are extremely flat bottomed, draw but little water, and are very serviceable boats.

210. The flotilla of *gun-boats*, consisting of twenty-four, sailed up the inundation on the morning of the 13th and anchored in a line abreast of that of the French. This position rendered the enemy's boats useless, and gave us the entire command of the inundation. The whole French line was under arms during the night of the 13th, as, from the sailing of the *gun-boats*, arrival of troops, and other movements, general Menou was apprehensive of an attack.

Battle of the 22d August—223. The loss of the French from the constant fire of the ships, and *gun boats* on both their flanks, added to that of our line, may reasonably be presumed to be much greater. Seven pieces of ordnance were left behind them in the hurry of their retreat, and fell into our hands.

226. They had also working parties in the plain between us and the town, which were constantly annoyed, by night and day, with the fire of our *gun-boats*.

Appendix—94. The exertions of the captains commanding the sloops of war upon our left, and the *gun-boats* upon our right, were attended with the best effect; their continued and unremitting fire keeping the enemy in check. To captain Cochrane I feel extremely obliged, for his zeal and constant readiness to afford every assistance in his power. Captain Stevenson who commanded the *gun-boats* also calls for my warmest approbation of his conduct.

123. At a grand council of war convened by general Menou, at the camp of Alexandria, on the 10th Fructidor, ninth year of the Republic, among various reasons assigned in justification of surrendering up Alexandria, the French army, ships, and all Egypt, were those contained in the 14th, 15th, and 17th, viz.

14th. That the ports and roads of Alexandria are blockaded in the Mediterranean by above forty ships, &c.

15th. That upon the south side more than one hundred and twenty *gun-boats* closely blockade our entrenchments and the city.

17th. That as often as the French have engaged in battle, they have been attacked in front by the enemy's troops by land, and in flank and rear, by an immense number of *gun-boats*, and bombs, &c.

——

FOREIGN NEWS.—The following remarks and explanations relative to the operations of the contending armies in the North of Europe, are copied from the Aurora. They will be found to throw much light on the mass of intelligence recently published.

The Russians have certainly acted a wise part, although the event seems to be unfortunate for them. Inured as they are to the Polish climate, they are better enabled to undergo a winter campaign than the French and more southern Germans who are leagued against them. Besides, there is this advantage in skirmishing with the French, the Russians would become accustomed to their enemy's mode of warfare; and though often defeated, would reap advantages from experience, which in war is every thing. After a desperate battle with Charles the twelfth, Peter the Great observed, "I knew they would beat us, but they will teach us in the end to overcome them." The Russians have not now, however, a Peter the Great to conduct their affairs, whilst they have an antagonist who unites all the impetuous valor of Charles the twelfth with all the prudence and penetration of Julius Cæsar, together with the complete knowledge of the whole system of modern tactics. Intrenched in his cantonments, Bonaparte doubtless saw the necessity of making the Russians respect his winter quarters: As soon, therefore, as the attempt was made to cut off Bernadotte's division, he put all his forces in motion, and compelled his enemy to retrace his steps. It was perfectly ridiculous for our journalists here and elsewhere to affect a triumph because the division of Bernadotte was compelled to retrograde, when the whole Russian force was advancing against him. These gentry who never take time for reflection, and in their reflections never distinguish between a single division and the whole of an army, display a most absurd disposition when they attempt to hoodwink the public and affrighting (or foreign funds) stockjobbers, and mistake their vocations amazingly: They must think they are in England, where the ministers find it necessary to delude the people, in order that they may the more easily pick their pockets by way of loans and taxes. The very London papers which contain the accounts of the defeat of the French, as it is called, by the Russians, contain notices, that the loan is up for sale, and invite the bidders to attend with their offers! But in this country, where taxes are raised by no such means, it is silly for Gazetteers to attempt to obscure the truth. Why should facts be obscured? They will be *facts* in spite of the froth and spume of ignorant scribblers. Why should the publisher of an American journal attach himself to either British or French politics? And above all, why should he attempt to discolor every thing that favors Bonaparte, and magnify every thing that is grating to Britain? A man may be allowed to be partial to his own country; but to be partial to another country, we must think that he is either paid for it, or is a very stupid animal indeed.

—

From the Aurora.

We have the bulletins excepting the 55th, complete to the 58th inclusive.

A little common sense and a good map is all that is necessary to enable any one to comprehend the movements from the 27th January to the 9th of Feb.

