AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, Feb. 24.

PUBLISHED DAILY BY
W. PECHIN & G. DOBBIN & MURPHY
(PRINTERS OF THE LAWS OF THE UNION)
NO. 4, HARRISON-STREET.

Daily Paper $8—Country Paper $5 per annum
All Advertisments appear in both.

CONGRESS.
IN SENATE.
MONDAY, Feb. 21.

The bill for the relief of John Cahoone was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Gore* presented the petition of John Glover of Boston, praying a release from the penalties of a breach of the non importation laws.—Referred to the committee of Foreign Relations.

Mr. *Taylor*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported, with amendments, the bill to carry into effect the compromise with the Yazoo purchasers.

Mr. *Worthington*, from a select committee reported the bill to compensate Michael Hogan for damages alledged to be done to his house by the occupation of the United States troops; and the bill for the relief of Mary Wells, each with amendments. These bills were both subsequently, on their passage to a third reading, *rejected.*

The bill authorising a subscription on behalf of the United States of 750 shares in the Chesapeake and Delaware Canal stock, was read a second time.

The bill to establish the mode of laying off the Indiana territory into Council districts, was read the third time and passed.

The President of the Senate communicated a letter, accompanied by sundry documents, from Alexander Symth. [The same as that reported in the House of Representatives.]

Mr. *Gaillard*, from the committee to whom the subject was referred, reported without amendment the bill giving pensions to the widows and orphans of persons slain on board of the public or private armed vessels of the United States.

Mr. *German*, from a select committee, reported without amendment the bill for the relief of Henry Fanning.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
TUESDAY, Feb. 22.

Several petitions were presented and referred.

The Speaker laid before the House a letter from the Secretary of the Treasury (George Washington Campbell,) transmitting, in compliance with a resolution of the House, the required information respecting the incorporated Banks and Insurance companies in the District of Columbia.—Ordered to be printed.

The Speaker also laid before the House a letter from the Treasurer of the United States (Thomas Tudor Tucker,) transmitting the accounts of the Treasury, War and Navy Departments; which were ordered to lie on the table.

The engrossed bill to authorise the issuing of Treasury Notes for the year 1814, was read a third time and passed.

Mr. *Hall* of Geo moved to recommit the bill, with a view to introduce an amendment similar to that he had yesterday offered changing the smallest amount of the bills to be issued to *ten* dollars instead of *five*.

This motion was supported by Mr. Goldsborough of Md. with different views, arising out of the latitude of expression of some provisions of the bill; and was opposed by Mr. Eppes of Va.

The question on the passage of the bill was then decided by Yeas and Nays as follow:

YEAS—Messrs Alexander, Alston, Archer, Avery, Barnett, Beall, Bradley, Brown, Burwell, Butler, Caldwell, Calhoun, Chappell, Comstock, Conard, Crawford, Culpepper, Cuthbert, Davis of Pen. Denoyelles, Desha, Duvall, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Fisk of N. Y. Forney, Forsythe, Franklin, Goldsborough, Goodwyn, Gourdin, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hasbrouck, Hawes, Ingham, Irving of N. Y. Jackson of Virg. Johnson of Virg. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, Kilbourn, Lefferts, Lowndes, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kee, M'Kim Montgomery, Moore, Newton Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Rhea of Ten. Richardson, Roan, Roberts, Robertson, Sage, Sevier, Seybert, Skinner, Smith of Pen. Tannehill, Taylor, Troup, Udree, Ward of N. J. Williams, Wilson of Pen. Wood, Wright, Yancey—83.

NAYS—Messrs. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Breckenridge, Brigham, Caperton, Champion, Cilley, Cooper, Cox, Davenport, Davis, of Mass. Dewey, Ely, Geddes, Grosvernor, Hanson, Howell, Hufty, Jackson, of R. I. Kent, of N. Y. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Miller, Moffit, Mosely, Markell, Pearson, Pickering, Post, J. Reed, Sheffey, Sherwood, Shipherd, Smith, of N. Y. Stanford, Stockton, Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Thompson, Vose, Ward, of Mass. White, Wilcox, Wilson, of Mass.—48.

THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House again in committee of the whole, on the Loan Bill.

Mr. *Grosvenor*, of N. Y. in an able and spirited speech of about two hours in length, concluded the speech which he had commenced at the time of adjournment yesterday.

