FEDERAL GAZETTE.

SATURDAY, *OCTOBER* 26.

EUROPEAN ADVICES,

Several days later than before received, will be found in the preceding and subsequent columns. Their complexion is of the highest import to the whole civilized world, and especially to the commercial and agricultural part of our own country.—On the authority of oral and printed accounts, it appears that a most potent, and, to the ambition of France, a formidable coalition, has been effected, between Russia, Austria, Sweden, and the Ottoman Porte; and it was supposed that even the wary monarch of Prussia would swell the numbers & increase the powers of the confederacy. A Russian army, of 150.000 men, was advancing with hasty strides to the confines of France, by the way of Italy; while the nick-named Army of England, having broken up its encampments at Boulogne, and forsaken its gun-boats, was hastening to oppose the torrent; and other French troops had actually taken possession of Venice and Naples.

From the neighborhood of Cadiz, the probable theatre of naval warfare, our advices are no later than the verbal accounts heretofore received; but corroborating circumstances are daily accumulating to dissipate the doubts of a hard-fought engagement between admiral Calder and the combined fleet having taken place about the 26th of August. Dispatches received in England state that the latter were at Cadiz at the period heretofore stated by capt. Williams; and being joined by the Carthagena squadron, and amounting to 40 sail of the line, would probably leave port in a day or two. The vessel which carried the dispatches to England fell in with Calder on the 24th, who was very probably met on the 26th by admiral Villeneuve with his whole fleet, on his way to drive admiral Cornwallis from before Brest. Admiral Calder was probably joined before or during the action by adm. Collingwood's squadron of 8 sail, giving him 26 to their 40. These would be the largest hostile fleets that ever met on the ocean; and the most grand and perhaps decisive naval engagement ensued, that has ever been recorded. That a battle did occur, we offer in evidence the following reports, corroborative of the relation of capt. Meeks:

"A gentleman from Madeira, (says the Philadelphia True American) informs us, that the British ship of war Raisonnable, of 74 guns, arrived at that island the latter end of August, bearing marks of having been in a heavy action." [See Philadelphia head.]

The Raisonnable is a 64, & was one of admiral Collingwood's squadron, which probably had a smart brush with the Carthagena fleet, as it entered Cadiz, or with the combined fleet as it came out of port, and before it rather unexpectedly met with Calder.—The Raisonable, at all events, could not have been in the action of the 26th August.

Again—"Capt. Cox, of the brig George, from Teneriffe, gives the following information: That he saw a letter from a respectable house in Madeira, to another in Teneriffe, dated the 7th September, which stated that an American vessel had just arrived at Madeira, the master of which reported, that the latter end of August, he passed a fleet of 19 sail of the line under British colors, having with them several others. They had the appearance of having been in a very severe action." [*Norfolk Herald.*]

Late Foreign Intelligence,

Received by the brig John and Jossph, Manning, arrived last evening from Amsterdam, via Portsmouth, Eng.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Letters were yesterday received in town from Cork, which state, that upwards of 100 sail of merchantmen, supposed to be part of the Jamaica fleet, were on that day seen off the coast.

The Amsterdam Courant of a very recent date, which was received yesterday morning, is said to contain intelligence of the actual march of a French army into the empire. It is added, that the army of Hanover has been joined by a considerable body of Prussians.

September 6.

Price of stock this day at 1 o'clock.

Consols for money 58—for acc. 58 1-4 5-8—Reduced, shut—Omnium 3—Exch. Bills, par. 15 dis.

The dispatches by the Cameleon sloop, to which we yesterday alluded, announced that "the combined fleets of the enemy remained in Cadiz on the 23d ult. and the Carthagena squadron in that port on the 15th of the same month."

The Cameleon left Gibraltar on the 23d of August, with dispatches from sir Richard Bickerton. A few hours after she sailed she fell in with admiral Collingswood's squadron, who had been joined by admiral Knight, with four sail of the line, making eight in the whole with his former force; the squadron was then steering for Cadiz. On the next day she fell in with Sir Robert Calder's squadron, about twenty five miles north-west of Cape St. Vincent, steering direct for Cadiz. Admiral Calder would arrive on the 25th or 26th, with eighteen sail of the line. The enemy, however, had still a day or two, if they meant to try an escape, which appears still probable they would do. They might intend to take the Carthagena squadron with them to Toulon, the whole force of which reinforcement it would require to enable them to face the 26 sail of the line that would be in pursuit of them. If, however, they brought out the Spanish ships from Cadiz, they would with the Carthagena fleet, eight sail, be, at least forty sail of the line. If they did not sail immediately, the would be effectually blockaded, on sir R. Calder's arrival.