In our anticipation of yesterday it will be found on the inspection of a good map; that the dispositions correspond with greater exactness than might have been expected from mere speculation. The present bulletins are rendered very perspicuous, from the designation of positions and movements, by the names of places.

Their perspicuity would render no trouble requisite to explain them if our readers were all possessed of good maps, and the *numbscull* tribe of editors did not *obscure every thing* by the efforts to illuminate.

The theatre of the battles now to be noticed is the kingdom of *Prussia proper*, about two hundred miles in its greatest length from *Thorn* on the *Vistula* N. E. in a right line to Rapguil on the *Niemen*.

The Vistula after passing Warsaw, which is 150 miles due *south* of Koningsberg; is augmented in its stream by some spacious and several small rivers.

The river Bug, passes by Warsaw to the westward, 35 miles north and falls into the Vistula 50 N. W. of Warsaw. Directly north of Warsaw, the river *Narew* falls into the Bug.

This river Narew, may be considered in some measure as the frontier of Prussia, tho the ancient palatinate of Mazovie embraces both sides of that river from the frontier of Podalachia; where it receives the river Biebra, which rises in the lakes and elevated declivities of the frontier of Lithuania.

Prussia in the interior is elevated, the bed of the Narew, may be considered like the rivers of our vallies or bottom lands; and several of the smaller rivers fall into it. The centre of Prussia, which is about 90 miles wide from the gulph of Dantzic to Mazovie, is elevated, and abounds with lakes and forests.

After understanding this position of Prussia—it will be necessary to comprehend the course of the Vistula. This river after being joined by the united streams of the Bug and Narew runs about twenty miles due west; then turns boldly off to the N. W. 50 miles; and fifteen miles below Thorn, which is on the right side of the Vistula, launches off to two Points east and 80 miles north and empties itself by two mouths, the eastern mouth in the Frisshaff, and the western mouth in the gulph of Dantzic; on this branch stands Dantzic, 80 miles S. W. of Koningsberg.

The position of the French we before described as forming a semi circle, the right of which was on the Upper Narew, the left about Newmark, and their cantonments extending along the right of the Narew and Vistula from Novigorod by Nozan, Mazieu, Pranitz, Pultauſk, Ostrolenka, Zarrotogin, Michelaw, Engelberg, Culm, Marienwerder, Elbing and Multhanien; with advanced corps in front and in the defiles of Osterood, Bischoswerder, Schelberg, Rhenberg, &c.

The Russians after their defeat at Pultauſk, as we remarked in our speculations of yesterday, had, instead of retreating towards Grodno, east; fled towards Koningsberg north; and the new corps from Moldavia, appear to have turned off west from Wilna, crossed the Neimen at Olita and Neimanowitz, and joined the fugitive Russians on the Aal river south of Koningsburg.

The Russians are entitled to the credit of gallantry and the pursuit of the only course consistent with that spirit, correct tactics, and the relations in which they stood to their enemy; of whom they had the advantage of hardihood to the season, to the country, to its food, and besides that the enemy was in their country, subsisting upon it. *Offensive operations* only could be useful, or chance to save them from certain destruction. They travelled back in columns and determined to cut the French off from the seaboard. The flight of the Russians from Pultauſk was on the 29th December. The advanced corps of *Ney* on or about the first of February found them advancing; so that the Russians after their flight had about six weeks to rally and form the plan of offensive operations.

Their plan was judicious both in the design and in the object to be accomplished; and had the officers and soldiers only been equal to their rivals, it could scarcely have failed.

They determined to turn the whole right of the French, cut them off from the whole of the Vistula vetween Thorn down to Dantzic; and probably meditated the passage of a force into Pomerania and the relief of Stralsund and the ports on the coast.

The French, who consult common sense in their tactics, as soon as they found the Russians inclining to the right towards the Baltic instead of towards Grodno the opposite direction, and that they were establishing magazines at Guldtadt and Seeberg: perceived that they had pursued the course which under similar circumstances the French would have pursued, the French thereupon formed new dispositions; they threw in forces adequate for defence in the towns on their left; and brought a force to the left side of the Vistula; while their left wing retreated forty miles, they advanced their right, so as that the Russians should be flanked and their left turned; leaving to a fit opportunity when they had brought the Russians into a *cul de sac*, to attack in and on both flanks and rear.

The bulletins shew their movements, and although both in their skill and in their resolution, the Russians are entitled to high praise; their plans were counteracted and they suffered a severe defeat, though a dear bought victory to the vanquishers.

