AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE : TUESDAY, March 1.

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Baltimore Retail Price Current.

ARTICLES.	$ Cts.	$ Cts
Salt, prices not fixed.....		
Shot, per bag.....	6 25	6 50
—— per lb.....	25	
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb	15	50
Teas, Imperial.....	3 25	3 50
—— Hyson & Young Hyson.	2 50	3
—— Hyson Skin & Souchong	2	
—— Bohea.....	1	
Beeswax.....	33	37½
Wines, Madeira, good.....	4	6
———— inferior.....	3	3 50
—— Lisbon.....	2 50	3
—— Sherry.....	3	
—— Teneriffe.....	2 50	3
—— Malaga.....	2	
—— Port.....	3	4
—— Claret per doz.....	8	15
Brandy, 4th proof Cogniac...	2 75	3 50
—— Spanish (none).....		
Holland Gin, real.....	3	3 50
———— country.....	1	1 50
Rum, Jamaica old.....	2	3
——— new.....	1 75	2
——— Antigua do.....	1 50	2
Whiskey, according to quality, age and proof.....	75	1 50
Apple Brandy.....	1	1 25
Sugars, Havana white.....	25	30
—— .... brown.....	25	
—— Muscovado do.....	23	29
—— Loaf.....	35	40
—— Lump.....	33	35
Spices, Cinnamon, real, p. lb.	2	2 50
——— .... per oz....	25	
——— Cloves per lb.....	60	75
——— ——— per oz.....	10	
——— Cassia per lb.....	1 50	2
——— ——— per oz.....	12½	
——— Mace per lb.....	10	
——— ——— per oz.....	87½	1
——— Pepper, per lb.....	50	
——— Pimento per lb.....	50	
Alum.....	20	25
Almonds.....	31	37
Roll Brimstone.....	18	20
Cocoa, Caraccas.....	37½	
Coffee.....	25	33
Copperas.....	15	18
Cotton.....	28	33
Currants, Zant.....	25	
Chocolate, No. 2 and 3.....	25	28
———— No. 1.....	33	37½
Candles, mould.....	25	28
———— dipt.....	23	25
———— Spermaceti.....	60	
Cheese, American.....	20	25
——— English none.....		
Cigars, Spanish.....	8	16
Gunpowder, in pound papers and cannisters.....	1	1 50
——— by retail.....	85	1
Hops.....	25	33
Hogs-lard.....	15	18
Indigo, Calcutta.....		
——— Flotant.....	3	3 50
——— New Orleans.....	1 75	2
Lead, bar.....	18	20
Madder.....	75	
Nails, 8 to 20.....	11	13
Oil, in flasks.....	50	60
—— Bordeaux, in black bottles per bottle.....	1	1 25
—— Whale.....	1 40	
—— Spermaceti, winter.....	2 50	
——— ..... summer....	2	
Raisins.....	25	37½
Rice.....	10	12
Soap, white.....	18	25
—— brown.....	12½	16
—— Castile.....	37½	
Salt-Petre, Am. double refined	75	
———— single do...	50	
Scotch Snuff, for lb. bottles...	50	
———— per half lb.....	25	30
Water Crackers—Jamison's...	10	12
Wrapping paper—per ream...	1 25	1 50
Writing paper—per do....	3	4 50
Champagne wine—per bottle...	2 25	2 50
———— per doz. do...	28	30
Irish Whiskey—per gal.....	3	
Bacon—hams.....	17	20
Cordials—in bottles—per bottle	75	1 50
———— per gal.....	1 50	2 50

WHIG.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

From our correspondent—Washington, Feb. 19.

The information received here by the last cartel from England, renders it more certain than ever, that a growing jealousy exists between that power and her allies on the European continent, which will either end in the formation of a confederacy of maritime powers against her, or in a general peace throughout the world. The one and the other is equally dreaded by the British cabinet. They have carried on the war for 20 years against France, occasionally involving other nations in its calamities, in order to build up a *commercial monopoly and naval tyranny* upon the ruined trade and marine of every other country ; and they will not consent that other nations to whom Providence has been even more bountiful in resources, should have ships, colonies, and commerce. But if such be the interest and policy of Britain, they are opposed to the interest and policy of every other power, and especially of the powers in the north of Europe. Russia, & Sweden, and Denmark, who, as maritime powers, are bound together by the strongest ties, will form the principal component elements of a maritime confederacy which, if Britain does not subscribe to reasonable terms of peace, will teach her that they have both the disposition and the means of humbling her pride. With them the United States are connected, by the closest and most useful relations of commerce.