The fleet off Cadiz is at present under the command of Admiral Collingwood, who, tho' a captain of the same year with sir Robert Calder, is senior to him, by a few weeks. His command, however, is but temporary, as lord Nelson is to take the command of that station, and in the Mediterranean. If the chances against the enemy coming out, are considerable at present, they will become quite desperate, when they are apprised that their custody has been assigned over to that great commander.

From Malta dispatches were yesterday received, dated the 23d July, stating, that the expedition under sir James Craig, had safely arrived there on the 17th July. The troops have the full enjoyment of good health and spirits; and the voyage has already inured them to the change of climate. It is to be hoped, that they will not long remain inactive; but whether to aid the Russians in Corfu, or to make a landing for the protection of Egypt, we shall not pretend to determine.

Government have received intelligence, on which they can rely, that a great part of the troops which were encamped at Boulogne have been marched away, without question towards the Rhine.

This information was obtained by the capture of one of the enemy's gun-boats. It is, however, only what we had prepared our readers to expect. We have for some time suspected that the assembling so large an army had for its object the overawing of the continental powers more than any serious intention to invade this country. The following letter on the breaking up of the camp at Boulogne, is from an officer of one of the vessels in the Downs, dated the 4th instant:

"We this day came in from Boulogne. A great change has taken place there. Not a vessel is to be seen outside the pier, nor could we see any soldiers upon the heights around. As we were reconnoitring round the bay, they fired shot and shells at us in every direction, before we came within range. This plainly shews they wished to keep us from watching their motions. The fact is, I have no doubt, *that almost the whole of the army is marched away from Boulogne.*"

Three Hamburg mails arrived last night. The complexion of the intelligence which they bring is similar to what we have been receiving for a week or two past from the continent. Every where the Russian and and Ausrrian troops are in motion, and every movement indicates approaching hostilities. They do not, however, confirm the statement bronght by the Gottenburg mail, of an action having taken place between the Russian and Prussian troops.

It will be a little time yet before the intentions of the great powers will be developed completely by their movements. But the period cannot be distant.

The Turkish empire seems so much convulsed in every part, that it would be no way surprising, should it not survive the war in which the continent is about to be engaged.

Letters from Corfu state, that the Russian troops there have been encreased by a year's recruiting throughout all the Ionian Islands, to 36 or 38,000 men, and will be still farther augmented by the inhabitants who join them, many of whom are volunteers

FALMOUTH, September 3.

Arrived the American brig Friendship, Clemons, from Lisbon, to load fish for the Mediterranean; also the ship Bristol Packet, ——, from Norfolk, for orders; reports that she spoke the Earl Leicester Packet, now a privateer, going into Norfolk as she came out. A fleet of large ships, about 24 sail, appeared off this evening, steering to the eastward, supposed to be the homeward bound East India fleet. Sailed, the American ship Gosport, Durkyn, with tobacco, for Amsterdam.

COWES, Sept. 4.

Arrived here this morning, the American ship Cordelia, captain John Walliston, from Alexandria, laden with tobacco, for orders. Sailed, the American ship American, Robt. Tabor, master, laden with sugar, coffee and logwood, for Tonningen. The Lady Delaware transport, lately arrived here with recruits for the army depot, was taken possession of at sea, by about 50 of the recruits, but by the very resolute and extraordinary exertions of the crew, was retaken, and the whole of them secured below, until her arrival at this port. A general court-martial is to be held on the mutineers this day.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.

October 25.

Arrived, brig Alert, Russell, 22 days from Havana---ballast---Wm. Patterson and Sons.

Also, brig John and Joseph, Manning, from Amsterdam, and 46 days from Portsmouth, England---Wm. Patterson and Sons. Left no American vessels at Portsmouth. September 28, lat. 45, long. 24, spoke ship Maria, Warrington, from Liverpoool for Alexandria, out 16 days. Before captain M. sailed it was reported war had been declared by Russia and Austria, against France. The French troops had been withdrawn from the sea coast into the interior.

Also, a new ship, captain Norman, from East-River, to Michael Sanderson.

Also, brig Harmony, Hall, from Boston---sundries.