The last effort was to cover Koningsberg, & the last action was fought, that of EYLEN, within 20 miles of Koningsberg, the Russians retreating behind the Pragel river.

We think no further observations necessary, than to mark the most conspicuous positions and their relative distances from points well known.

Thorn is 140 miles SW. of Koningsberg.
Culm is N. of Thorn 20 miles.
Elbing is 80 miles N. by E. of Thorn.
60 miles SW of Koningsberg.
The river Passerage or Passeroe falls into the Frish Haff, a few miles below Elbing.
Maziew, 5 miles N. of Pultusk on the Narew.
Willenberg, or Wildenburg, 30 miles N. of Maziew.

	40 miles	N. of Pultauſk.
	63	W of Clurn.
	80	S of Koningsberg
Liebstadt	70	SW. of Koningsberg.
	60	SE. of Dantzic.
	35	S. of Elbing.
Gilgenberg	20	NW. of Wildeberg.
	30	NE. of Culm
Neidenburg	8	SE. of Gilgenberg.
Osterode	15	N. of Gilgenberg.
Strasburg	30	W by S. of Gilgenberg.
	30	N by E. of Thorn.
Allenstein	30	NE of Gilgenberg.
Ortelsberg	68	NW. of Koningsberg.
	100	ESE. of Dantzing.
Gulstat	50	S by W. of Koningsberg.
	15	N. of Allenstein.
Eylau	20	S. of Koningsberg.
Landsberg	20	S of Koningsberg.
Koningsberg to Riga		NE. by N. 170 miles.
		to Wilna W. 163.
		to Pultauſk S. 120.
Pultauſk to Warsaw S. 30.		
Deppen on the Aller 15 NW. Allenstein.		
Schletein, or Schlett, 4 NE. of Deppin.		
		11 SW. of Allenstein.
Borke or Borck,	34	S. of Koningsberg

From the London Gazette.

At the court of the queen's palace, January 15, present the king's most excellent majesty in council.

James Monroe, esq. minister plenipotentiary from the United States of America, having received new letters of credence, giving him, jointly with William Pinkney, esq. the characters extraordinary and plenipotentiaries from the United States, they had this day a private audience of her majesty.

Extract of a letter from Liverpool dated February 28.

"The American ship Bristol Packet, bound from hence to Philadelphia, was captured on the 30th ult. by a Spanish privateer, has since been recaptured by a British cruizer, and has arrived at Falmouth.

"An American vessel from Falmouth to Leghorn has also been captured by the Spaniards.

"These circumstances have occasioned a considerable advance in the Premiums of Insurance, and 8 guineas per cent. were paid in London a few days ago on an *American vessel from Liverpool to Baltimore*. At present, however, Insurances from hence to the United States can be effected at 4 to 5, and from the United States to this port at 3 to 4 guineas per cent."

—

PARIS, February 5.

This day, at one o'clock, the different bodies of the State were admitted to an audience of her Majesty the Empress and Queen.

M. Monge, President of the Senate addressed the following discourse to her Majesty:—

"MADAM,

"It is four months since the heart of your Imperial and Royal Majesty was deeply affected at the approach of a war, as inevitable as it was unforeseen, and which could not but cause more French blood to flow.

"The blood of France is so precious," exclaimed your Majesty, "and must it then be poured forth to check the follies of an ill advised Monarch? On this principle your Majesty was desirous of peace.

"The emperor, whose vigilance it was attempted to deceive by the fallacious protestations of personal friendship, was not, perhaps, at his departure, without hopes of avoiding war for which there was no just cause. The outrageous threats of a young and inexperienced Prince did not disturb the tranquility of his superior mind; and on the eve of the first and last battle when he displayed to him the danger of his position, and the certainty of his ruin, he opened to him not only the door of safety but even of honour. The emperor, therefore, proved his solicitude for peace.

"But is it peace that our implacable enemies are anxious to obtain? No, Madam, it is long since they flattered themselves with the hope of blotting out the name of France from the list of nations, as they had effaced that of Poland. Perhaps, they still indulge it. With respect to France, they have renounced every sentiment of morality. No promise engages them no treaty binds them; they are without honour in their conduct, and the truth issues not from their lips; and if the King of Prussia at length took up arms, it was because he was certain that, without that, he would have been poniarded in the midst of his Court, as was the case with Paul I.

"The God of Empires is at length wearied with so much iniquity; nor can it be denied that he means to make use of France in order to reform the morality of Kings, since in his goodness, he has entrusted its destinies to the hands of an Hero, whom he has been pleased to endow with every great quality; to whom he deigns to unfold the ways of his wisdom; and whose arm he sustains in battle.

