rights of neutral country, which should be sacredly preserved and firmly strengthened by all civilized nations.

*Resolved*, That this meeting sympathise warmly with the relatives of the unfortunate John Pierce, *murdered*, while in the peaceable execution of his duty as a seaman, by a shot from the British ship of war Leander, commanded by Henry Whitby; and, as a token of respect to the memory of the deceased, and our detestation of his murderers, it is requested that the American masters of vessels in port do wear their colors half mast, from sun rise to sun set, on Saturday next.

*Resolved*, That as, from our peculiar situation, and the walk of life in which we are destined to tread, we are more exposed to similar injuries then any other class of our fellow-citizens, we feel that we have a right to the particular attention of our country to defend and protect us: The ægis should be placed before the assailable: That government, notwithstanding our just claims to protection, has beheld us exposed to the alternate buffeting of contending Europe—has beheld our property destroyed, our persons insulted, and our lives jeopardized by foreign and lawless force, without resorting to effectual means to redress our wrongs and ensure our future safety.

*Resolved*, That the tame suffering of injustice or insult is utterly unworthy of an independent nation, and invites to a repetition of such acts, to the entire annihilation of the spirit of patriotism, which should glow with fervor in the breast of every American; that it is derogatory to the glory of our ancestors, who fought and bled for the independence of this our country, and that we shall merit the execration of posterity unless we transmit to them the splendid fame which we have inherited unsullied and without one corroding stain.

*Resolved*, That the timid councils of a morbid prudence and the treasonable fears of pusillanimous moderation, are in direct opposition to the indignation which every American should feel in his bosom upon the occasion of the late insult offered to the national honour; and that it becomes *all* parties, and *all* Americans, to join in one common call for the most ample reparation from offending nations, for wantonly sporting with the lives of our citizens, and for *their encroachment upon the sovereignty of the American government.*

*Resolved*, That the American people cherish the people of Great-Britain with a becoming and friendly zeal, when rules of justice, propriety, political and civil harmony are preserved by the said people of Great-Britain; But that we hold all nations to be *Enemies in war—in peace, Friends*; and, that it behoves the people of the U. States to take high and commanding ground as a great and growing nation, full of resources, and confident in her virtue, generosity and greatness: and, that national honor & private reputation, respectability abroad, and peace and happiness at home, are inseperable, and must ever remain so.

*Resolved*, That the people of the United States expect from their rulers, protection against the aggressions of any power, whatever be its name, whatever be its force: and, that the confidence of the American people will depend upon the wisdom and integrity, and firm and manly conduct, which the present administration of the union may exert to preserve our country from future aggression.

*Resolved*, That the proceedings of this meeting be published.

DAVID JEWETT, *Chairman.*
CHARLES CROMWELL, *Sec'y.*

# FEDERAL GAZETTE.

WEDNESDAY, *MAY* 28.

Among a number of Hamburg German papers, with which we have been favored by a friend, we find one containing the subjoined Russian account of the *battle of Austerlitz*. Though not partaking so much of the marvellous, nor so sprightly in its narrative, as the French bulletins, it is nevertheless not without interest, nor unworthy a perusal.

*Translated for the Federal Gazette, from the Hamburg Correspondent of the 26th of March.*

ST. PETERSBURG, March 4.

*From the Court Gazette.*

The general of infantry, Galenischtschew Kutusow, writes, in his report to his imperial majesty, as follows:

As your imperial majesty was present with the army when the battle took place at Austerlitz, on the 20th of November, 1805, I thought it unnecessary to send your majesty an earlier account respecting the circumstances of that affair, as I intended, after the receipt of all the particulars, to transmit to your majesty a circumstantial relation. The continual movements, however, of the troops since that time, have not allowed me, till now, to collect all the circumstances. As soon as I have been possessed of all the details, I have hastened to transmit to your imperial majesty an account of the battle of Austerlitz.

