proceed to Plymouth, where they expect to be joined by the men going from that arsenal and proceed on their voyage with all possible despatch.

LONDON, Sept 8.

THE AMERICAN NEGOTIATION.

We copy from the Morning Chronicle, which has for some days insisted that the negotiations at Ghent had broken off, the following statement:—

"Towards the close of commercial business yesterday, a report obtained general circulation that the negotiations at Ghent were not only broken off, but broken up, and that the duties of the British Commissioners at Ghent being concluded, Lord Gambier had reached England. As to the alledged fact of his Lordship's arrival, we think we may positively affirm that it is unfounded. With regard to the other circumstances the following is the information we have been enabled to acquire:—

"It was accurately said yesterday in our paper, that there has been no meeting "by appointment, for the purposes of conference, since the 25th of last month," but it is true that there was an interview for another object two days subsequent to that date. It was acknowledged on both sides that on the occasion of the meeting of the 25th, some intemperate language had been employed, and each party was anxious to remove any personal feeling, that was in the least degree opposed to that gentlemanly sentiment which public negotiators ought reciprocally to preserve.—— To interchange apologies under the irritability that had been mutually shewn was the sole and exclusive purpose of the interview of the 27th, and it had no political object whatever. We repeat then, that from the 25th of August to the 2d of September, there has been no conference on the business of the negociation between the British and American agents.

"However, subsequent to the 27th ult. we are told, but not on the same satisfactory authority from which the preceding intelligence is derived, that through the medium of the British Commissioners written proposals have been transmitted to this Government from the American Plenipotentiaries, and which were enclosed in the despatches that were received on Monday, and on which Ministers on the same day deliberated. It is said that these proposals were an endeavor on the part of the Republican Agents to renew the suspended negociation, and that they contain an accommodating offer, but coupled with the indispensable condition, that an armistice, both by sea and land, should be conceded. To this condition, it is asserted, that the Cabinet would not assent, and in that situation of things it is supposed that the attempt to prevent the rupture had been ineffectual, and that the proceedings at Ghent are in consequence wholly discontinued.

"We have strong grounds for believing by letters which came to our hands yesterday, through a private channel from Paris, that the American Commissioners when there, immediately prior to their departure for Ghent, had little or no hope of a peaceable result from the negociation which had been confided to their management."

From the above statement it is evident to us, that the Morning Chronicle feels it has gone too far in its former assertions. For what does the statement of to day amount to? On the 27th ult. the negociators did meet to interchange apologies for some intemperate language used on the 25th; but that from the 25th to the 3d inst. no conference had taken place on the business of the negociation. No conference! Why? Because it may be that on account of the previous intemperance on the 25th, it was deemed more adviseable to proceed by written correspondence. And written proposals are now said to have been actually transmitted by the American Commissioners to the British, subsequent to the 27th ult. which proposals it is stated, were an endeavor on the part of the Republican Agents to renew the suspended (supposed, says the Morning Chronicle to-day, not broken off) negociations."

Without presuming to any knowledge of the points submitted to our Government, or of the determination of our Government upon them, we think we may safely go the length of still affirming, that the negociation has not broken off.—*Probably the Courier.*

PORTSMOUTH, Sept. 6.

Some of the staff corps ordered to America, were this morning ordered to embark.

A naval armament with troops sailed from Brest on the 1st, to take possession of the islands we ceded to France, by the treaty of the 30th May.

Saxony is said to be anxious for the restoration of the king of Saxony, and Austria, it is suspected, secretly encourages this feeling, in order to thwart the designs of Prussia.

THE WASP AGAIN!

Capture of the British sloop of war Avon, by the American sloop of war Wasp.

By the Lady Arabella, packet, which arrived at Falmouth on Wednesday from Lisbon, but last from Cork, we learn that about an hour before the packet left the latter place, H. M. brig Castilian, 18 guns, arrived there, having on board the Captain, and surviving crew of H. M. late brig Avon, of 18 guns, which had sunk after a desperate action with the American ship of war Wasp, of 22 guns, which sheered off on the Castillian's coming up. The Avon lost 30 men in killed and wounded.——The slaughter on board the Wasp was also conjectued to be very great.

SUMMARY OF POLITICS.