It is upon these grounds, that the policy of cultivating the friendship of these powers which had been begun by Mr. Jefferson, has been followed up by Mr. Madison. We are now gathering the happy fruits of this wise policy. You will recollect that I noticed, in a former letter, that the answer of the Russian cabinet minister to Lord Cathcart's note rejecting the proffered mediation of the Emperor Alexander, was *omitted* in the correspondence in Lord Castlereagh's despatch to Mr. Secretary Monroe. The reason why this link was left out of the chain now appears. It was because that answer contained *a repetition of the offer on the part of Russia.* The cause which had prevented the official letters from our plenipotentiaries at St. Petersburg, reaching this country, is also now apparent. It did not comport with the views of the British cabinet that our government should have any intercourse with the Russian. To separate us in negotiation, and to deprive us of the benefit of the powerful interposition of the Emperor Alexander has been, and still is, the object of that cabinet. But they will not only fail in it, but excite the just resentment of the Russian court for its slighted friendship. The importance of the trade of this country to Russia and Sweden, will form a strong inducement for them to interpose, effectually, in favor of our just claims. If finally rejected in the character of *Friends*, they will appear in that of *Foes*, so that their weight will be sensibly felt in one or the other of these modes.

The pretended reason for rejecting the mediation, that it would be to submit to the arbitration of a foreign power the exercise of a mere *municipal* right, only shows the utter want of foundation for that alledged right. For the United States' government do not pretend to dispute the exercise of this right *within* the British territory—and what sort of a *municipal* right can that be which is exercised *without* the territory? If it be founded in the Law of Nations, then is it a proper subject for discussion under the mediation of a friendly power. If it be *not* founded in the Law of Nations, then it cannot be exercised *without* the territorial jurisdiction. So that the British government itself has pronounced in favor of the justice of our cause, by alledging this pretended reason for rejecting the interposition of their own ally.

FROM THE AURORA.

TREASON EXPLODED.

What we anticipated, on the meeting of the Massachusetts Legislature last month, has already come to pass.

We stated that the motion of Mr. Otis, was only the preliminary measure of *a new plan of panic*, in which the menaces of civil war and separation of the union, were to be brought into play, and that it was meditated to produce such a concert of assaults as to *appal congress and the executive :*

This motive has been avowed.

We stated that meetings were to be convened, and that a *separation of the nation*, was to be the open and unqualified watchword :

Meetings have been held, and a separation of the union openly and undisguisedly recommended.

We gave it as our opinion that it would be a "*war of words and placards*:

It has been a war of words and placards.

We asserted confidently, that THEY DARE AS SOON BE DAMNED, as put any one of their threats in execution :

The following will shew whether we were not correct in this opinion also.

FROM THE BOSTON CENTINEL.

The joint committee to whom has been referred the memorial of the several towns relative to the war, &c. yesterday made a report to the hon. Senate, where it was read ; and a message was sent to the Senate that the report might be sent to the house—where it was received and read. After some debate, a motion was made to postpone the subject to Tuesday next, eleven o'clock—and lost. Another motion was then made to postpone it until to-morrow, ten o'clock, which obtained; but the minority moved a reconsideration of the vote, which ultimately was carried—and the main question of accepting the report passed, 178 to 43—majority 135.

The length of the report, and the late hour on which it was accepted, precludes the possibility of giving it this day.