In conformity with the arrangements which had been adopted for the defensive operations of our army, the advance-guard, under lieutenant-general prince Bagrathion, marched on the 14th November, in three divisions, to Wischau, which was in possession of four regiments of the enemy's cavalry. One of the divisions proceeded on the main road, and the other two on each side of the first. The enemy, perceiving that general Bagrathion's intention was to surround Wischau, evacuated the place without hesitation. Four squadrons of hussars and two rements of Cossacs were ordered to attack the enemy, who, notwithstanding they were of much superior force, and although the whole of their cavalry hastened to assist them, retreated with the greatest precipitation. They were closely pursued, and driven as far back as Rausnitz, where they received fresh reinforcements. When prince Bagrathion arrived there with his advance-guard, he posted them in military array on the heights; and by the impression of his artillery, silenced the batteries which had been thrown up against him. In the mean time, the enemy's garrison in Wischau opposed the march of the division which had taken the main road; in consequence of which, lieutenant-general Bargrathion detached a battalion from the old regiment of chasseurs and the Pskowische regiment of musketeers, under the command of adjutant-general prince Dolgorucki, with orders to carry the city. After some opposition, this was performed. 100 privates and 4 officers, who were found in it, were made prisoners.

In the evening, the sharp-shooters, who had entrenched themselves in the town of Rausnitz, supported by the batteries, commenced a severe fire upon our left flank: the adjutant-general Dolgorucki, however, dislodged them with two battalions of the Archangelgorod regiment of musketeers; and, notwithstanding a vigorous opposition, took possession of the place. The day following, the 15th November, the whole of the advance-guard took up their quarters near the town of Rausnitz. The loss of the enemy this day, in killed and wounded, was very considerable. Twenty-three officers & 500 privates were made prisoners. The loss on our side was very small, not having lost a single officer. The next day our army made a movement to the left of Wischau, and advanced towards the enemy, beyond Austerlitz. The French, finding it impossible to avoid an engagement, began to entrench themselves in their position, and on the night between the 19th and 20th, took possession of several of the villages through which we had to march.

The enemy, having on the same night, in addition to the 80,000 men stationed on the field, received a reinforcement of three divisions, were double in number to ourselves, and lost no time in stationing the strength and flower of their army near Praz, where they expected our centre.

On the 20th November, at 7, A. M. we moved our positions from behind Austerlitz, the left commanded by the general of infantry, Buxhofden, and myself in the centre with the fourth column.

The first column, under the command of lieutenant-general Domtutow, marched with the left flank from Augest, through Telnitz, in order that after taking possession of this village, it might move further onward, and file off at the dykes on the right; while the cavalry of the field-marshal general Kienmayer should, as soon as the beforementioned column had passed the defile at Telnitz, march forward to Menitz and take a position between the above-mentioned defile and the dykes, in order to cover the rear of all the columns.

The second column, under the command of lieutenant-general count Langeron, marched with the left flank round the valley between Sokolnitz and Telnitz, to forage.

The third column, under the command of lieutenant-general Przibischewsky, marched with the left wing close by the castle of Sokolnitz, where the van of the three columns, between Sokolnitz and the dyke on the left, pushed forward as far as the dyke of Nodolnitz.

The fourth column, under the command of the Austrian field-marshal lieutenant-general Collowrath, which marched with the left wing, had orders also to pass the beforementioned place, and range itself in line with the other three columns.

The vans of the four columns thus formed an extensive front. The first column was directed to possess the Turas forest, and to make a decisive attack on the enemy's right wing; while the advance-guard of lieutenant-general prince Bagrathion, supported by cavalry, should advance its artillery to the heights lying between Dwaroschna and the Lescher inn, for the support of its cavalry, which was posted to the left of the inn. The same measures were to be observed with respect to the valley of Dwaroschna.

The whole of the cavalry was under the command of the lieutenant field-marshal prince Lichtenstein.

The corps of his imperial highness the grand duke and Zessarewitsch was ordered to take its position behind Blassowitsch and Krug; and the cavalry of the prince of Lichtenstein was directed to support the left wing of the advance-guard of prince Bagrathion.

Pursuant to these arrangements, the first column descended into the valley, and about 8 o'clock in the morning marched through the village of Augest, forcing the enemy, after a severe conflict, to retreat to the village of Telnitz, where they posted their sharp-shooters and a part of their infantry, but with the rest of their troops took up a position behind that village. A battalion of the 7th regiment of chasseurs was thereupon ordered to dislodge them; and a brigade was immediately sent to support them, who, perceiving the enemy's line to be rapidly augmenting, charged it with the bayonet, and put it to rout. They endeavored to stop the fugitives, and, covering their flight with several regiments detached for the purpose, rallied them and brought them to order, when they attacked the Austrian front and overthrew it. The New-Ingermanland regiment was in consequence thrown into confusion; but the general of infantry, count Buxhodfen, instantly hastened up to it, restored it to order, and made it advance again upon the enemy. The action had now become general on every point of the line. It was in vain that the enemy supported his troops with fresh columns—in vain he redoubled his efforts—His multitudes were on all sides compelled to recoil before the prowess of the hardy Russian regiments. The French were a second time beaten, and put to rout. Our first column gained possession of the village of Telnitz and the defiles; beyond which was stationed, on a height, a battalion, with two pieces of artillery, to cover the left flank. The remainder, agreeably to the preconcerted plan, proceeded for Turas, or the forest of Turas.