ABERDEEN, Sept, 3.—The affairs of Norway are said to be finally settled, and Prince Christian has formally stipulated for the subjugation of the Norwegians, after having, as it would appear, placed their army in a situation where it was surrounded by that of Sweden. The letters and public documents of this prince have for some time been of a very undecided description. He affected to be the warlike leader of a people resolved to sacrifice all for independence, and at the same time he informed his enemy, that he would faithfully represent to the people the *dangers* to which they were about to expose themselves in the war. In the present era of duplicity and underhand intrigue, it will not be very wonderful, if it appear that Prince Christian had merely gone over to *manage* the Norwegians; to take the lead among them with many patriotic declarations, in order to prevent some more determined man from assuming the character of their chief, and finally to bring about their subjugation to the crown of Sweden. The spirit of the people was certainly good, their good discipline and valor unquestioned, and the passes of the country such, that a comparatively small army could effectually stop invaders. But with all these advantages, we find the fortresses on the frontiers given up, without resistance, and after some unmeaning movements in the field, on the part of the Norwegian army, an armistice agreed on which virtually resigns the Independence of Norway.

With regard to Poland, no person can be sanguine enough to expect, that it will be restored to independence during the present order of things. The partitioning of Poland will forH form an important part of the discussions to take place at the approaching congress. A report has been circulated, that the emperor Alexander had some intentions of erecting it into an independent kingdom, under a Russian prince and were thus to be accomplished, Poland would be but a vassal state of Russia; but the court of Vienna, it is said, will oppose this arrangement, and insist upon the dismemberment of the territory. It is thus that the allies give liberty to Europe; and when we reflect, that in Spain despotism in church and state is retored in all its horrors, while continued inroads upon liberty are made in France, and the most ridiculous attempt are made to restore priest craft, and the exploded notions of the divine right of kings, we cannot help saying that, within our recollection, *the Liberties of Europe never appeared in a less thriving way.*

And whatever we may think of the blessings we have conferred upon Europe by the late revolution, it is yet certain, that a majority of the continental states do not all thank us for our good offices. The French express no gratitude or good will for breaking their bonds—the Spaniards undo every thing we had done while endeavoring their deliverance—the Dutch, with much apathy, decline our commerce, and threaten to discontinue the Orange Boven since their prince imposed a tax of three half pence a pound on butcher's meat—the Austrians are apprehensive of renewed attacks from France, which are loudly threatened—and of all the nations of Europe, perhaps Russia and Prussia only, would thank Britain for her exertines, and Sweden while the crown prince retains his influence; all the three having to expect the treatment of treacherous allies, had France proved successful in the war.

For what reasons we so pertinaciously urged the war against France will ever be a very pertinent question, while the fatal effects arising from that war are felt. *Indemnity for the past and security for the future* we have not obtained We have added about six hundred millions to our national debt, and of course, thirty millions to our permament taxes—and have just as little security, as at any period of the reign of Bonaparte

NEW YORK, Nov. 11.

AUTHENTIC—We have accounts from Sackett's Harbor as late as the 1st inst. at which time there were at that post about 6000 militia and about 1100 regulars. Gen. Brown arrived and took the command on the 31st ult. His army was expected in the course of a few days. The British fleet was in port, and it was reported that the enemy's army at Kingston was 15,000 strong, having been reinforced by gen. Drummond's army. An attack upon the Harbor was daily looked for; though there was but little doubt if an attack should be made, they would be repulsed, as that post was strongly fortified. Our fleet is moored in a strong line across the harbour, strengthened by gun-boats and land batteries

A postscript to a letter of the 1st states, that 10 sail of the enemy had appeared in sight, steering, as it was supposed for the head of the lake; but more probably, says the writer, for this place.—*N. Y. Gaz.*

On Wednesday morning his Excellency the Governor and Suite visited the Fortifications, and reviewed the troops at the several islands in this Harbor. In the course of the tour, NAMES were given to the forts on Bedlow's and Ellis's Islands: the former was named FORT WOOD, after Lieut. Col. Wood, of the Engineers, an officer of distinguished merit, who constructed the works on that island, and who fell in the brilliant sortie of Fort Erie; and the latter was named FORT GIBSON, after Lieut. Col. Gibson, who fell gallantly fighting in the same affair. The admirable order in which these fortifications are kept, and the truly soldierlike discipline observed, are such as to reflect the highest credit on Colonel HOUSE and Capt. SWETT, who have them in command.