Also, ship Abeona, Hobson, 50 days from Liverpool—salt crates and dry goods—the master. The ship Stapleton [in the Bay] and brig Newton, for Baltimore, sailed 8 days before. In long. 50. lat. 44, spoke ship Hero, from Nantz for Alexandria. Long. 65. lat. 40, ship Fame, from Britol for New-York.

Also, ship Cora, Billups, 157 days from Mocha, and 105 from the Isle of France—coffee, drugs and goat skins—John Donnel. Left at Mocha, May 13, barque Mary, Bray, of Salem; ship Columbus, Callender, Boston. At the Isle of France, July 4, ships Liberty, Vickery, of Philadelphia; Alknomac, Henry, Boston; Chesapeake, Chayter, Baltimore; Juliana, Nicholls, Boston; Aurora, Evans, Philadelphia; Pigou, Collet, do.; Alexander, Brown, Boston: Samuel Elam, Champlin, New-York; John and William, Pollard, Portsmouth, (N. H.); ——, Sanford, Baltimore; Eliza, Smith, Beverly; barque George Fowler, Ropes, Salem; snow Nancy, Sheerman, Baltimore, just arrived; ships Susan, Pallifer, Boston; Eugenia, Russel, Providence. July 4, off Port N. W. (Isle of France) spoke ship Ann and Hope, Lang, of Providence, R. I. 25 days from Batavia, bound to the Isle of France, to stop a leak; informed us that there was no coffee at Batavia. September 30, lat. 20, 50, N. long. 59, 40, W. spoke brig Franklin, Burnham, from Kennebunk, for Tobago, out 23 days. Oct. 13, lat. 30, 54, long. 78, 30, spoke ship Rolla, Hutchinson, from Liverpool, for Charleston, out 50 days.

The ship Providence, hence, has arrived at Havana.

The ships ——, Burger, of New-York, for Bourbon; and Asia, Lovett, of Nantz, for Mocha, sailed from the Isle of France, the 1st of July.

When the Cora left the Isle of France, a British squadron was blockading that place.

October 26.

The brig Two Brothers, Hartshorn, from Bordeaux, is in the Bay.

A letter from a gentleman, dated, at Balltown, September 27th, 1805, says, "I have made some enquiries on the subject of the *purloined* letters, published in the Philadelphia **Aurora** as having been written by Mr. Elliot, of Vermont, to one of his correspondents in that state; and commonly called "*Elliot's short letters.*" I understand Elliot does not deny their authenticity: But democratic treachery never shews itself in blacker colors, than in the procurement and publication of them. They were confidential letters, written, I am told, to one Merrill, a democratic lawyer, in Bennington. This Merrill was, I also learn, paying his addresses to a daughter of judge (would be governor) Robinson. Now, whether Merrill sent the letters to Duane, to gratify his father-in-law; or the old democrat—who is said to be a correspondent of Duane's—stole them from his intended son-in-law's desk, and sent them on to his *worthy* correspondent—I cannot precisely learn: But one or the other is shrewdly suspected to be the fact. When E. resumes his seat in congress, perhaps some developement will be made."

[*Boston Centinel.*]

FRANCE AND AUSTRIA.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, Aug. 12.

"Before Bonaparte set off for the coast, he sent a courier with his *ultimatum* to the cabinet of Vienna, accompanied with a letter, written by himself, addressed to the emperor of Germany, couched in the most intemperate and insulting language. Copies of this letter, it is said, were soon circulated, by order of the police, to amuse the *good* people of Paris. Our correspondent, however, says, that the style of the letter thus circulated contains such indecent menaces, that it is hardly possible to suppose them faithful copies of the original, notwithstanding all that is known of the pride and arrogance of the usurper. But the substance of the *ultimatum*, whatever, may be the language in which it is conveyed, is positively understood to be an imperious demand of a full and entire approbation on the part of the emperor of Germany of all the late changes in Italy, of his interest at Constantinople and Naples to have Bonaparte acknowledged emperor of France by the grand Seignior, and to have the king of Naples exclude the English from all influence in his territories. In addition to these demands, the Austrian cordon on the Italian frontiers is to be withdrawn, and the troops encamped in Tyrol and Stiria are to be sent back to their old quarters. If the emperor of Germany complies with these requisitions, which are stated in the note to be absolutely indispensible, Bonaparte promises to make the archduke Anthony a coadjutor of the elector arch chancellor, and to procure the house of Austria other advantages. Upon an unequivocal compliance with these demands, the French troops in Italy are to be reduced to the same number as on the 1st of last January, unless there appears to be a prospect of an invasion by a Russian army. By this clause the usurper reserves a power of deciding whether or not there is such a danger. This curious *ultimatum* concludes with declaring, that the instant a Russian corps is permitted to pass the frontiers of Austria, France will regard that power as at war with her, and French troops shall immediately both pass the Rhine and enter the Venetian territory."