Mr. *Cuthbert*, of Geo. in a spirited and energetic speech of near an hour in length, being the first he has made since he took his seat, replied to many of the arguments of opposition.

Mr. *Forsyth*, of Geo. just before the usual hour of adjournment, commenced an eloquent speech, in reply to some of the speakers in the minority.

When he had spoken about a quarter of an hour, the committee rose, reported progress, and obtained leave to sit again; and

The House adjourned.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 21.

FRIGATE ADAMS.

News Room, Salem, Feb. 17.

"Arrived this morning, the brig Henrietta, Osgood, from St. Salvador. The Henrietta, has been boarded on her passage, by the U. S. frigate ADAMS, Captain Morris, and has brought a letter from Capt. M. for the Secretary of the Navy. [It is said the Adams was 14 days out.]

"The Adams boarded the Henrietta, 21 ds. since off Bermuda. The officer stated, that the frigate got aground in going out of the Chesapeake (in the night) but soon got off without damage.

The dispatches from Capt. Morris have been forwarded to Com. Bainbridge."

Schr Ann Margaretta, 45 days from Havanna, via the Vineyard, ar. at Newport on Tuesday.—A prize brig, said to be called the Prince Eugene, passed Newport Light on Wednesday afternoon, standing for the West Passage, chased in by a brig of war, which fired 12 or 15 shot at her.

CHENANGO POINT, Feb. 8.

From the Niagara.—We learn by a gentleman direct from Homer, that news had been received there, that Gen. JOHN SMITH, with five or six hundred volunteers, had by stratagem, drawn out the greater part of the British garrison at Fort Niagara, and by getting them into an ambuscade, had taken them——after which the fort was surrendered to the Americans. As this is only verbal information we can place but little reliance upon it.

WASHINGTON, Feb. 23.

A prize to the U. S. brigs Enterprize and Rattlesnake, which sailed in company from an Eastern port some time ago, has arrived at Wilmington, N. C. It is the Spanish brig Isabella, recaptured from the frigate Belvidera, in lat 27, lon 57.

Having seen no confirmation of the alledged suppression of further news by the Ann Alexander, arrived at Boston, we conceive ourselves authorized in saying that no intelligence has been received by that arrival, warranting the idea, so assiduously propagated, of the prospect of a speedy peace between us and G. Britain. For what purpose this impression has been so industriously circulated by the federal prints, we cannot divine; but, if, in the language of the Boston prints, it has been a mere bubble, they themselves blew it into form, and for the deception which it occasions they can condemn only themselves.—*Nat. Int.*

LATEST FROM FLOYD'S ARMY.

We have learnt with equal surprize and regret, that an alarming spirit of insubordination has made its appearance in our army. Such an event, at the present juncture, is much to be deplored. The two last letters from general Floyd, however, are of a more encouraging nature, and give reason to hope, that he will be able to bear up against the numerous and embarrassing difficulties which encompass him. But it is feared the present disposition of the troops will deteriorate from a recent blunder in the staff department, by which they will be deprived of meat for some days. A soldier's life being a life of privation and peril, no man should enter the service of his country unless prepared to brave every danger, to face death in every shape. The sufferings of the men now in the field have undoubtedly been great; but no circcumstances should induce them to abandon, at a time like this, the cause in which they have engaged.—*Geo. Journal.*

Extracts of letters from Gen. Floyd to General Pinckney.

CAMP, near Fort Hall, 2 o'clock,
P. M. Feb. 2, 1814.

"I arrived with the army at this place yesterday. I apprized you in my last of the necessity of falling back. The arrival of twelve waggons in the evening, the prospect of reinforcements, and the handsome terms in which you have been pleased to approbate the conduct of the army in the late affair with the enemy, I flatter myself will contribute to the accomplishment of my labors to preserve the honor and reputation of the army.

I now entertain a gleam of hope that things will end well. No means on my part have or will be neglected to effect so desirable an object. Reasoning, seasoned with threats of the consequences, and the direful effects which followed the improper conduct of the New York Militia, have been represented in strong terms; nor have I omitted to remind them of their pledges to the government to brave dangers, encounter toil and endure privation—to risk life and fortune in support of the common cause. You may rest assured that I shall employ all the means in my power to promote the public interest.

"Since my report of the battle of the 27th I am well assured, that seven of the enemy's slain have been found in one grave in Caulebee swamp, and five others in an adjacent one.