The retreating troops of the enemy having recovered from their disorder and being reinforced with fresh troops, threw themselves with impetuosity upon the first column; but were this time again completely defeated—so that this column, which strictly observed its orders, vigorously pursued the enemy which it had now for the third time put to flight.

The enemy not observing the danger which threatened his right wing, turned his whole attention to the centre of our line, against which, as already stated, the greater part of his force was directed. Colonel Monachtin was detached from the 4th column, with two battalions of the regiments of Novogorod and Apscheron, in order to take possession of the village lying in front of that column. They instantly proceeded to execute the order, but were unsuccessful, as they were attacked and defeated by a strong corps of the enemy which was posted in the village, and were at the same time beset by one less formidable, which penetrated as far as the left flank of the column. As soon as I perceived that the object of the enemy was to gain the heights on our back, and after cutting off our retreat to attack us in the rear, I gave orders for the Austrian corps which stood behind the fourth column, to form a front on the left flank, and check the impetuosity of the assailants. This corps of reserve took the position pointed out, but retreated on the first fire of the enemy, and left the flank of the column entirely unprotected. The assailants instantly advanced upon our flank a second time, and with strong reinforcements made a vehement and desperate onset upon it, whilst the column had to contend with other troops opposed in front.

Notwithstanding, this 4th column, consisting of the regiments which had been thinned by the retreat from Braunau, and of all the weakest, it defended itself courageously, and for a long time maintained its position under a heavy fire. But the generals Berg and Repninsky being wounded, and their corps being without commanders, they were thrown into confusion, whereupon the rest of the column also began to give way. I now saw that the enemy's corps, which was four or five times the number of ours, was directed against our centre; and that in spite of the utmost efforts of our troops, they would ultimately break our lines and obtain the heights, which would enable them to attack the left wing in the rear. I repaired thither without loss of time to make the necessary arrangements to frustrate this object of the enemy. On ascending the height, I found the regiments of Fanagorsky & Rachsky, of the 2d column, cut off. I rallied these regiments & ordered the major-general count Kamensky, to occupy without loss of time the back of the mountain, on both sides of which the enemy were advancing. These regiments did great injury to the enemy, but were finally compelled to give way to superior force. They again halted at the foot of the mountain, and held their position in the face of the enemy till half past 8 o'clock. In the mean time, field marshal lieut. general prince of Lichtenstein, ordered gen. Essen, with his cavalry, to attack that of the enemy, which, supported by some columns of infantry, indicated an intention of falling on the flank of the corps of his imperial highness the grand duke and Zessarewitsch. The orders of the prince of Lichtenstein, were carried into complete execution. The enemy's cavalry could not with all its efforts keep its ground, but with considerable loss and great disorder took to flight.

The Uhlan regiment of his imperial highness were the first, at the commencement of the attack, to break through the lines of the enemy, pursuing the fugitives and carrying destruction before them. Their impetuosity, however, involved them in ruin in turn, for not content with the overthrow of the enemy, they continued to pursue the flying foe to the infantry columns themselves, where they were received with a discharge of grape from 30 or more cannon, by which they were thrown into confusion, & forced, with the loss of not a few men, to begin a retreat.