VIEW OF SPAIN.

An article in a Cork paper received in London, communicates the following intelligence. It states, "that at this moment the Spanish monarchy shakes to its foundation. The series of circumstances which immediately roused all those symptoms indicative of the approaching decadence of this ancient monarchy, we cannot now develope for several reasons; but we can aver that the utmost consternation prevails in the palace of Madrid, as well as in the cabinet and councils of the state. The arrogance and tyranny of the prince of Peace has roused the indignation of the higher orders, as well as some of the most ancient public institutions acknowledged by the laws of Spain. He has had the temerity to interfere with the public justice of the country, by prevailing upon the king to suspend the functions of the supreme council of Castile, that he had confirmed an appeal from a provincial tribunal, adverse in its effects to one of his favorites, who was a party in the cause The council have addressed the king in terms becoming the ancient Spanish character; they have admonished him of the consequences of such an untoward mediation; they have reminded him in bold and manly language, of the dependency of his predcessors upon the laws of Spain, and upon the determination of the Supreme council of Castile in former times; and they have suggested the temerity of putting a daring favorite above the laws, and intimated the probable consequences in times so especially marked by such vicissitudes, in human authority." "The court is in dismay," says our correspondent—"but sullen and distrustful—their measures are obstinate in some respects and wavering in others. The Prince of Peace breathes vengeance; and the supreme council of Castile avows resistance, and seems to be the popular party. The provinces are in disorder, and the large cities are turbulent Bonaparte has offered the king a large army to crush the spirit of rebellion, as it is called; and if the impotency of the court accept the offer, Spain will be engulphed in his obvious project of extending the French empire."

Important to Virginia Farmers!

A letter of the 12th inst; to a gentleman in this city from his correspondent in New-York, informs, that "letters from a respctable house in Lisbon, represent the crops of grain in Portugal and the north of Europe, very short during the last season: They expect every moment an order from the French emperor, *forbidding the exportation of grain and flour from France.*"

[*Richmond Inquirer.*]

Died, in a fit, on the 15th instant, his excellency *Arthur Fenner*, governor of the state of Rhode-Island.

From the CONNECTICUT COURANT.

To the People of all political Parties.

SINCE there is much political debate and strife among us, some saying, "lo here" is the right way, and others, "lo there," I also will show my opinion. I am an aged man; and tho' I have spent a great part of my time in tilling the ground, a considerable portion of it has been devoted to reflection, and to reading such books as I throught would make me wiser; and particularly to reading history.

It appears to me that the things which belong to the peace and prosperity of the public are plain, and that they may be reduced to a few points.—How does a family rise from small beginnings and become flourishing and respectable?—By industry and frugality, and the practice of good morals.—And how are the descendants of the same family brought low?—Most commonly by idleness, dissipation, and a general degeneracy from the virtues of their ancestors.—Now a nation or a state may be considered as a great family, that also usually rises and falls in the manner that has been mentioned.

My Bible informs me that "Righteousness exalteth a nation;" and that a general corruption of morals and manners is a certain forerunner of national ruin: and I find these sentiments remarkably verified in the histories of nations, especially in the histories of free nations.

It is hardly to be believed that any nation since the beginning of the world, has, as to the main body of its members, been moral in the strictest and highest sense of the word, *that is*, truly pious. But some nations have been remarkable for their external respect to the great duties of religion and morality; and others have rendered themselves notoriously infamous by their immoralities and vices.—The former have commonly prospered; while the latter have speedily wraught their own ruin.—It has been more especially so, as to free republics. The members of a despotic state are the passive instruments of the despot, by whose strong arm they are held, restrained, and managed at pleasure: and such a state may, therefore, continue powerful for some time, though it be deeply and almost universally corrupted. But a free republic wherein the people are the source of power, depends for its political existence upon the intelligence and virtue of the people.—So long as they have correct ideas respecting their own political interests and continue generally virtuous in their morals and habits, their rights remain secure, unless, perchance, they should be subjugated by some other nation of superior force. But if their minds become darkened by ignorance or prejudices, and especially if their morals become generally and deeply corrupted, they will most assuredly plunge into anarchy, and will "bite and devour one another," till some bold usurper find an opportunity to yoke them for his service.—This has ever been the natural course of things, and ever will be so, as long as man continues to be man.