"Accept my acknowledgements for the terms in which you have been pleased to approbate my conduct—my endeavors to continue to merit it will be unremitting."

4 o'clock, Feb. 3.

"I am informed that the enemy are in possession of our works at Camp Defiance, on their way to attack us which in all probability they will attempt to night. We are well prepared, and will give a good account of them, if they attempt the execution of their designs. I this morning sent off the most of our wounded and sick."

JACKSON'S VICTORY.

The following very interesting intelligence was received at this office, by express from Fort Hawkins, on Saturday night last. In a letter to Gov. Early on this occasion, General Pinckney thus notices the gallant conduct of General Jackson and his brave associates.

"This new instance of the intelligent bravery and good conduct of this officer, and of the courage and patriotism of the volunteers under his command, is highly gratifying, and does them infinite honor. It is very probable this diversion prevented the Oakfuskees from uniting with those collected at Hosith-le-wau-le in their attack on General Floyd; and we were much favored by its having so occurred that what was intended as a general diversion was timed with as much accuracy as if the most recent pre concerted dispositions had been made.—*Georgia Journal.*

URBANA, O. Feb. 8.

Col. Croghan, the hero of Sandusky, passed through this place on Saturday last, on his way to Detroit. It is reported that he is to take command of that fort.

Also Capt. M'Cormick's company of Rangers, left here yesterday morning for Detroit, consisting of about 110, hardy brave looking men.

NORFOLK, Feb. 18.

Brigader General Parker, lately appointed to the command of the army at this place, has resigned, in consequence, we understand, of the promotion, over him, of younger officers.

A lad about 15 years old, belonging to Gun Boat No. 155, was run through the body, with a sword, a few days ago by *William Kripgans*, master's mate of the same boat, and died instantly. This barbarous act, we understand, was done without any provocation whatever—Kripgans is delivered into the custody of the civial authorities.

On Saturday night last, a Soldier of the U. S. Army, in passing a Centinel at Fort Nelson, was hailed, but refusing to answer, and still keeping on, the Centinel fired and killed him on the spot.——A Court Martial was held the next day on the Centinel, and he was honorably acquitted.

CHARLESTON, Feb. 14.

Died, on the 6th inst. Captain ROBERT HATCH, aged 56 years, of a wound he received on the 30th ult. on board the U. States' schr. *Alligator*, in an engagement with *six British Barges*, in Stono River, which the Alligator succeeded in beating off.

Captain Hatch was born in Falmouth, Massachusetts; went to sea at an early age, and was impressed on board of a British man of war just before the declaration of American Independence. After three and a half years servitude (during which time he was compelled to fight against his countrymen, and in three different actions was severally wounded in the thigh and legs) he embraced the first opportunity of making his escape, and immediately took up arms in defence of American Independence, which he supported with credit to himself and honor to his country.

After American Independence was established, Captain Hatch made Charleston his place of residence, and for several years was employed in the West-India trade. That trade soon becoming precarious, Captain H. entered into the coasting trade in this state, and followed it until the present disturbance between this country and Britain took place. He then expressed his anxiety of meeting the enemy on their boasted element; for, said he. "I have a son that has been torn from me upwards of three years and a half, and although I have sent on every necessary document to prove his nativity, I cannot get his discharge; and the last accounts I had of him was, that he was on board of the Frolic when the action took place between her and the Wasp, and not having heard of him since, I fear he has fallen a victim to their accursed arbitrary mode of manning their ships."—But, having a large and helpless family, an aged mother and seven children; one a girl of 12 years of age, who is severely afflicted from the effects of an apoplectic stroke when an infant, and who is now an helpless ideot; who looked up entirely to him for support, having lately lost their only house by fire, and a valuable male slave, who assisted much in the support of the family, taken by a British cruiser from the schr. Planter, captain Hussey, going from hence to Beaufort, he was compelled to be near his family, as the earnings of his hands were their entire support.—He therefore volunteered his services as pilot and sailing master on board the U. S. schr. Alligator, on this and the Beaufort station, where he remained until the 30th ult. when, on the morning of that day, as she was coming from St. Helena to Charleston, off Stono they discovered a ship and bring in pursuit of them. The Alligator then put into Stono.