Convinced from these circumstances that the enemy were in every quarter superior to us in number, and had obtained the most advantageous positions, I judged it expedient to retreat, and without delay gave orders to that effect to all the columns. Consequently our 2d, 3d and 4th columns, as well as the regiments of Fanogorsky and Raschsky retreated, and the enemy in the mean time took post upon the height, while his Imperial highness the grand duke & Zessarewitsch, brought up to the attack his Imperial majesty's guard under his command, to keep in check, as much as possible, the impetuosity of the enemy. The intrepidity with which the guard made its onset upon the enemy, & the exemplary courageousness of all its officers, threw them into confusion and their disorder was completed by the use of the bayonet. By this our cavalry not only penetrated through their line of cavalry, but even into that of their infantry, among which they made great slaughter. The regiment of mounted body-guards took a standard from the enemy, which was severely contested. The whole guard in general, fought with that courage which behoves a corps that has the good fortune to surround the person of his Imperial majesty. However it too had to withdraw from the contest, since the whole army was now on the retreat. His Imperial highness in consequence, collected his troops and drew them off in the face of the enemy in the utmost order. The regiment of Chevalier guards contributed much to the handsome retreat of this corps; as it threw itself with great impetuosity upon the cavalry of the enemy just at the moment when it was about to attack the retreating corps of guards, thereby preventing the enemy from accomplishing his design. At this juncture I sent this corps a guide to conduct it to Austerlitz, that it might take possession of the heights lying before that place.

The lieutenant-general prince Bagrathion, although he had orders to maintain his position at Posorschitz, until the general of infantry, count Buxhovden, had marched round the enemy's right wing, found it notwithstanding, impossible to execute them, for the enemy with a formidable corps commenced an attack upon his left flank and on the cavalry under lieutenant-general Uwarrow, who had been stationed there for its support—On which lieutenant-general Bagrathion was induced to come to the relief of the left flank with the whole of the advanced guard. He continued the conflict without intermission, and did not retire until he had orders to join the guard at Austerlitz—such likewise was the case with the cavalry under lieutenant-general Uwarrow, which though assaulted by a much greater corps of the enemy's cavalry, supported by columns of infantry, repulsing them repeatedly, but were finally compelled to give ground to superior force, and to take a position on a height which they alone defended till late in the evening, whereby the retreat of the right wing of the division under prince Bragrathion was covered.

With this ended the action of the 20th November, in which the Russian troops, encouraged by the presence of his Imperial majesty, gave fresh proofs of their invincible courage and dauntless intrepidity. They maintained their ranks till near midnight in face of the enemy, which did not dare to renew the contest. They then agreeably to orders, marched off on the road to Hungary, to the village of Czeitsch, and the rear-guard under the command of lieutenant-general prince Bagrathion took post before the little town of Urschistz, where on the next day they had a skirmish with the enemy.

In the above engagement we lost the battering train and field pieces attached to the first and second columns. These columns had been conducted by unskillful Austrian guides, by roads almost impassable to artillery—a disaster which was increased by the breaking down of a bridge which they had to pass. Orders were therefore given to leave the ordnance behind.

The generals of our army who were wounded, were, lieut. gen. Essen, who also died of his wounds—major-generals Sacken, Desperadowitsch, Gifhizky, Repninsky, Berg, and the two Mullers—the three last were made prisoners, as were, lieut. generals Przibyschewsky and Wimpfen, and the major-generals Selechow, Strick and the invalid Schewslakow, who had left Wischau in his carriage, and had not been at all in the action.

Upon the whole, according to the most accurate accounts, our loss as well in killed as prisoners, does not amount to more than 12 thousand men. On the other hand, agreeably to every information which has been received, the loss of the enemy in killed and wounded amounts to about 18,000. This loss of the enemy is not doubtful—arising partly from their numerous ranks being every where exposed to our artillery, our musketry and our bayonets, and partly from their first column, and, on some points, their second also, being defeated, broken and pursued with the bayonet.

Col. Lanskoy, whom I sent to the French head-quarters for an exchange of prisoners, will furnish a list of them on his return, which I will without delay transmit to your imperial majesty, when it will be seen what number are missing, and how many were made prisoners of war.

*Brody, January* 14, 1806.

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We are authorised to say, the Tunisian embassador will attend the theatre this evening, together with Mr. Cathcart, who acts as his interpreter.

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*From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books.*

May 27.

Arrived, brig Eliza-Ann, Thompson, 18 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.)—sugar and coffee—Lemuel Taylor. Left there, 9th instant, schooner Only Daughter, for N. York, next day; a brig from New-Orleans arrived there a few days before, with 1800 bbls flour which she sold at seven dollars per bbl. the current price. Off Cape Henry, spoke schooner Highland, from Guadaloupe, for Alexandria Passed in the bay, ship Ranger, from Dover. Off Patuxent, Joseph and Phœbe, from Bremen. Off North Point, a light ship. Off Annapolis, schr. Somerset, and another schooner in the river.

