

BOSTON, October 11.

FROM ENGLAND.

CAPT. BOYNTON, who arrived yesterday from Bristol, sailed from that place on the 1st of September, and possessed papers to the 27th of August, but gave them to the commander of a British sloop of war, which he fell in with a few days since.

The preparations to repel the French should the invasion be attempted, were continued. Lord Castlereagh has named as a candidate in the election in Down County, Ireland.

Yesterday afternoon the ship Pomona, capt. Allen, arrived at this port from Liverpool. By this arrival we obtained London papers to the 27th of August. The expectations of a continental war appear to gain strength daily in England. Bonaparte's writers have commenced their attacks on Austria and Russia. A late Monitor observes, that the conduct of Austria in keeping up a formidable military force in the Tyrol and Italy, is tantamount to a declaration of war. This force, therefore, must be diminished or hostilities commenced. The French Government appears to have abandoned all hopes of preserving peace with Russia. We hear of no measure or expedient which has that object in view; but of restoring a good understanding with Austria, looks are still entertained, and Talleyrand is exerting all his "diplomatic skill" for that purpose. The prospect of success is faint. The Emperor of Germany is prepared for war. Novotzki had not reached St. Petersburg at the last date.

Intelligence had been received in England of the departure of the Combined Fleets from Ferrol, on the 13th of August. No account, however, had been received of their arrival at Cadiz. A day or two after the fleets left Ferrol, Ad. Calder appeared off there, with a squadron augmented to sail of the line from Cornwallis's fleet. On finding that Gravina and Villeneuve had sailed, it is possible Calder might have been sent to intercept them. There were various rumours as to the command which would be given to Lord Nelson. Lord Keith had sailed to the North Sea.

The Paris Monitor, as might have been expected, has taken the part of the Americans against the order lately reported to have been given to the British Naval Commanders.

AMERICAN TRADE.

Much anxiety has of late been excited in the minds of the merchants trading with America, on the subject of the detention of vessels trading with America, on the subject of detention of vessels trading between that country and those at war with England. The ostensible cause for this, it now appears, is the discovery, made by the English Government, of a contract having been entered into between the merchants of Holland and those of America, by which the latter have agreed to become the carriers of produce shipped at Batavia, to be delivered in a Dutch or French port. The ships thus contracted for amount to about 12 or 14, most of which have received their cargoes on board, and proceeded on their voyage; and the better to shelter themselves from detection, they touch at an American port, procure a renewal of their bills of lading, by which it is made to appear, that the produce on board is actually shipped in America, and for American account and risk. It is certain that the English Government are well acquainted with the names of the American vessels thus employed, of the nature of their cargoes, and the particular places or ports which they are bound to; but such a discovery to his Majesty's ships, who have received orders to bring in and detain all American vessels bound to the Enemy's ports, it is evident, might have defeated the end for which the order was given, and it was therefore made general. Upon this a remonstrance was made, on Saturday, by the American Ambassador, to our Government, when the true motives were fairly explained; in addition to which it was stated by Ministers, that no injury was intended to the trade, that every just and fair allowance would be made to such ships as should appear to be unjustly detained, and which should be set at liberty with all possible expedition; and that the two vessels which had been condemned should be compensated for to their full value, it appearing that only one of the vessels among the number intended to be brought in under the general orders given to the English cruisers, had been detained.

A contract has been entered into by our Government and that of Russia for building at St. Petersburg and other Russian arsenals, 12 sail of the line and frigates, for the service of this country.

Sweden has accepted that confidential alliance, in which the British Government wished to engage her young and high spirited Monarch.

By advices from the channel fleet, we learn, that Admiral Cotton's properly reinforced, has been ordered off Ferrol.

Two more ships belonging to Lord Nelson's fleet, the Bullace and the Conqueror, have come into Plymouth to refit.—Sir Charles Cotton has now with him 20 sail of the line.

We are happy to say, that Lord Nelson looks remarkably well, & is expected to join his fleet in a few days off the North coast of Ireland, the place of its destination.

Admiral Stirling, having relinquished the blockade of Rochefort, arrived at Plymouth on Saturday, with the Glory and Warrior line of battle ships.

Mrs. Anderson, who came to England with Madame Jerome Bonaparte, embarked on Sunday at Dover, in the Robert brig, and sailed for America. Madame Jerome Bonaparte will remain in England.