"Madam, the Senate lays at your Majesty's feet the tribute of its profound respect, as well as the homage of its admiration for all your virtues. It supplicates you to receive its congratulations on the glorious and incredible campaign with which his Majesty has terminated the year 1806. It begs leave to express its happiness in seeing again in the bosom of the capital the august Spouse whom an adored Chief has invested with his entire confidence, and who is worthy of all the titles which she possesses. May your Majesty enjoy long life for the happiness of France, and of its Emperor!"

—

Copy of a letter from New Orleans, dated March 12th, 1807.

"*My Dear Sir,*

"It has been contended on the floor of congress, by those who are ever ready to speak of what they do not understand, that the current of justice here was undisturbed, and that General Wilkinson's usurpations in seizing and sending to the United States the known associates of Burr, was not only unwarrantable but unnecessary; and yet we have recently seen James Workman and Lewis Kerr acquitted here with honor and triumph, although it was proven by two witnesses they had attempted to corrupt the army, and proposed seizing on the banks and shipping—Alas! what is to become of us, whilst popular views and personal resentments continue to influence our national councils. This city has at several moments been on the verge of a civil war; and if General Wilkinson had omitted the decisive steps which he adopted, the calamity would have been unavoidable, and a scene of carnage and horror would have ensued—And by whom was such dreadful commotions advocated? By republicans, by the friends of equal rights and liberty—No, sir; by the advocates of revolution and anarchy, and despotism; by those who have expressed the opinion "*that "popular influence should be employed to introduce "despotism,*" the clamorers for a strong, armed, energetic government, and the scandalous villifiers of our present systems and our present administration—And what was this for? the more effectually to secure Burr's possession of this city, where, if he had once erected his standards, his force would have increased with rapidity, and furnished with every means of defence, &c. he would have put his country at defiance, and probably maintained his hold until some European power might have taken him by the hand and wrested from us the wealth and commerce of the Mississippi. When General Adair popt into the city, whither it has been proven he was sent by Burr from Nashville, the *exaltation* of the revolutionists was loud and public; for he led them to believe Burr was at hand. Judge Prevost, accosting Lieutenant Shaw in the street, exclaimed with passion—"Well, "sir, I give you joy. Gen. Adair has arrived; "he dines at Madame Forages, and is much "at the service of General Wilkinson; and "to-morrow or next day we expect Colonel "Burr." Proof has been given that General Adair said to a confident after his arrest, that "if Wilkinson had given him twenty-four "hours in New-Orleans, he could not have "made him his prisoner, as he, Adair, had "more friends there than he, Wilkinson;" and yet the envenomed tongue, diverted by the malignant heart of a declaimer, has labored to derogate from the services and to stigmatize the conduct of the man who, by the exercise of a dread responsibility, has saved this place from utter ruin. Shame on such conduct. What a pity it is that this arrogant disturber of our public councils, who under the garb of democratic simplicity, conceals a tyrant's heart, could not be left at home to preach to his slaves, since he can tolerate none else."

Sale by Auction.

THIS DAY,

The 16th instant, at 11 o'clock, in Smith's dock, where the new ships will be sold for approved paper at 3 and 4 months,

The staunch built Brig JOSEPH,

As she arrived from sea, burthen about 900 barrels, a fine fast sailing vessel, and may be fitted at a trifling expence. Her inventory may be seen at our Counting Room.

R. LEMMON & CO. Auct'rs.

april 16

PANTHEON.

WILL be discussed at the Polemic Hall, on Saturday next, at 7 o'clock, the following question:—

Was Rufus King in his interference relative to the emigration of the Irish Rebels to America, actuated by patriotic motives, or a desire to promote British interest?

Admittance 12 1-2 cents.

april 16 d3t

For Charleston, S. C.

The fast sailing Schooner THREE FRIENDS, *Captain E. Howes;*

Will sail on or before the 19th instant. For passage only, having good accommodations, apply to the captain on board, or

CHARLES GWYNN & CO.

april 16 d4t

For Liverpool,

The Ship ABEONA, *Captain George Hobson,* (A constant Trader)

She will be ready to take in in the course of a few days, and will have every possible dispatch. For freight or passage apply to Capt. Hobson, on board, at Mr. James Biays's wharf, or to

LORMAN & FULFORD.

The Consignees of Goods by the above-mentioned vessel, are requested to get their permits from the custom-house as early as possible

april 16 d

Cuba Sugars.