May 28.

Arrived, schooner Mars, Jacobson, 18 days from Mariel—molasses—M. Walton & John Barron. Left there, brig Mars, for Portland, in 3 days; Jason, of Philadelphia, for Norfolk, in 10 days; ship Hannah, of Charleston, for Europe; and several others, names unknown.

Also, sch'r Somerset, Nowell, 26 days from St. Pierres, (Mart.)—Sugars—Wm. Patterson and Sons. On the passage, was boarded by an English government brig and treated politely.

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## Post-Office, Baltimore,

*May* 27, 1806.

*Letters for the British Packet Carteret, for Falmouth, via Halifax, N. S. will be received at this office until* 12 *o'clock, noon, on Monday the* 2*d June next.*

*N. B. The inland postage to New-York must be paid on all letters for the packet.*

*d5t*

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## Post-Office,

BALTIMORE, May 15, 1806.

*The Inhabitants of the Eastern District of Baltimore are requested to apply at this Office for their Letters, as* CHARLES SCHROETER, *the Letter-Carrier for that District, is prevented by indisposition from delivering them.*

CHAS. BURRALL, *Postmaster.*

*May* 15. *d*

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## For Sale,



The Ship
PEGGY,
Burthen 280 tons. For terms, apply to
ROBERT & JOHN OLIVER.

May 28. d4t

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## Wanted Immediately,

A Young Man, of respectable connections, who understands the Retail Dry Good Business, and has a knowledge of accounts. One of this description may hear of a good situation, by applying at this office.

May 28. d4t

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## Spanish Consul's Office,

*Baltimore, 28th May,* 1806.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, That from this date, no debts contracted by two Spanish boys, named *Christoval Drago* and *Juan Nepomuceno Vargas*, or either of them, will be paid by the Spanish consul, nor any other debt contracted by said boys previous to this date where there has not been an order given for the same.

May 28. d2t

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## A Practical Farmer,

WHO has spent thirty years in the pursuit of agriculture, and possesses a knowledge of soils, and the cheapest mode of rendering them productive, which, but for peculiar circumstances, would have enriched him, being out of employ, will undertake for a gentleman who proposes to improve his lands, for a term. A line directed to A. B. and left at the post-office in this city, will be attended to.

May 28. 2aw3t‖

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## Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of J. H. Saumenig, & H. Altfather, brewers, being this day by mutual consent, dissolved, all persons having claims against said firm, are requested to call for settlement on or before the 30th day of June next; and those indebted, to make payment to either of the subscribers.

H. ALTFATHER,
J. H. SAUMENIG.

May 28. d3t§

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## Wanted,

*As an apprentice to the Drug Business,*

A Lad of reputable connections, about 15 years of age, who has received a good education, particularly an acquaintance with the Latin language, will be taken on liberal terms, by

W. B. GOLDTHWAIT.

May 24. eo6t

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## PIMENTO.

20 bags choice PIMENTO, for sale on good terms, at No. 11, Calvert-street.

May 23. d6t

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## Sale by Auction.

TO-MORROW MORNING,

*The 29th inst. at 9 o'clock, precisely, at the vendue warehouse, at the corner of Second and Frederick streets, will commence the sale of a very large and general assortment of*

Merchandise;

AMONG WHICH ARE,

13 trunks and cases of Chintzes and Calicoes
2 cases containing 4-4, 9-8, and 6-4 Cambric Muslins
1 trunk fine Shirting Cotton
1 trunk Corded Muslins
2 trunks plain and flowered Muslins
1 trunk silk and Madras handk'fs
6 bales India Checks
6 do Gurrahs and Mamoodies
2 do Red, Black and Blue Gurrahs
4 cases yard wide and 7-8 Irish Linens
6 bales German Linens.

*Also,*

An invoice Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, to close a partnership.

*And for account of the underwriters,*

5 cases damaged Hats.

*And at* 12 *o'clock,*

44 hhds. Trinidad Sugar
40 do Guadaloupe do.
26 do Martinique do.
10 do. Barbados do.
30 boxes white Havana do.
30 hhds first quality Martinique Molasses
230 bags Martinique and Guadaloupe Coffee
15 pipes real Cogniac 4th proof Brandy
17 puncheons Jamaica Rum
40 quarter chests Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson and Hyson Skin Tea
11 quarter casks, and 3 half barrels Gun-Powder
60 frails Figs, and 6 bbls. excellent Honey.