Just before this paper was put to press, we received the Monitor to the 18th; their contents are of very considerable importance, and seem to decide the question of peace or war between Austria and France. The important fact, that our ally Austria is considered as inevitable, is communicated in a Note in the Monitor of the 16th.

The Russian fleet, of Cronstadt and Revel, consisting of 18 ships of the line and some frigates, is now cruising in the Baltic.

By letters received this day from the Channel fleet, it appears that on Wednesday last the French fleet left Brest, and anchored in Camaret Bay. Our in-shore squadron communicated the fact by signal to Admiral Cornwallis, who immediately left the fleet to attack them. As soon as his intention was discovered, the French fleet did not under weigh and scattered back to Brest, but they did not get in until three of the ships were completely mangled by a raking fire from some of the British ships. They were three frigates superior to Admiral Cornwallis, but the latter, under the present critical situation of the country, determined to try whether they were in earnest.

The British frigate Phenix, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Phenix has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

The British frigate Fenimore, of 36 guns, has captured the French frigate Dilon, of 44 guns, and 400 men, after a severe action of 3 hours, on the 10th inst. in lat. 43. long. 12. The Dilon sailed from Brest with the combined fleet, and was 200 miles off when she was captured. The Fenimore has been ordered, with her prize to tow.

mirally. He is to be immediately employed in an important command.

The British have 70 sail of the line in Europe, in service or ready for service.

A late return of the French troops state them at near 500,000.

VIENNA, August 7.

The French Ambassador has addressed to our Government a Note, couched in the most insolent terms, demanding a peremptory explanation of the objects of the warlike preparations going forward in the Austrian dominions, and the extraordinary activity in the military department. The Note also demands a peremptory answer, whether it was the intention of Austria to go to war with France; whether any recent treaty had been concluded with Russia, or whether any alliance with that Power was on the point of being concluded? The answer of the Court of Vienna to these interrogatories was highly dignified. It stated, that the assembling of such large bodies of French troops had rendered precautions on the part of Austria indispensable. All the negotiations with Russia had solely for their object an armed neutrality, and that any more intimate connection with Foreign Powers must depend solely on circumstances.

Immediately after this answer was given, the French Ambassador gave assurances that the greatest part of the French troops should quit Italy.

It is rumoured that the Republic of Ragusa has applied to be incorporated with Austria, in imitation of the union of Genoa to France.

NEW-YORK, October 15.

We learn from Port-au-Prince, that the British have actually got possession of Cape Nichola Mole, where they have landed 1500 troops, and had laying off the harbour two frigates and a smaller vessel. And we also learn, that great jealousies subsist between the Blacks and Mulattoes of the new empire, and that an insurrection is considered at no distant period. There was a well grounded opinion that CHRISTOPHER would, ere long, become Emperor, as Dessalines' popularity was daily declining, and that of Christophe increasing. That some important change is about to take place in this quarter, is very evident—how, or in what manner, permanent tranquillity is to be established, is difficult to foresee. The probability is, that the whole Island will soon be again under the government of some European power.

American

COMMERCIAL DAILY ADVERTISER.

FRIDAY, OCTOBER 12, 1805

Captain Deagle's arrival, last evening, furnishes us with Norfolk papers to the 11th, but they afford nothing new.

The Schooner Bellona, Patton, of Baltimore, last from Barbadoes, was left at Trinidad 17th September, to sail in 20 days.

The schr Hope, Dawson, of Baltimore, was left at Matanzas the 29th of September.

On the 30th of August, about 4 o'clock, (says a Kingston Jam paper) Capt. Stephen Cripp, of the American schr. Experiment, which arrived on the 16th of August from Baltimore, dropped suddenly dead at a billiard table in Bennett's Coffee-House, almost the moment after he had taken a cue into his hand.

A letter from Cadiz, dated August 19, states that a new duty of one dollar per barrel has been imposed on all flour imported into the ports of Spain. Cadiz and St. Lucar were rigorously blockaded.

Boston Palladium.

We understand that on the fifteenth of August, Mr. Monroe, our minister at London, had an interview with Lord Mulgrave, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs, on the subject of the recent captures, when it appeared that no new order had been issued, but that they proceeded from the decisions recently made in the high court of appeals, subjecting the trade between European hostile countries and their colonies through a neutral state to a much narrower rule than had been before contemplated. At this interview the subject was not discussed in detail between Mr. Monroe and the Minister, but the latter assured him that there was nothing in the disposition of his government which would admit of an unfriendly measure against the U. States.