The preamble of the resolutions contains a very able review and the statement of grievances complained of by the memorialists, and traces them to a determined spirit of hostility towards the Eastern States, and to commerce—shews the unconstitutional character of the embargo acts—the improbability of any effectual relief from Congress, until the suffering States shall, by some regular and well concerted efforts, devise and insist upon such amendments to the constitution as will insure to them the enjoyments of equal rights. The committee, however, forbear to recommend an immediate adoption of any *decisive measures* for the purpose of effecting these objects—principally for the reasons, 1st, That the people ought to be *formally consulted* upon a subject so momentous, though no doubts remain of their disposition—2d, That the unanimity of the people of New England and New York [and Pennsylvania] was daily and constantly increasing, and afforded an earnest of that united determination with which their constitutional efforts to rescue themselves from ruin, would be pursued—3dly That as negociations for peace were again promised, it would be *inexpedient* to adopt measures which might afford an apology to the government either for making a treaty *sacrificing the best interests of this part of the country*, or for imputing to the people of this commonwealth the rupture of negociation and the continuance of the war, although both should result from their own insincerity. The report recommends to the people a further exertion of their patience, and *suppression of their indignation*, and concludes with various resolutions, expressive of their sense of the oppressions of the measures of the government, and recommends that the memorials be deposited with his excellency, and by him submitted to the next legislature in May, at an early day of the session.

The reasons which these traitors give for *saving their necks from the halter*, are no less ludicrous than their attempt to appal congress and the executive by means of their puny threats and their silly gasconade—their first reason is, "that *the people* ought to be formally consulted upon a subject so momentous." It appears then *the people* are yet held in *some* consideration—"the people must be consulted"—a very wise determination indeed—the junto have all this time been "calculating without their host"—they have perceived after all that they cannot proceed without the people—and they have also discovered that out of four hundred towns in Massachusetts only fourteen could be induced to pass the treasonable resolutions which had been circulated over the state. We heartily agree, however, with the junto—we really think it good policy, on their parts, to ascertain how far they may venture in safety—for

"A little treason's a dangerous thing.

The second reason is quite as conclusive—is neither more nor less than that N. England, *people* and all—find themselves too weak to accomplish any thing serious themselves—and mean to wait a while—until *New York* shall join them ? "Slow work—sure work"—says Poor Richard. How it came that Pennsylvania was denied the honor of uniting with the people of New York and New England in the great work does not appear—particularly as twenty days have not passed over since it was asserted in the Massachusetts legislature, that Pennsylvania was ready to join New England in separating the union. But perhaps the resolutions of the Pennsylvania legislature, together with a due consideration of their being backed by a majority of *thirty thousand democrats*, may have deprived this state of the honor intended. We cannot promise them much better luck even in New York.

The *third reason* is no less profound—it says that New York will not at this time separate itself from the Union, *because*, it "might afford an apology to the government for making a treaty sacrificing the best interests of that part of the country." Why need they care what treaty congress makes, after they throw themselves into the arms of the *mother country*—the more congress relinquishes, the more they would gain—but perhaps their fear is that congress will permit them to form a separate government, and trade (if trade they must) on their own bottom, and *in their own productions.* The recommendation to the people to "*suppress their indigation*," manifests so much of that christian charity and pious forbearance which governs the actions of these wondrous people, and teaches them to *love their enemies* better than themselves—that it would have been an injustice to pass it over without giving due credit to the authors. But we apprehend these men alone will have reason to deprecate that indignation which they are so desirous to allay—when once excited, it is not difficult to perceive on whom it would fall; those only need fear it who have been misleading and abusing the people, and for years trying to goad them into a parracidal contention with their own government—a measure which could not fail to terminate in the entire destruction of the leaders, and in utter ruin of such persons as should have the temerity to join them. We therefore think it was not unwise to recommend to the people, "the suppression of their indignation," the more particularly as an important election is approaching, at which the people may incline to take their affairs out of the hands of the faction, into their own keeping.

Suppose now (for argument sake that congress were even to repeal the embargo law, so far as regards the New England states, and at the same time to interdict all communication between those states and the others—how long would it be before starvation would compel New England to adopt and enforce an *embargo law ?*

Suppose congress were to permit the free importation of British cloths into the New England states, how long would it be before *the people* of those states would cry out for a *non-importation act ?*

Suppose the New England ship owners were permitted to push to sea, and to carry coffee and sugar to France, how long would it be ere the tables of congress would be again covered with petitions exclaiming against the depredations of Britain, and against those very orders in council and blockades, which they now insist are repealed ?