A gentleman who come passenger in the Prussian ship Hannibal, has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with a file of Bremen papers to the 11th of September, which are now in the hands of a translater. Should they contain any articles of interest, the translations will be given in our next.

The same gentleman informed us, that he had received letters from Ghent of the 3d Sept. which stated that the American Commissioners had not left there at that date; though a report prevailed that they were preparing to depart for Ostend, from whence they would embark on board the Neptune, and sail for America early in October.

The Bremen Gazette of the 7th Sept. contains the following article:—

Ghent, Aug. 29.—Nothing leaks out of what passes at the Congress here, but apparently there seems to be a very good understanding between the Commissioners; the day before yesterday the American Ambassadors were entertained by the British at a very sumptuous dinner.

Lord Wellington.—Capt. Blakeman, who came home in the Hannibal, and who left Bremen on the 17th Sept. informs, that it was reported, that Lord Wellington was at Antwerp.

PROTEST AGAINST BLOCKADE.

A letter from Gottenburgh, received by the Hannibal, states it as the general expectation at that place, that the Continental Powers, at the Congress at Vienna, would unite in a strong protest against the entire Blockade of the whole American coast by the British government —*Com. Adv.*

The Sloop Independence, Capt. Tinker from Egg-Harbor, with oysters for this market, on Wednesday morning, was chased about four hours, by a British frigate, when she escaped by running inside of a bar. The frigate then immediately changed her course, and went in pursuit of a topsail schooner which had just left the Hook, bound to the Southward. It is supposed that the schr was captured, as when last seen, the frigate was evidently gaining upon her, and was to the windward, and not more than three or four miles distant.

MAJOR GENERAL IZARD'S ORDERS.

Head Quarters, Northern Army,
Camp near Fort Erie, Oct. 23, 1814.

GENERAL ORDERS.

The indisposition of brigadier general Bissel, has prevented, until this morning, his report of the handsome affair which took place on the 19th, between a detachment of this brigade, and a superior force of the enemy. The object of the expedition entrusted to the brigadier was the seizure of some provisions intended for the British troops. He marched from Black Creek on the morning of the 18th inst. with parts of the 5th, 14th, 15th, and 16th infantry, a small party of dragoons, and a company of riflemen, the whole about 900 men—after driving before him the picket of which they made the commanding officer prisoner, they encamped for the night, after throwing beyond Lyons Creek two infantry companies under the command of Captain Dorman of the 5th, lieut. Morrell of the 16th infantry, and the riflemen under capt. Irvine. A picket on the Chippawa road, commanded by lieut. Gassaway, was attacked by two companies of Glengary light infantry, which were beaten back with loss.

On the morning of the 19th, the detachment was attacked by a select corps of the enemy, not less than 1200 strong. The light infantry under capt. Dorman, and Irvine's riflemen sustained the whole of the fire of the enemy for fifteen minutes, during which time the 5th and 14th were formed

The 5th was ordered to turn the enemy's right flank, while the 14th charged them in front. This was executed in a most gallant manner by col. Pinkney of the 5th, and major Barnard of the 14th infantry, who greatly distinguished himself in the officer like style in which he conducted his battalion. The enemy were compelled to a precipitate retreat and hid themselves once more behind their fortifications. Brig. gen. Bissell, particularly mentions the skill and intrepidity of Col. Snelling, inspector general; col. Pinkney, commanding the 5th; major Barnard, 14th; major Barker, 45th, acting with the 5th; captain Irvine of the riflemen; capt. Dorman; capt. Allisan whose horse was shot under him; and brigade major lieut. Prestman, 5th infantry.

Lieut. Anspack of the light dragoons was conspicuous for his alertness in communicating the brigade general's orders during the action.

It is with the highest satisfaction that the commanding general tenders to the brave officers and troops of the 2d brigade, and of the light dragoons and riflemen his thanks for their good conduct on this occasion. The 15th and 16th regiments, commanded by col. Pearce, and who when posted as a reserve, proved, had the resistance of the enemy offered them an opportunity of going into action, they would have emulated the valor of their brave comrades, the 5th and 14th. A number of prisoners were taken, among whom a picket of dragoons with their horses. A large quantity of grain also fell into our hands. The brigadier, after completing the orders he had received, and burynig the few of our brave soldiers who fell in the action, and the dead of the enemy who were left on the ground by the latter, returned to the camp on Black Creek. For the cool and intrepid conduct of brigadier gen. Bissell, the general offers the praise he so justly entitled himself to.