Another conference having been requested by Mr. Monroe, for the purpose of entering more fully into the affair, it remains to be seen what will be the issue of this important business. [Nat. Int.]

The New York board of Health report for Sunday—11 cases of fever and no deaths—and for Monday, 2 admissions in the hospital—2 deaths—2 discharged cured—19 in the house, 12 convalescent.

Deaths in the city of New York, for the last week, of the following diseases, viz.

Apoplexy 1, cholera morbus 2, cholera 1, consumption 8, convulsions 2, dysentery 1, epilepsy 1, bilious fever 3, malignant fever 29, typhus fever 1, flux infantile 1, gravel 1, lues 1, jaundice 1, inflammation of the lungs 1, locked jaw 1, old age 2, quincy 1, sprue 1, still born 2, sudden death 1, syphilis 2, and whooping cough 1—men 25—women 17—boys 14—girls 8—Total 65.

The board of health of Philadelphia report for 24 hours, ending on Tuesday at 12 o'clock, 1 case in Southwark, 3 in the city, no admission into the hospital, no death, 2 discharged, cured—17 in the house, 9 convalescent, and 12 adults and 2 children buried.

The contrast.—The advocates of aristocracy and monarchy are continually bawling out against the republican governments and republican institutions. Kingly governments, say they, are strong, energetic and commanding; whilst those of a republican nature, are effeminate, fluctuating and inconsistent. Such sentiments may grace the palace of St. James, and be swallowed with avidity by the imperial court of the Tuilleries, but can never command the esteem, nor the reverence of a true hearted American. The excellence of a government may be estimated in proportion to the protection yielded to the governed, and the ease with which fiscal exactions are made. A people cannot be happy where extravagant taxes are levied; and where the fruits acquired by the "sweat of the brow," are exacted to gild the pockets of sinecure officers, and governmental synchrophy. With this criterion before us, we ask, who is most happy, the British or American citizens? As an answer to the question, let

the following extracts be read. The first is additional duties levied in England, for the payment of the interest of a loan of 22,500,000, recently ordered to be raised for the support of government. The other is an extract from Jefferson's last inaugural speech, on the subject of taxes:

"The interest of this loan is provided for by the following new taxes: An addition of 1c. on all single letters by the post, 2c. on foreign letters, and 1c. on two penny letters—5d. a bushel on salt consumed at home, and 6d. a bushel on salt exported to any part of Europe—8s. on pleasure horses in addition to the 40s. paid at present—one per cent. upon direct legacies, which formerly paid no duty—one per cent. on legacies charged on land—and in place of eight, ten per cent. on legacies to strangers in blood."

Extract from Mr. Jefferson's inaugural speech.

"At home fellow citizens you best know whether we have done well or ill. The suppression of unnecessary offices; of useless establishments and expenses, enabled us to discontinue our internal taxes. These covering our land with officers and opening our doors to their intrusions, had already begun that process of demerit which, once entered, is scarcely to be restrained from reaching successively every article of produce and property."

What a contrast! The American republic, happy, prosperous and growing into mighty importance; while destruction, bankruptcy, and oppressive burthens, threaten the annihilation of the British nation. Tax upon tax are levied upon all classes of people—they must be paid, and the payment robs them of that which thousands want to procure the necessities of life. But in America it is very different. We may use the language of our worthy president; and ask, "what farmer, what mechanic, what labourer sees a tax gatherer of the United States?" Our wise and economical internal and external regulations have enabled government to discontinue all internal taxes, and at the same time rapidly to diminish the national debt. But in Great Britain, with a revenue of 23,000,000 sterling, a loan of nearly that amount is required to defray the ordinary expenses of government. O prodigality, where is thy blush!

Who then would exchange our pure representative system of government, for that of monarchy or aristocracy! The unfeeling wretch, who would riot on the misery of his fellow citizens, who would obtain some permanent office near the throne, and be placed beyond the caprice of fortune, perhaps will answer I. But the philanthropist, the man whose breast glows with a patriotic ardor for the happiness of the human race, whose soul has been taught "to feel another's woe," will exclaim not I. Let them those who snarl at our administration of government, who look and speak contemptuously of our republican government, who contend that there is no virtue in the mass of society, and who say that the iron rod of a despot is necessary to keep them in subjection, fly to European countries, let them visit every country in every climate, and they will be compelled to say, if they speak the truth, AMERICANS, YOU ARE THE HAPPIEST PEOPLE ON EARTH!