Suppose a treaty were made which should protect all American seamen (except those sailing from ports in New England) from impressment—how many ships and seamen would New England boast of at the end of twelve months ? Is this the kind of treaty feared by the rebels—"which would sacrifice the best interests of that part of the country ?"

Suppose New England were to declare herself independent, under the rule of *King Josiah*, or any other ideot—and the general government refuse to acknowledge her independence, to what part of the world would she trade—it could not be to France, Russia, Denmark, Sweden, or to any part of Europe, except England—and what articles could New England furnish, in exchange for the productions of England ?

Would it be *fish ?* England does not permit a Yankee caught codfish to enter her dominions.

Would it be *wheat ?* New England cannot raise sufficient for her *own* consumption.

Would it be *woollen* and *cotton* manufactures? This would indeed be "*taking coals to New Castle.*"

What then could these "exclusively commercial" people furnish the Bulwark of *their* religion—even if they allied themselves with the bulwark ? for there is hardly any thing possessed by either that is not common to both—without even excepting their hypocrisies and their blasphemies—their profligacy and meanness.—New England would become a wretched starving colony of Britain, without any other privilege than that of fighting her battles—and being *tithed* at the mercy of an overgrown church—and taxed at the will of the prince regent, and his virtuous minister Castlereagh.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

The bill for the better organizing paying and supplying the army of the United States, was read the third time and passed.

Mr. *Smith*, from the committee on the memorial of Oliver Evans reported a bill for the relief of the memorialist, which was passed to the second reading.

Mr. *Brown*, from a select committee, reported the bill for the relief of James Crawford, without amendment.

The Senate then went into the consideration of Executive business, after which it adjourned to Monday next.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

Mr. *Bond* of Ill. Ter. presented the petition of the Trustees of the Methodist Society of Shilo, in Illinois Territory, praying pre-emption right to a piece of land. Referred.

Mr. *Hempstead* of Miss. Ter. presented the petition of Wm. Tharp of Baton Rouge, praying that certain accounts of soldiers of the United States who have died, and for whose estates he is administrator, may be settled, &c. and that he may be repaid monies advanced the district paymaster and military agent of the United States. Referred to the Secretary of War.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to amend the act laying duties on sales at auction of merchandize and of ships and vessels ; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed.

Mr. *Yancey* of N. C. from the committee of claims, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of Zach. Roberts and Zebulon Whippey; which were referred to a committee of the whole.

Mr. *Fisk* of N. Y. from the committee of foreign relations, reported their agreement to the Senate's amendments to the bill to provide for the return home of vessels detained in other ports by the embargo ; and the House concurred in said report.

Mr. *Lowndes* of S. C. from the committee on naval affairs, reported the bill from the Senate for the relief of John Cahoone, without amendment.

The Speaker laid before the house a letter from the Secretary of War, communicating a list of the clerks employed in the war office, their salaries, &c.

The engrossed bill supplementary to the act for the relief of Thomas Wilson ; and the engrossed bill for the better organization of the courts of the U. States in the district of New-York, were severally read the third time and passed.

The bill for the relief of Samuel Ellis passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. Lewis in the chair, and was ordered to a third reading.

The House proceeded to consider the resolution submitted by Mr. Eppes on the 24th inst. for the appointment of an additional standing committee to be called *A committee for public expenditures.*

Mr. *Eppes* explained his object in submitting his resolution ; stating that the duties contemplated to be assigned to this committee would fully occupy it during the session, and was necessary to relieve the committee of Ways and Means from much of the business at present referred to it, and which it was unable properly to consider, &c.

The resolution was then passed without opposition ; and, on motion of Mr. Eppes, the committee of Ways and Means was discharged from the consideration of such duties as are embraced by the resolution, and the same referred to the committee for Public Expenditures.

ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House then went into committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the loan bill.

Mr. *Pickering* of Mass. took the floor, and in a speech of three hours, took a general view of the conduct of the European belligerents, as it affected this country, and the course and policy of the American government, during the republican administrations, which he condemned throughout in strong terms. Before Mr. Pickering had concluded, he gave way for a motion to that effect, and the committee rose reported progress, and

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 23.

