looking Glasses, Window Glass and Putty, Brass knob door Latches, Norfolk Latches, Thumb Latches, Cupboard Turns, Cupboard and Drawer Locks, Closet and Chest, do. Commode Knobs, Round and flat Bolts, Cotton and Candle Wick, Iron Traces, Straw Knives, Steel Yards, Shovels and Tongs, Andirons, Frying Pans, Bake Plates, Gridirons, Gig and Chair Whips, Cut and Wrought Nails, Sprigs, assorted, Awl Blades and Haft

A GREAT VARIETY OF

China, Glass, and Queens-Ware, &c. &c. &c.

Bridgeton, Jan. 12, 1818.