We might trace this truth in the histories of all free nations, ancient and modern, which have risen, flourished and fallen. We might trace it particularly in the Bible history of the Hebrew tribes. While they stedfastly adhered to the laws and institutions which infinite Wisdom had provided for them, they prospered: but when they corrupted their ways, they fell. Indeed the whole volume of all history from the beginning of the world to the present day, so far as it is set before us, uniformly teaches that public and private virtue is the life-spring of rational liberty;—a liberty that makes equitable laws its sanctuary, and is as far removed from licentiousness as light is from the darkness.

Here then is the cardinal point, to which every friend to the welfare of his country ought to give the most earnest heed. If we suffer a general depravity of morals and manners, the loss of our civil privileges will be inevitable. What though our nation become wealthy, if it also become exceedingly corrupt, it will be like a body bloated with a dropsy; and political death must soon dissolve its parts.

It is truly and excellently remarked by Dr. Middleton in his life of Cicero, that "the course that a free nation runs, is from virtuous industry to wealth; from wealth to luxury; from luxury to an impatience of discipline and corruption of morals; till by a total degeneracy and loss of virtue, being grown ripe for destruction, it falls at last a prey to some hardy oppresser, and, with the loss of liberty, loses every thing else that is valuable."

The truths contained in these remarks are solemn and weighty; and they deeply concern us as individuals, and as members of the great community. If our nation is seemingly running the same fatal race that is here described, if the morals of the people are degenerating, there is surely a loud call upon all the friends to virtue and the public welfare, (of whatever political party,) to combine together to check the progress of immorality, aud "to strengthen the things that remain, that are ready to die." There is a loud call particularly upon the sober substantial part of the people of New-England, to unite their efforts for the perservation of those virtuous principles, manners, and habits, which were the glory of their ancestors. N.

Sale by Auction.

On MONDAY,

The 28th inst. at 10 o'clock, at the auction room at the head of Gay-street dock, will commence the sale of

Dry Goods,

Among which is a small invoice without reserve, for cash, consiting of

Coarse Muslins, Cotton Gloves, Worsted Hosiery, Fancy Cord, Cambrick Muslins, Hamilton Handkerchiefs, a few pieces of Creas, &c. &c.

Also, on a credit,

The remainder of the invoice for the benefit of creditors, which was not closed the last day for want of time, viz.

1 case of Hats
1 do. Beads
1 do. Looking Glasses
4 casks Coffee Mills
3 boxes Cutting Knives
} Without any reserve.

After which at 12 o'clock,

98 hhds. Muscovado Sugar
178 bags retailing Coffee
71 boxes white Sugar, to close sales
10 pipes Port Wine
69 chests Hyson Skin Tea
10 barrels Cloves.

At private sale,

25 casks first quality Claret
150 tierces of Rice
400 bags of Coffee.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auc's.
October 26.

Baltimore Theatre.

THIS EVENING, October 26,

Will be presented a Comedy, in five acts, called

A Cure for the Heart-Ache.

To which will be added a Grand Pantomimical Drama, in two acts, called

La Perouse;

Or, The DESOLATE ISLAND.

With entire new Scenery, Dresses and Decorations.

For particulars see the bills of the day.

On Monday, Mrs. Melmoth, from the New-York theatre, will make her first appearance on this stage, in the tragedy of The Carmelite.

Doors will open at half past five, and performance commence a quarter past six o'clock.

Oct. 26.

For Sale,

A Second hand COACHEE, in complete order, with excellent new HARNESS, for cash or approved paper. Apply at No. 3. South Frederick-street.

October 16. d18t

Cotton and Wool Cards.

FIFTY boxes of COTTON and WOOL CARDS, comprising a general assortment from the manufactory of William Whitmore & Co. Boston—For sale by

MITCHEL and SHEPPARD,

Who have also for sale,

300 bushels PEAS, of a very good quality.