The U. S. sloop of war John Adams, with our Ministers for Gottenburg, was detained yesterday by a head wind and storm of rain.

Extract of a letter from an Officer on board the U. S. brig Enterprize, to his brother in this City, dated Atlantic Ocean, Jan. 11th, 1814.

"I cannot say where we are, but that we are all well and in high spirits. This comes by a prize, cargo drugs, and very valuable."—[N. B. The prize has arrived at Wilmington, NC.]

Extract of a letter from the Supercargo of the schr Flash, of this port, to his owners in town, dated

NEW-LONDON, Feb. 21.

"You must before this entertain strong suspicious that the Flash has changed owners.—Although the task is a painful one, yet I conceive it my duty to furnish you with the particulars of her capture. She left Port au Prince Jan. 22d, and on the 8th inst. arrived as we judged, in lat. 40, long 73, and was in hopes to make the middle of Long Island, so as to steer clear of the enemy on the Western shore and those on the Block Island station. About 8, A. M. wind at west, discovered a number of sail directly to windward. She stood on before the wind but it soon cleared up, when they discovered us and gave chase 5 in number. We made all sail, threw over our guns, cable anchor, spars, started our water, threw overboard our provisions and a considerable quantity of coffee and used every exertion to encrease our sailing.—But they were coming up with us at the rate of about one mile an hour. At half past five P. M. the headmost frigate was less than two miles on our lee quarter. Night came on so rapidly and hauling our wind we should have got off, but the Acasta appeared close at aboard us on our lee quarter, fired a volley of musketry across our decks, and commanded us to haul down our sails. As we were now under the muzzles of their guns, to persevere appeared sporting with the lives of the crew to no purpose, and we obeyed accordingly. We were immediately taken out, and they took possession of the schr from the Acasta. They capt. and myself were removed to the Ramilies, from thence to the Rattler, the next to a Block Island fishing boat, and arrived here yesterday.—The schr. was ordered to Bermuda."

Extract of a letter from an Officer in the U. S. Army, to the Editors of the Hartford Mercury dated "Sacket's Harbor, 11th Feb. 1814.

"The 9th and 25th Consolidated Regiments arrived here yesterday from French Mills, in fine order, after a rapid march of four days, a distance of 130 miles. All the troops at the Mills will shortly be on the move for this place and Plattsburgh.

"Excellent preparations have been and are still making here, for the defence of the Harbor and Shipping—which in case of an attack, the enemy will, I think, come off with the loss of heads and limbs.

"The three Ships are in fine forwardness, so that the Spring Campaign will probably open with fresh laurels.

"The enemy are moving up the river in large bodies for Kingston—but for myself, I think they will not dare to attack us here."

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

PLATTSBURG, Feb. 16.

Yesterday gen. Wilkinson returned to this place from French Mills, which he left last Sunday morning, after burning his boats and huts. One third of his army marched for Sacket's Harbor, and the other two thirds for Plattsburgh. I deem it impolitic to give my reasons why it is so, but it will be seen before the close of the campaign that this movement of the army is infinitely judicious.

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BALTIMORE : TUESDAY, March 1.

By the last accounts from New York, we learn, that our Ministers had gone on board the corvette John Adams, and would immediately sail for Gottenburgh.—We may allow them a passage of six weeks ; add, six weeks of negociation, and a six weeks voyage back again, and our readers may form an idea of the time that must elapse before they can hear of the final issue of this new attempt at peace.

Meanwhile, we must turn an anxious eye towards the proceedings of France and the Allied Powers.—It is indeed an awful and a most important crisis.—Our friends look for a peace in Europe, such as will curb the ambition both of France and England—our enemies, with a malignant desire, that such a peace may be concluded, as will enable England to turn her whole force against the United States, and crush them into subjection.

When we recollect, that Lord Castlereagh has gone to tempt the Allies with ten millions of British pounds, we have reason to fear, that a powerful bar may be thrown in the way of a speedy and equitable reconciliation, upon the issue of which, hinges either peace or war.