THOMAS CHASE, Auctr.

*And at Private Sale*

500 bags of the first quality Green Coffee, entitled to drawback
20 pipes old Port and Lisbon Wine
20 quarter casks Malaga do.

T. C.

May 28.

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## John Buffum,

No. 84 BOWLY'S WHARF,

Has received per schooner Midas, captain Smith, from Boston,

10 pipes French *Brandy*, entitled to drawback
65 boxes white *Soap*
2 trunks fine Morocco *Shoes*, &c.

May 28 d3t-eo3t

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## For Liverpool,



*The fine Copper-bottomed Ship*
HOPE,
Captain DAWSON:

Will be ready to receive a cargo in 3 or 4 days. A great part of her cargo being already engaged, the remainder will be taken on moderate freight. Apply to

CHRISTOPHER JOHNSTON, or
JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker.

May 28. eo

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## For Boston,



The Schooner
MIDAS,
Freeman Hopkins, master,

For freight or passage apply to the subscriber,

*Who has received by said vessel, for sale,*

10 pipes high fourth proof Barcelona Brandy,
6 do. second proof Bordeaux do.
31 sacks soft-shelled Almonds.

SOLOMON COTTON.

May 28. eo3t

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## Wants a Situation,

*In a Merchant's Counting-house or Store,*

A Young Man from the country, about 16 years of age, who writes a good hand, and is something acquainted with business. His connections are respectable, and he can come particularly recommended for attention, sobriety, and good moral character. Enquire of the printers.

May 28 eo6t‖

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*PRECINCTS MARKET-HOUSE*

## LOTTERY.

FROM THE MANAGERS' BOOKS.

TWENTY-FOURTH DAY'S DRAWING,
FRIDAY, May 23,

300 tickets were drawn this day, of which the following were prizes:

Prize of $50 No. 10869
Prizes of $25 Nos. 4961 7463
Prizes of $20 Nos. 8815 9469
Prizes of $10 Nos. 9680 2010 6736 7648 13832

And the following prizes of 6 dollars:

Nos. 741 281 764 299 1444 1265 1592 1749 1407 1970 1540 1421 2500 2385 2810 2728 2862 3956 3819 3420 3442 3383 3714 3955 4828 4823 4094 4897 4774 4589 4540 4901 4303 4180 5119 5685 5211 5704 5522 5595 6446 6539 6790 6240 6335 6372 6647 6222 7821 7079 7402 7315 7735 7050 8961 8830 9012 9297 9496 9198 9357 9507 9770 9698 10008 10326 10753 10887 10304 11228 11931 11187 11572 11677 11879 11477 11840 11709 12933 12121 12310 12373 12425 12445 12756 13408 13354 13664 13977 13685 14974 14130 14844 14470 14691 14973 14608 14589 14165

Gain of the wheel this day $716
Total gain, rating the tickets at $5 $7553
Present price of Tickets $6

TWENTY-FIFTH DAY'S DRAWING,
TUESDAY, May 27.

250 tickets were drawn this day, of which the following were prizes.

Prize of $100 No. 14718
Prize of $25 No. 1563
Prizes of $20 No. 2595 12983 4833 11389 7721
Prizes of $10 Nos. 14308 14172 1748 13253 7149

And the following prizes of 6 dollars:

Nos. 283 397 1397 1746 1081 1804 1835 2072 2480 3126 3662 3226 4530 4949 4307 4355 4572 4795 5556 5782 5917 5022 5982 6237 6388 6081 6532 6876 6984 6897 7444 7712 7314 7274 7805 7044 7245 8357 8853 8714 8104 8785 9783 9613 9120 9800 9487 10408 10886 10234 10033 10823 10937 10884 11279 11338 11220 12162 12709 12032 12125 12978 12382 12897 12275 13592 13521 13260 13383 13598 14166 14919 14657 14352 14829

Adjourned till Friday next, the 30th instant, at 3 o'clock, P. M.

☞ Observe, the first drawn blank on Friday next, is entitled to a premium of 250 dollars.

Present price of tickets $6
Halves 3 25

To be had of
SAMUEL VINCENT, & } *Clerks to the*
SAMUEL COLE, } *managers,*

Who continue to give cash or tickets warranted undrawn, for prize tickets of every description.

May 28.