147 boxes White } SUGARS,
105 do Brown }

Of a very superior quality, just received per schooner Favorite, captain Potter, from Matanzas, will be sold on accommodating credit, if immediate application is made to

ROBERT HAMILTON,

Corner of Calvert-street and Lovely-lane.

april 16 d4t

Cheap Grocery Store,

No. 221, Market-street, corner of Liberty-street.

Edward Fitzgerald

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has opened a store at the above place, where he offers for sale, a well chosen assortment of WINES, TEAS, SPIRITS, SUGARS, and all other articles in the Grocery line, at very reduced prices, for *cash only.*

Wanted Immediately,

A Dwelling House, or the Dwelling attached to a Store, convenient to 221, Market-street.

Also Wanted,

An Apprentice to the Grocery Business.—Apply as above.

april 16 d4t

SLATER & ROY,

84, MARKET-STREET,

HAVE imported in the Fame, from Liverpool, an extensive assortment of

CUTLERY,

Which will be opened in a few days, and sold low on the usual terms to punctual customers only—By the first ships they expect the remainder of their GOODS, that will render their assortment large and complete.

april 16 d12t eo1m

100 DOLLARS REWARD.

LOST yesterday afternoon, between this city and Beams's tavern, on the Hook's-town road, three hundred and fifteen dollars, chiefly in 20 dollar notes on the Baltimore and Mechanics' Banks, with sundry papers of great importance, enclosed in a red morocco pocket-book. The above reward will be given for the whole, and a liberal reward for the papers alone and no questions asked. Apply at this office.

april 16 d4t

Marine Intelligence.

Port of Baltimore.

ENTERED,

Ship Abeona, Hobson,	Liverpool
Sch'r Rewalico, Smith,	Boston
Sally, Brayton,	Nantucket
Mercury, Barnard,	Salem
Favorite, Potter,	Matanzas

CLEARED,

Ship Edward, Lewis,	Savannah
Sch'r Comet, Fearson,	St. Bartholomews
Sloop John, Simmons,	Duxbury

List of Vessels left in Barracoa, 22d March, 1807.

Brig Potomack, capt. Belt, of and from Baltimore, for St. Jago de Cuba; sent in the 16th of January, by the two privateers General Ferrand and Effell, after plundering vessel and crew of every thing they could lay their hands on and flogging the captain severely.

Schooner Hiland, captain Yeaton, of and from Alexandria, bound to St. Jago de Cuba, taken and sent in on the 11th March, by the privateer Lionets. After plundering the vessel of the most valuable part of her cargo, as much as the privateer could carry, beat the captain severely, and robbed him of all his clothing. On their arrival in Barracoa they commenced stripping the vessel and hoisted out the main mast for the privateer Effell.

Swedish schooner Exchange, from St. Bartholomews, captured and sent in by the privateer Exchange. British brig Sukey and Polly of twelve guns, from New York, bound to Jamaica, after a short engagement, was captured and sent in by Effell.

Privateers.

General Ferrand,	Captain Garrisond.
Exchange,	Lewis.
Effell,	Jamarie
Lionets,	John Le Loup.
Rencontre,	Senac.
Viper, (Gov vessel)	Brewer.

On the twenty-fifth, thirty leagues to the northward of Crooked Island, was boarded by his B. M. brig Portmahon, capt. Chambers, and treated politely. On the 8th inst. Cape Henry bearing W. by N. distance 20 leagues, spoke a schr. capt. Potter, from Havanna, nine days out, bound to Baltimore—blowing fresh could not learn her name. On the 10th was boarded by his B. M. ship Bellona, at an chor off Cape Henry, in company with the Campus.

e

Sale by Auction.

Now landing and will be sold on FRIDAY, the 17th inst. at 12 o'clock, at our auction room, at the head of Frederick-street dock,

128 casks } Bordeaux Claret, on 6 months
110 cases } credit.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

April 16

Sale by Auction—continued.

THIS AFTERNOON,

At half past 2 o'clock, at No. 123, Market street, will be sold,

The balance of Mr. Buckler's Stock in Trade, which could not be sold yesterday for want of time.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

april 16

Wanted to Freight to Nantz,

One hundred bales COTTON. Apply to

GALT & THOMAS.

april 16 d4t 2aw4t

IRISH LINEN.