By a late report of the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, we find that the following sums have been voted to be distributed among the Allied Powers, in the present year, 1814, viz.

For Russia and Prussia,	2,500,000
For Austria,	1,000,000
For Spain,	2,000,000
For Portugal,	2,000,000
For Sweden,	1,000,000
For Sicily,	400,000
For future application,	1,000,000
	10,000,000

Ten millions of British pounds, or 40 millions of dollars, is a prodigious sum to be slipped into the pockets or purses of the German Princes !—And from what we know of the *accommodating* disposition of these gentlemen, we may well have fears, that peace is yet a very problematical event in Europe.

With respect to the *reserved million*, whether it is meant to work its way on this or on t'other side of the Atlantic, is a doubtful matter—whether it be intended as "a golden bait" for the *Blue Light men* on our coasts, or the *Henryite men* on our frontiers.——Whilst we depend on the integrity of our fellow citizens, we advise them to be prepared for the worst.—If they cannot obtain their rights by their Mediators, let them be prepared to obtain them by their swords.

A CARD.

The President and Managers of the Baltimore General Dispensary acknowledge with much pleasure the receipt of Two hundred and twenty dollars from Mr. Ogilvie as a donation to the use of the institution under their care ; his generous exertions for this *beneficient* purpose, entitle him to the thanks of the friends of humanity and "the blessings of those who are ready to perish."

Prices Current, Philadelphia, Feb 28.