By order of major general Izard.

C. K. GARDNER, Adj. Gen.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 12.

Copy of a letter from Captain Gordon to the Secretary of the Navy, dated

NORFOLK, Nov. 8.

Sir—I have to report to you the loss of one of our tenders (the Franklin) commanded by Mr. Hammersley, Master's mate, after a very gallant defence of an hour and a half, against a tender and fourteen barges and boats of the enemy, off Back River Point, on Sunday last

From the late depredations of the enemy's boats upon the Bay craft in Back river, and having also extended their operations into Hampton Roads for the first time these twelve months, I was induced, on Saturday evening last, to order the two tenders and four of my boats off Back river for the purpose of convoying several craft which had been reported to me in that river and bound to this place, with positive orders to the officers to avoid separation in the night, and return to Hampton Roads with the craft without delay. Unfortunately, however, they were unavoidably separated in the night; the boats, owing to a rough sea, returned into Hampton, and the Franklin is reported to have separated from the Dispatch at 11, P. M.

Lt. Sanders, of the Despatch, finding in the morning, from the ignorance of his pilot and a light wind, that he had drifted near the enemy's ships in Lynhaven, and that they were manning their boats to attack him, immediately manned his sweeps and made a signal for our boats, who were under Old Point, and also to the Franklin, that lay nearly becalmed up the bay, and considerably to the eastward. The boats immediately joined the Despatch, and, a little breeze springing up, the enemy's boats and tenders, after exchanging a few shot, gave over the chase and directed their attention to the Franklin. They came up with and surrounded her at about 10, when the firing commenced, and were repulsed until half past 11, when she was carried by boarding.

I, of course, have no report from the Franklin, but have sent Lt. Neale with a flag to ascertain the fate of her gallant officers and crew, which consisted of about thirty five; and as there is a masters' mate and three seamen at present prisoners of war in Norfolk, I have authorised Lt. Neale to make any temporary exchange the commanding officer at Lynhaven may appear disposed to accede to, with an assurance that on any practicable arrangements which might be entered into, such as paroling the whole until a communication could be made to the Commissary General of Prisoners for an exchange, I would lose no time in making the necessary application for that purpose.

Owing to some changes among the boats and tenders while in the roads, I am unable to ascertain, at this moment, the precise number of the Franklin's crew, but judge them to be about thirty one men, besides Mr. Hammersley, her commander, one midshipman (Mr. Cook) and two acting as master's mate and pilots.

I have much satisfaction in assuring you, that every exertion was made by Lt. Sanders to unite his whole force, until the whole of the enemy's force had effectually cut them off from the Franklin; and from the report of the inhabitants that were on the beach and witnessed the gallant defence of that vessel until completely surrounded, and carried by the boarding of five heavy boats at the same moment and after having beaten off their tender and 2 heavy launches, at different periods of the action. I cannot refrain from soliciting your attention to her meritorious, though unfortunate commander, shound he have survived the action.

I have the honor to be very respectfully, your obedient servant,

CHARLES GORDON.

The Hon. WM. JONES, *Secretary of the Navy, Washington.*

Married on Thursday evening last, by the Rev. Mr. Healey, Dr. I. P. JANNEY to Mrs. ISABELLA CARBECK, all of this city.

VALUABLE ARRIVAL,
AND
ANOTHER VICTORY!!

(From our Savannah Correspondent—Nov. 4.)

Arrived, this forenoon, at Five-Fathom Hole the British brig Atalanta, of 253 tons, coppered to the bends, with a full cargo of wines, brandy, fruits, silks, cambrics, British bale goods, &c. prize to the United States' ship WASP, Captain J. Blakely. The Atalanta was from Bordeaux, bound to Pensacola.—In coming over the Bar, last night, without a pilot, she went ashore on the South Breaker; but was soon off, after the loss of her rudder and her keel considerably damaged.

The Atalanta was formerly the schooner Siro belonging to Baltimore, which sailed from this port (Savannah) with a cargo of cotton for France last winter; and was captured by a British frigate.

The Wasp left L'Orient on the 27th August—five days after at 9 o'clock P M fell in with a British sloop of war and after an engagement of 46 minutes she surrendered to the Wasp. Immediately after the enemy hailed the Wasp and informed them they were in a sinking condition and begged for aid—captain Blakely was on the eve of sending his boats to her when a second sail was discovered close on board of him, which compelled him to abandon the idea of taking possession of her.