Alexander Brown & Son,

No. 8, Calvert-street,

HAVE received per the Abeona, a very General Assortment of

7-8 }
4-4 }
Dowlas and } LINEN,
Housewife }
5-4 Sheeting,
Long Lawns and Diaper.

april 16 eo10t

For Sale or Rent,

A Two-Story BRICK HOUSE, pleasantly situated, not far from the seminary, with a good Garden and excellent Water at the door.

Also to Let,

Another two-story Brick Tenement, No. 14, Albemarle-street. For terms inquire of the subscriber, No. 7, Shakespeare-street, Fell's Point.

WILLIAM H. FUDGE.

april 16 eo

Boy Wanted.

WANTED, to attend a Store, a BOY, about 14 years of age; the necessary qualifications will be to write a legible hand, tolerably well versed in figures, and an unexceptionable character. To save trouble none but those possessed of the above qualifications need apply. Enquire of the Printer

april 16 eo4t

Payson and Smith

Have received by the schooner Sally, Captain Brayton, from Nantucket,

10 chests Imperial Tea, }
25 do. Hyson do } Imported the present year, of the best quality.
15 do. Young Hyson do }
50 do. Hyson Skin do. }
200 boxes Spermaceti Candles.

Also for Sale,

10 tons Nicaragua Wood.

April 16 d4t

To Hire,

FOR two years, a Young NEGRO MAN, accustomed to house and other work.

Also to Lease,

For a term of years, a LOT on Fleet-street, and Strawberry alley. This Lot fronts 45 feet on Fleet-street, and 80 feet on Strawberry-alley. For further particulars enquire at No. 34, Market-street.

april 16 eo4t*

By Virtue of an Order

OF the High Court of Chancery, the subscriber will sell at public sale, on the premises, on THURSDAY, the 7th day of May next, at 12 o'clock,

A Valuable Lot of GROUND, situate on N. Howard-street, nearly adjoining the property of Isaac Phillips & Co. fronting on said street 25 feet, and running back 120 feet, to an alley, on which is erected a small two story Brick House, with an old Coach Shop, late the property of Richard Andrews, deceased.

The terms of sale are, that the purchaser or purchasers give bond with good security to the trustee for the payment of one half of the purchase money, with interest within nine months, and the residue within fifteen months from the day of sale on the payment of which a deed will be given.

OWEN DORSEY, Trustee.

april 16 eo7M

200 bales Cotton,

Will be shipped on freight to Cherbourg or Nantz, if immediate application is made to

JOHN BUFFUM,

No 84, Bowly's wharf.

april 16 d4t

Came to the subscriber's, on

the night of Sunday last, a light brindle COW, about 11 years of age. She calved in the yard, and the calf died. The owner is requested to come, prove property, pay charges and take her away. JULIET GWINN.

Just back of the Old-Town Methodist Meeting.

april 16 d4t*

Wanted,

A GARDNER, calculated to take the care of a Kitchen Garden. He must be sober and industrious. Apply at No. 222, Market-street.

☞ Eight or nine laborers will find employment by applying as above.

april 16 d4t

Sale by Auction.

ON SATURDAY NEXT,

The 18th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the head of Frederick-street dock, will be sold at auction, for account of whom it may concern,

The Schooner CONCORD,

With all her materials as she arrived from sea, four years old, burthen about 600 barrels. Her inventory may be seen at any time previous to the sale at our auction room.

VAN WYCK & DORSEY, Auct'rs.

april 16

Sale at Auction.

Will be added to the sale THIS MORNING, at 10 o'clock,

2 bales Twilled Bagging
1000 pieces of 1st quality Yellow Nankeens,
And for account of those concerned,
31 pieces of fine Corded Dimity.

THOMAS CHASE, Auct'r.

april 16

IMPORTED in the ship Abeona and for Sale by

APPLETON & Co.

16, CALVERT-STREET,

CALLICOES and Furnitures
Ginghams
Dimities
Nankeens and Grandurells
Cambric and Fancy Muslins
Shawls and Handkerchiefs
Durants, Calimancoes and Russells
Hosiery
Printed Cloth Table Cloths
Elegant Laces and Quiltings
Real Spider Netts
Muslin Do.
Vestings
Ladies Fashionable Beaver Hats
Men's best do.
Children's Fancy Jockies
Pin, &c &c.
Assorted cases Fancy Muslins and Laces, entitled to debenture.

april 16 d

Hazlehurst, Brothers & Co,

OFFER FOR SALE,

70 tons of St Domingo Logwood
100 logs of do. Mahogany
1000 salted Hog Hides.

april 16 eo12