[Cent. of Freedom.]

SHIP NEWS

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books, October 17.

Arrived, schr. Fox, Mills, 20 days from Trinidad, (Cuba)—sugar and coffee—Thomas Tenant. Left ship Joseph, for New York in 5 or 6 days, the only American vessel there. Off the Table Lands, was boarded by an English frigate and treated politely. Passed in the bay, brig Henry, Allen, from Havana, and a ship name unknown, bound up.

New York, October 14.

Arrived since our last. Arrived, the armed ship Leander, Cowper, in 24 days from Port-au-Prince. The vessels left were reported by the Dash. On Saturday the 23rd of Sept. at the entrance of Crooked Island passage, the fleet having been chased several hours by a French privateer schr. of 100 tons, carrying one large 18 pounder, and some small guns; the privateer, having got within gun shot of the Leander, captain Cowper hove to, being the sternmost vessel of the fleet, returned the privateer's shot, when a general engagement commenced, which lasted about three quarters of an hour, the privateer then put about and stood off on a wind, most probably considerably injured by the shots from the Leander, the Sampson and the schrs. Nonpareil and Mohawk. On firing the last broadside on board the Leander, the armed chest accidentally blew up, by which captain Cowper, and 6 men were considerably hurt, but are all in a fair way of recovery, except W. Kenney, the cabin steward. Parted from the ship Sampson, and schr. Diana, on Saturday evening, off the Capes of Delaware.

The ship Almy, Crow, in 27 days from Fal-mouth, Jamaica. Left no Americans. Passengers, A. J. Findlater, and lady, and Mr. Tummington. The ship Antrimache, and the Asia, arrived the 13th Sept. from N. York.

The ship Stranger, Waterman, in 25 days from Laguna. Left no American vessels.

The brig Eight Sisters, Gilmour, of Boston, in 14 days from Matanzas. Left, Sept. 28, the ships Hannah, Yeardsley, of Philadelphia, to sail the 7th of October; Lovina, Donaldson, do. do. Mary, Alderton, of N. York, loading; Two Pollies, Cole, of Boston; brig Loiness, Carson, of New-York; Hercules, Weeks, of ditto; Hiram, Moran of Providence; Sally, Hughes, of Philadelphia; Ryan, of Newburyport; George, Woodbridge, of Portland; schr. Hope, Dawson, of Baltimore; and another schr. just arrived from Charleston.—The brig Loiness, was from Neuvitas, which she left on the 20th of September, in company with the sloop Hannah, Powers, for St. Juana; and left at Neuvitas, the brig Charlotte, Kuhn, discharging. The Eight Sisters sailed in company with the brig Ceres, Brown, for Boston. October 4th, in lat. 31, 30, long. 77, was boarded by a French privateer, who overhauled his papers, but took nothing.—11th, spoke the Adams, for Cape-May.

The brig Welthe-Ann, Van Allen, in 18 days from St. Pierre, (Mart.) The day the brig sailed a Guadalupe privateer brought in an English Guineaman with 280 slaves, which vessel she took 30 leagues to the windward of Barbadoes—nothing later than by the Aurora. The ship Fanny, Kitchen, was to sail in a few days for Philadelphia; brig Julia, Dunbury, for do. in 4 days—brig Hope, for Salem; and brig Hannah, for Newburyport in a few days.

The schr. Aurora, Darling, in 20 days from St. Pierre, Martinique. Left schr. Melitable, Smith, to sail in 6 days for New-York; brig Welthe-Ann, Allen, for do. soon; brig Eliza-Ana, for Baltimore, next day; and several others, names not recollectd.—October 2d, in lat. 29, long. 66, 17, spoke a brig from Havana for Boston; and another from Alto for Philadelphia.

The schr. West-Indian, Newson, in 18 days from Point Petre, Guadalupe. The schr. Little Edward, Johnson, sailed 2 days before for New-York. The brig Eagle and Atlanta, for do. the former in 10 days before, and the latter in 5. The ship Rising States, for do. in 2; ship Clyde, do. in 5; schr. Tombs, do. in 10. A large British prize ship, captain Foster, was to sail the next day for do. and brig Orient, do. in 10, and the brig Adelaide, do. in 12. Five days ago, just to the southward of the Gulf, spoke the sloop Good Intent, from Philadelphia for the Bay of Honduras, had been dismasted on the 24th, and was trying to get into a Southern port—the day before she spoke a sloop that had spoke the ship Two Friends, of Philadelphia, dismasted.