Oct. 16. d10t

A Young Man

Conversant with accounts and keeping of books, wishes a situation in a merchant's counting-house or store—would have no objections to go to the West-Indies: Satisfactory references will be given. A line addressed to A. B. and left at this office, will meet attention. October 26. eo4t||

Thomas Hawthorn

Has just received from Dublin, per the ship Liverpool, via Philadelphia,

A Neat assortment of Fine IRISH LINENS and LAWNS, which he offers for sale on his usual terms.

On hand,

A few bales low-priced Blue and Mixt PLAINS. Oct. 26. d6t

Cumberland D. Williams

Has Received per brig Harmony,

1 case of Bengal Indigo
1 barrel Carolina ditto
220 half boxes Soap
40 qr. casks Malaga Wine, & 4 bales Beerboom Gurrahs } entitled to drawback.

On hand,

Pork, Lard, Candles, Port & Lisbon Wine.

October 26. d3t||

For Tonningen,

(Or HAMBURG, if the Elbe is not blockaded)



The Ship

SALLY,

Having about three-fourths of her cargo engaged, and about half loaded; and will sail with all possible dispatch. The remainder of her cargo will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

JAMES BIAYS, or
JOHN BOLTE, Ship-Broker.

October 26. eo

Wants a Freight,

FOR NANTES, BORDEAUX or LISBON,



The Schooner

VENUS,

R. Allen, master,

Burthen 114 tons, and will be ready to receive a cargo in four or five days. For terms apply to captain Allen, on board at Smith's wharf, or

JOHN SHERLOCK;

Who has for Sale,

British and Holland Canvas, and Madeira and Claret Wines.

October 26. d4t

For Sale,



The Brig

HARMONY,

B. R. Hall, master;

A good strong vessel, built of live oak and cedar, and coppered to light-water mark. For terms apply to

BEN. & GEO WILLIAMS,
3, Bowly's wharf;

Who have received by the above vessel,

30 barrels Mess Pork
100 boxes mould and dipt Candles
100 do. Codfish
50 do. Soap
150 barrels Mackerel
10 hhds. New-England Rum
50 barrels ditto
4 chests Hyson and Young Hyson Tea.

October 26. d3t||

Stray Cows.

CAME to the subscriber's, living near Lanny's Starch Mill, on Western Run, about 5 miles from Baltimore, a red COW, with a white spot in her face and whitish about her belly, having a crop in the left ear and a slit in the right.—Also, a dun brown, small COW, very old, a small white spot in her forehead, but no ear-marks, white about her udder and round all her fetlocks.

The owner or owners are desired to prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOSEPH DUGHADAY.

October 26. law6t||

A Stray Cow.

CAME to the subscriber's, living at the Baltimore Powder Mills, a white and brindle COW, with an under keel in the right ear, and two under nicks in the left, both horns bored, three teats, and a B on the right buttock.

The owner is desired to prove property, pay charges, and take her away.

THOMAS WELLS.

October 26. eo3t||

For Sale,

300 boxes Havana SUGARS. For terms, apply to H. PEIRCE.

October 25. d6t

Robert and John Oliver

HAVE FOR SALE,

90 puncheons of excellent St. Croix RUM.

October 23. d10t

Wanted to Purchase or Hire,

A MAN SERVANT who is capable, and can be well recommended. Apply to the printers. Oct. 23. d10t||

Carolina Rice.

180 Tierces of Carolina RICE, received nd offered for sale by

CALHOUN & LAMMOT,
190½, Baltimore-street.

October 24. d5t-eo10t

John Walraven,

No. 137, MARKET-STREET,

Has imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of coarse and fine

Hardware.

September 23. d

To Rent,

And immediate possession given,

THE STORE at present occupied by the Subscriber, one of the best stands in the city, for either the wholesale or retail dry-goods business. For terms enquire of

October 18 d H. PEIRCE.

P. Hoffman and Son

Have received by the different arrivals from London and Liverpool, their entire assortment of

Fall Goods.

October 16. dt10N

The Subscribers

HAVE received and offer at private sale on liberal terms,

100 chests of Fresh Hyson Skin TEA of good quality.

LEMMON & CAMPBELL, Auct'rs.

Oct. 17 eo8t

Henry Thompson

HAS removed to the counting-house (No. 53, South Gay-street,) lately occupied by Messrs. Smith and Buchanan, and offers for sale,

40 hhds. heavy James River TOBACCO of excellent quality.

September 28. eo10t