Alum, cwt. dolls. 14; Annatto, lb. 1; Ashes, pot, 9 a 10; pearl, 11 a 12; Brimstone, roll, cwt. 17 a 18; Bark, (Carthagena.) p. lb. 40 a 50 cts. Beef, Phila. mess, bbl. 14 a 15; prime, 12 a 13 ; Boston, (No 1,) 12; (No. 2,) 10 a 11 dolls. Butter, inspected, lb. 18 a 20 cents; Bread, crackers, p. cwt. 8; Bristles, Russia, p. lb. 80 cts. Camphor, refind, 3 a 3 50; Cantharides, 7 a 8; Candles, mould, 20 a 22 cts; spermaceti 45; wax 50; Cheese, (Goshen) lb. 14 a 15; Chocolate, (Boston inferior,) 18 a 21 cts. (Phila.) 20 a 30; Coal, (Virginia) bushel, 1 30 a 1 37 1-2; Cochineal, lb. 8 a 9 dolls. Cocoa, (Caraccas) cwt. 21; (Island,) 19; Coffee, lb. 25 a 28; Copperas, cwt. 10 a 11 dlls. sheathing copper, lb. 65 a 70 cts. pig, 20 a 22; Cordage (foreign) cwt. 14; (American,) 15 a 16; Cotton, (Louisiana) lb. 28 a 31; (Georgia Upland,) 25 a 28; (Sea-Island) none; Corks, velvet, groce, 80 a 85; common, bale, 80; Duck, (Russia,) piece, 39; (Bear,) 20 a 22; Ravens, 18 a 20; (American,) pc. 20; Flaxseed, clean, out of season; rough, bush. 1 a 1 5; Feathers (foreign) lb. 30; (Am.) 60; Fish, dry cod, cwt. 5 50 a 6; fall mackerel (No. 1, 2 and 3) per bbl. 12 a 16; shad, (Mass.) 13; Flour, super. pr. bbl. 7 62 1-2 a 8; rye, do. none; corn meal, 4; in hhds. 8cwt. 19; Furs, otter (south) skin, 1 50 a 2 50; martin (N. W.) 37 1-2; muskrat 25 a 38; bear, 2 a 4 dolls. racoon, 75 a 87 1-2 cts. Glass, Hamburg (per box of 100 ft. squ.) per box, 15 a 16 50; Boston, 15 a 16 50; Baltimore, 15 a 16 50; window, (8 by 10,) 17; English, (9 by 11) 20; do. (12 by 14,) 26 dollars; Grain, wheat, bush. 1 40 a 1 45; corn, (old) 65 a 70; barley 1 45 a 1 50; oats 50 a 53; Hams, lb. 14 a 16; Hemp, (Russia) pr. ton 320; (American) 250; yarn, Kentucky lb. 12; Ginseng, lb. 39 a 40; Gunpowder, (Am.) 25 lb. 18 dolls. Glue, (Am.) lb. 16 a 18; Bay mahogany, ft. 30; St. Domingo do. 35 a 40; Madder, lb. 52 a 53; Molasses, (W. I.) gal. 1 25 a 1 30; (sugar-house) 1 69; Mustard, lb. 2 a 2 50; in bottles, doz. 4 a 4 50; Nails, various sizes, lb. 8 a 14; Naval stores—Pitch, bbl. 6 dols. Tar, 6 50; Rosin 6; Turpentine 6 ; spirits do. per gal. 1 50; Opium, per lb. 7 a 7 50, *plenty, and in few hands;* Hog's lard, lb. 16 cts; Indigo, (Bengal) 3 50 a 3 75; (Span. flotant,) 3 50 a 3 75; Carolina, 1 a 1 15; Iron, (Russia) bar, ton. 120 a 125; (Swedish) 140; (Amer'n) 112 a 120; sheet, 260 a 270; hoop, large 145; small, 155 a 160; Juniper Berries, lb. 13 a 16; Leather, (soal) lb. 27 a 29; (upper) per side 7 a 7 50; Lead, pig, pr. cwt. 18, bar 20, sheet 22; red lead 22, white (dry) 26, do. ground in oil, 27; Pork, cargo 20, prime 22, mess, 24; Plaister of Paris, ton 50; Quercitron bark 55 a 60; Quicksilver, 1 75; Raisins, bloom, box 5 a 5 50, (Muscatel,) 6 50; Rocou, lb. 33 a 37 1-2; Rice, (new) cwt 7 a 8, (old) 7; Saltpetre, refin'd, lb. 50; Salt, coarse, bush. 1 31 a 1 50, (American) 1 30 a 1 40; Shot, all sizes, cwt. 22; Soap (Castile) lb. 25 a 30, white 13, brown 9 a 10; Spelter 60; Starch 13; Steel (Swedish) lb. 14 a 15, (Eng. Crowley) fag. 20 a 25; Spirits, Jam. 4th pf. 2 25 a 2 50; W.I. 1 60 a 1 75; Brandy, Fr. 2 35 a 3, apple 90 a 1, peach 1 40 a 1 50; gin (Holland) 1st pf. 1 85 a 2 8, (Phila) 1, (country) 80; Whiskey (rye) 60 a 65; Spices, cloves, per lb. 1 25.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Louisiana six per cent 92 a 93; old and deferred six per cent 93 a 94; Six per cent Loan 1812 and 1813, 89 a 90; Six per cent. Scrip, 89 a 90; Three per cent, 54 a 55; Bank United States' 106 a 107.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, from 8 a 10 under par; on Amsterdam, Hamburg, and France, uncertain. *Grotjan.*

Interments in the City and Precincts of Baltimore, for the last week, ending Monday morning.

Consumption 7, Plurisey 3, Worms 2, Fits 2, Childbirth 1, Still-born 2, Ulcerated sore throat 2, Typhus Fever 1, Old age 1, Unknown 1. Adults 18—Children 4.——Total 22.

DIED, at the Seat of Dr. Thomas E. Bond, in Harford county, on the 25th ult. MRS. ALISANNA KELL, in the 71st year of her age.——The gloom and affliction which this bereavement has thrown upon her distressed relations, is softened and assuaged by the consoling conviction of her having died the death of the righteous, in a full assurance of a permanent reward, for a life of piety and usefulness.

Married on Thursday evening last, 24th inst. by the Rev. Mr. Green, Mr. CHARLES G. HICKS to Miss SARAH COLE, both of Baltimore county.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

PORT OF BALTIMORE.

The sch. Macedonian, Downs, of this port, ar. at Cape Ann in 11 days from the Havanna.

A ship, prize to the privateer CHASSEUR, of this port, Wm. Wade, commander, has ar. at Beaufort, NC. lad with crates, white lead, wine and dry goods—Edward Dew, prize-master.