The schooner Ruby, Clark, in 3 days from Norfolk. Left the schr. Rising States, Newcomb; sloop Director, schooner Weymouth, and schr. Sneden, all for New York to sail soon. On Saturday, off Cape May, saw the brig Eliza, of Philadelphia, with a pilot on board—she had lost her main-top-mast and most of her sails. She was very deeply laden.

The schr. Diana, White, in 24 days from Port au Prince. Nothing occurred during the passage but what has been reported. Captain White left the Sampson, capt. Palmer, on Sunday morning at 8 o'clock, off the east end of Long Island, about 40 miles to the eastward of Sandy Hook.

Kingston, Aug. 24. Arrived the brig Betsy, Chafield, Baltimore; schooner Experiment, Potter, ditto.

August 31. Arrived, sloop President, Grinnels, Alexandria.

September 7. Arrived brig Louisa, McNamara, Alexandria. Sailed, schooner Fox, Mills, Baltimore.

Captain Gold's Packet will sail for Norfolk on MONDAY NEXT. Oct. 18

45,000 wt. Carracas Cocoa, JUST imported in the schooner Brothers Return, from Laguna—for sale by ROBERT GILMOR & SONS. Oct. 13

Last Notice. THE Subscriber requests all those who have claims against the estate of Nicholas Dorsey, late deceased, to present them on or before the 26th inst. at which time a distribution of the effects of the deceased will be made. LEVIN HALL, Adm'r. Oct. 18

Washington Tontine. SUBSCRIBERS to this institution, who have not fixed the lives on which they choose their stock to depend, will please to take notice, that it cannot be done after the 31st day of December ensuing—the constitution providing that after that day there can be no change of lives. Written directions on this subject, sent to the subscriber in season, will be duly attended to. Oct. 18 BEN. STODDERT.

For Sale, A SECOND HAND COACHEE, in complete order, with almost new HARNESS—for cash or approved paper. No. 3, South Frederick-street. Oct. 13

For Havana, The Brig GREENWICH, Captain H. Harding. Having the greater part of her cargo engaged, and will positively sail on or before the 1st November. For the remainder of her freight which will be taken on moderate terms. Apply to GEO. C. MULLER, or JOHN BOLLE, Oct. 18

Notice. THE subscriber hereby gives notice to all persons indebted to the estate of Matilda H. Nicholson, deceased—that unless payment is immediately made, suits will be instituted for the recovery of the same. ELIZABETH NICHOLSON. Oct. 11

For Sale, A QUANTITY of 4th proof COGNAC BRANDY, of ship Follansbee's cargo, three years imported, at a reduced price, and on a very liberal credit, for good notes. Also, 20 pipes Old Bordeaux BRANDY, 2d proof A quantity of dry YELLOW OCHRE 2 cases assorted DUTCH SLATES LIQUORICE ROOT HOLLOW GLASS WARE A quantity of SPERMATICI CANDELS and OIL. JNO. S. HORNE. Oct. 3

For Sale, At No. 2, Calvert-street. 2 tons yellow ochre 50 galls. Japan varnish 1 do Spanish brown 30 do. copal do 1 do patent black 30 do. amber do. for 1000 lbs. lampblack 50 do. for coaches 100 do ground verdigrise 25 do transparent spirit varnish 300 gross Lisbon corks 25 do brown do 150 lbs. quick silver 25 do plated copper 500 do. Printing ink 200 lbs. plated copper 50 tin tin 10 to 22 per Linseed oil raw and prepared, black and bright varnish and spirits of turpentine. Window and print glass, 20 by 16, 24 by 20, 30 by 24, 32 by 24, 36 by 26

Silvered strips of glass for show cases, 2 to 7 inches wide, and a quantity of curriers' polishers. These articles with the residue of the subscriber's stock of looking glasses, girandolaes, looking glass plates, and a few elegant prints will be sold very low for cash or approved paper. Any person wishing to purchase the whole may have for the principal part a liberal credit, and have also on reasonable terms, two complete paint mills, with cast iron wheels, a leaded cistern, contains 1500 galls. one cedar do. 5 to 600 galls. and 4 tin do. 25 to 50 galls each: a silvering table 60 inches by 38, and about 1000 lbs. lead weights, with demijohns, measures, scales and weights, &c. &c. for conducting the looking glass, and colour business on an extensive scale. A Gilder, who is an honest man, and perfectly understands his business, may have good wages paid every week, and steady employ for three months; by JOHN MCLWEE. d6-lawdn