Mr Geninger who was in the action on board the Wasp, and who is prize officer of the Atalanta, informs us that the brig they engaged went down soon after with all standing; and every soul must have perished, as no assistance could be rendered her.—On the approach of the second sail, she was discovered to be a brig of war, and the Wasp was in 10 minutes after ready to engage her, and was in the act of wearing to do so, when two more brigs were discovered which induced capt. Blakeley to make all sail from them—they fired a broadside into the Wasp which cut her rigging and did other damage. The loss of the Wasp in the engagement was 2 men killed, and one slightly wounded. She received three balls in her hull, and a few in her sails and rigging.

It is supposed that the Wasp has taken, since her departure from the United States, property to the amount of TWO HUNDRED THOUSAND POUNDS sterling.

The Atalanta parted with the Wasp on the 22d Sept. off Madeira, the ship in good order, and the officers and crew in good health and high spirits.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: *Monday, Nov.* 14.

Colonels APPLING, JESSUP & CUMMINS, who were among the heroes of Chippewa Plains, left the *Fountain Inn* this morning, for the seat of Government.

In this day's paper will be seen further extracts from the papers brought by the ship Hannibal to New York, and London dates to the 8th September received at Boston, via Halifax—they confirm our opinion as to the unsettled state of Europe, and how difficult it will be to arrange the quantums of National plunder for which "the legitimate Sovereigns" are contending—It is evident, that Belgium (Flanders) is the chief bone of contention, about which Austria, France, and England are most likely to quarrel.

As Holland is now only a subsidiary of England, whose King, or Queen, as the case may be, will be, or is intended to be, the Sovereign of both countries, to that quarter the English Minister will turn his chief attention, to extend the Dutch territory, to the annoyance of Austria its former, and of France its late master—and thus, the finest portion of Europe again become the theatre of war among the "Christian Princes," for whose success we had lately such famous Festivals and Te Deums in *this* country!

If we can put a construction on a London article of the 8th of Sept. the negociations at Ghent are not yet entirely broken off—In consequence of some warm language, it would appear, at a former meeting, the Commissioners had determined to correspond by letter—And this sort of civil negociation will probably continue till the result of the Congress at Vienna is known—then it will assume a more decided complexion.

By the latest accounts it is now known, that the American sloop Wasp had sunk the British brig Avon—another naval victory on our side, and another mortification to "the Mistress of the Ocean."

NEWS FROM THE SOUTH.

From the two following extracts of letters received by yesterday's mail from Tennessee, it appears probable, that the force under Gen. Jackson has achieved another victory over the enemy's force in the neighborhood of Mobile. We hope the next mail from that quarter will afford us ample confirmation of this satisfactory intelligence: *Nat. Int.*

Franklin, (Ten.) Oct. 23.

"I have heard that Gen. Jackson has had a second battle with the British in the South and come off victorious. He lost 100 killed and 160 wounded. The enemy lost 400 killed on the ground; I have not heard how many wounded.

Winchester, (Ten.) Oct. 29.

"Gen. Jackson has, as we hear, defeated the British again, and killed 400 of them."

From the Coffee House Books.

Accounts from Annapolis state that late last evening a large Ship and a schooner were discerned near Sharp's Island, standing up and under full sail

The Videttes arrived in town at half past 3 this afternoon, and brings information that at 1 o'clock a 74, a frigate and a number of small vessels were off—they pursued two schooners which they captured, one was ran on shore which they were engaged in geting off.

☞ *Advertisements omitted to day shall be attended to in our next.*

SALE BY AUCTION.
THIS DAY
The 14th inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room, at the head of Gay street dock,
12 boxes Brown Havanna Sugar
13 bags Pepper
37 bags St. Domingo Coffee
3 hhds Molasses
3 chests Young Hyson Tea
24 bbls coarse Salt
3 tons Campeachy Logwood
1 seroon Indigo
R. LEMMON & CO. Aucts.
N. B. The sale will take place without respect to weather.

SALE BY AUCTION.
Will be added to the sale this day at 12 o'clk.
2 hhds Lump Sugar
R. LEMMON & CO. Auctrs.
nov 14

AUCTION ROOMS,
216 *Market street.*
ON WEDNESDAY NEXT
The 16th inst. at ten o'clock, A. M. will be sold the entire stock of a retail store of
DRY GOODS
For Cash payable in District Money.
APPLETON & POOR, Auctrs.
nov 14

SALE BY AUCTION.
ON TUESDAY,
The 29th inst at 12 o'clock at the Auction Room, head of Frederick street dock
The Private armed Schooner
FAIRY,
Burthen 256 tons, with all her armament, has made one cruise, and is now lying at Charleston, S. C. The Inventory may be seen at the Auction room of
WM. VANCE & CO. Auctrs.
nov 14

BALTIMORE THEATRE.
THIS EVENING, Nov. 14.
Will be presented a grand historical and musical Drama (founded on an affecting incident in 1804) called
THE EXILE;
OR, THE RUSSIAN DAUGHTER.
For a particular description of Scenery, &c. see bills of the day
To which will be added a Farce in two acts
CALLED
FORTUNE'S FROLICK;
OR,
THE TRUE USE OF RICHES.
In preparation the grand Drama, of the *Ethiop, or Child of the Desart*, with new scenery, Dresses and Decorations.
The Theatre will close for the season on Monday the 21st.
nov 14

FOR SALE
That elegant privateer built hull of Schooner, laying at Spear's wharf, she is 250 tons carpenter's measure, copper fastened in the most substantial manner, and is generally admitted to be equal to any in port, in point of model. For terms, which will be moderate, apply to the subscriber, who will be in town and on the wharf for a few days.
WM. HARRISON, of James,
Also, A new boat of about 55 tons Register, nearly fitted.
nov 14 d3teo

TO RENT.
A neat & convenient two story
BRICK HOUSE,
With every convenience necessary for a genteel family, situate in Allisanna, between Bond and Market streets. Enquire of
JOHN ROCHE.
nov 14 eo3t

NOTICE.
Notice is hereby given that a petition will be presented to the next General Assembly for an act to enable the Baltimore and Washington Road Company, to erect a toll Bridge over the Patapsco river, at or below Norwood's Ferry.
nov 14 2aw3t

Negro Boy For Sale.
A smart active Negro Boy, from the country, about twelve years old, he is sold for no fault. Apply to Messrs. Dew & Grime, Old Town.
nov 14 d4t

NOTICE.
The Partnership of Webster & Bare is this day dissolved by mutual consent, those indebted to the firm are requested to make payment to either of the parties If they have any debts yet unpaid, it is requested they be furnished forthwith, at their compting house, head of the Basin.
W. W. WEBSTER,
SAM'L BARE
nov 14 d4t

SALE BY AUCTION.
ON WEDNESDAY
The 16th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon at No. 61, North Howard street, will commence the sale of a general assortment of
Groceries and Liquors,
Stand Casks and Shop Furniture
Also
2 large Beams Scales and weights
1 large Sugar box that will hold 4 hhds
300 pieces handsome Wall paper
A Carriage with plated harnes complete
And a Horse and Dray
The whole of the above goods will be sold without reserve for cash, as the owner is about to remove from the city.
THOS. CHASE, Auctr.
nov 12

SALE BY AUCTION
ON MONDAY
The 21st inst. at 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room, head of Frederick street dock.
THE PRIZE SHIP
ALFRED,
burthen 278 tons, newly sheathed, & coppered to light water mark, and now lying at Wilmington, N. C. The Inventory may be seen at the Auction store of
WM. VANCE & CO. Auctrs.
nov 9

SALE BY AUCTION
ON WEDNESDAY MORNING
The 16th November, at the store back of the Auction Room,
No. 29, *South Front street,*
PHILADELPHIA
At ten o'clock precisely will be sold by the package on a credit
300 *PACKAGES*
BRITISH DRY GOODS.
Comprising an elegant assortment of
FRESH & SEASONABLE ARTICLES,
Among which are
Fine and super Prints, Cambric Muslins, Ginghams, Bambazets and Bombazines, Vestings, Flannels, Blankets, Baizes, Lion Skins, Coatings, Forest Cloths, Super Broad Cloths Cassimeres, Bedford Cords, Stockingnets, Madras Handkerchiefs, Shawls, Long Cloths Shirting Muslins, Coloured Cambrics, Hosiery, Pins, Threads, &c. &c.
☞ Catalogues of the above will be ready for delivery, and the goods open for examination two days previous to the sale.
SILAS E. WIER, Auctr.
nov 10 d6t