September 24

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY. Now landing from on board the schooner Three Brothers, from Martinique, and will be sold on Taylor's wharf, opposite Messrs. Lorman and Taylor's warehouse, this day, the 11th inst. at 10 o'clock. 62 lbs. Prime Muscovado SUGAR 54 barrels } 1st quality white clayed do. 24 hds } 3 tierces

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs. Oct. 18

Sale by Auction.

This Day, The 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, at Mr. Cain's wharf, will be sold for account of the underwriters. The Main Mast, Main Top Mast, Main Top Gallant Mast, some Yards and other Spars, of the ship Washington, Henry Tecklenburg, master, from the River Jade.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY, The 18th inst. at 3 o'clock, at No. 46, Pratt-street, will be sold for cash, by order of the orphan's court.

SUNDRY HOUSEHOLD & KITCHEN FURNITURE, belonging to the estate of Joseph White, sen. deceased.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING, The 18th inst. at half past 9 o'clock, at the vendue room at the corner of Second & Frederick streets, will be sold for cash.

A valuable invoice of Plated Ware, consisting of Coffee and Tea Pots, Castors, Candlesticks, &c. ALSO, A VARIETY of NEW MAHOAGANY FURNITURE.

And at 11 o'clock precisely, Several invoices of Dry Goods, remaining from the sales of yesterday, which must be closed without reserve.

And in addition thereto, are 4 bales Muslins 2 do. Romalls 5 bales Blankets 2 cases Manchester Cords 2 boxes 7-8 Irish Linens 2 trunks Chintzes and Calicoes

Also for account of the underwriters, 1 cask damaged Hardware, and 1 case Linens THOMAS CHASE, Auct'rs. Oct. 18

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY, The 21st inst. at 11 o'clock, at the auction rooms at the head of Gay-street dock, will be sold without reserve, on terms that will then be made known, by order of the trustees, for the benefit of creditors, An invoice consisting of the following Goods:

1 trunk of Calicoes 1 valuable case of Stuffs assorted 1 box of Red Tapes 1 do. Beggars' Laces 1 case of Hats 2 boxes of Beads 4 cases of Coffee Mills 3 boxes Cutting Knives 1 case of Looking Glasses.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs Oct. 18

Sale by Auction.

On TUESDAY next, The 22d inst. at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold at the premises,

TWO LOTS of GROUND, in fee simple, situated in that part of the city called Old-Town, lying to the north of Bridge-street, fronting on Union and East-streets 40 feet each, and distinguished on the plat by Nos. 134 and 150, both of which are included with a good plank fence, and will be sold without reserve, for cash.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'rs. Oct. 18

DANCING.

P. L. DUPONT respectfully informs his friends and the public, that his Dancing School is now open, on Tuesdays, Thursdays & Saturdays, at half past 2 o'clock, P. M. and at half past 6 o'clock in the evening for Gentlemen, at Mr. Bryden's NEW ASSEMBLY ROOM, which he has engaged for the season—for particulars please to apply at No. 104, Market-street, where he has for sale, Books of COTILLIONS, and counter dances, with figures and accompaniment for the Piano Forte, of his own composition.

N. B. A subscription is now opened for six preparatory assemblies. Oct. 18

Auction

FOR THE SALE OF Books, Maps, Charts, &c.

No. 3, Light-street, next door to Bryden's Fountain Inn and Coffee House.

On FRIDAY EVENING NEXT, the 18th inst. will commence the sale of about 6000 volumes of Books, comprehending the various departments of Literature; sale to commence at 6 o'clock.

On this, and one or two succeeding evenings, will be offered, a large collection of Novels, chiefly London Editions, to be sold without reserve. Catalogues may be had at the place of sale. Oct. 16

TURTLE SOUP

Will be served up in the Coffee-Room, and on the public table of the Fountain Inn, every Monday and Friday, during the season.

To Journeymen Carpenters.

WANTED five or six smart hands—great wages will be given. Enquire at this office. Oct. 17

Wants a place

A S Wet Nurse, a woman with a good breast of milk. Apply at this office. Oct. 15