It was suggested by her gallant commander, sailing master Bassett, to capt. Hatch, that they had better run higher up, as in all probability the enemy would send their boats in in the course of the night; for, said he, you know they have cut out frigates. Captain Hatch replied, they cannot send their boats in without they have "*extraordinary good pilots*;" but if they do come "we will dose them." About 7 o'clock, P. M. six boats were discovered under the marsh, about 50 yards abreast of the Alligator; they were immediately hailed, but not answering, a musket was fired over them; upon which the Alligator received a volley of musketry and grape from the barges; dividing themselves, 2 on each side, and 2 ahead of her. The schooner immediately cut her cable and made sail. The action then became general, and during the time it lasted, 30 minutes, was very warm; when the enemy sheered off, being pretty "well dosed."

In the early part of the action Captain H. received a wound just below the temples, which took both of his eyes out;—but he could not be persuaded to go below, and remained on deck encouraging the crew, exclaiming "Take good aim, my lads, and dont waste your ammunition," untill the battle was over.

The Alligator mounts 10 guns, and had 38 men in the action. The Barges, upon a moderate calculation, must have had 20 men each. The day following, Capt Hatch was brought to town, and suffered the most excrutiating pain for six days, when he resigned his soul to his Maker. Thus terminated the life of a brave man—who was also a kind and indulgent parent, a tender and affectionate husband, a generous and benevolent neighbor and friend.

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THE APPLES OF DISCORD.

Commentators have been wonderfully puzzled to find out, what sort of an apple it was, that deceived mother Eve, and brought so much evil into the world.—But there is no difficulty in ascertaining the sort of *fruit* which has recently excited so much discord in Massachusetts—which has created such mischievous *notions* among "the *enlightened* people of Boston."—The kind of apples which Lord Castlereagh so plentifully scatters among the nations of Europe, is well known either as to shape or color.—His Lordship, by his agents, after distributing a certain number of this "alluring fruit" among our Eastern neighbors, has lately gone, in person, to the continent with a fresh parcel, in order to sow dissention among the Allied Powers, to bribe them to dethrone Bonaparte, and divide France—just as he wishes to divide "the *rebellious provinces* of America."

The mind is at a loss to account for the wild imaginations of these people among us, who say, that they would prefer the corrupt and despotic governments of the old world, to the free and equal systems of the new world. To us it seems as if the man were mad, who says, "that he would prefer the British government, monarchy and all," to the Republican government of the United States.——It is, as if a man would prefer the metaphysical jargon of Kant, to the logical productions of Locke—or, the barbarous orgies of Juggernaut, to the pure and perfect principles of the Christian religion.

But we hope and trust, that there is a redeeming spirit in the Eastern States, that will prevent them from actual rebellion.—Mr. Holmes is one proof, that there is a number of sound men among them, who have not touched "the forbidden fruit."—And the nomination of Mr. Dexter to be the next Governor of Massachusetts, leads us to expect, that the violence of Faction will be checked in its wild career, and that the mass of the people are yet sound in the true political faith of Republicanism.

It is said, that Mr. Dexter is a Federalist, but that he is a Federalist of the AMERICAN STAMP—like Bainbridge, or Decatur, or Perry, he will maintain the honor of his country either in the Senate or the field.—Now, this is the sort of man we like.—The more he is removed from the extravagancies of any Party, or of any Faction, the more likely is such a man, in the hour of danger, or civil broil, disinterestedly to support his country, and rescue it from *foreign influence*, whether it be French or English.

MILITARY DISCIPLINE.

We are among those who think, not that there has been too much said of our Seamen, but that too little has been said of our Landsmen.—Popular opinion is loud and vehement, but does not always discriminate, and calmly enquire into cause and effect.—We were surprized at the success of our little fleet; we were mortified at the want of success in our little army; we did not take time to assign reasons for either.

Our enemy has tauntingly said, "that we are novices in the sublime science of war."—On THIS subject, let us attend to his observation, and profit by his lesson.—Our naval officers are skilful, our seamen are under proper discipline, and they are victorious.—Our soldiers, in native spirit, are equal to our seamen, but they want the essential requisites, discipline and subordination, without which, an army is little better than a mob, disgracing themselves and the country.—These are disagreeable truths, but they are truths which ought to be known for the honor and for the preservation of the Republic.

Whover were present the other evening at Mr. Ogilvie's oration, would have heard this subject ably illustrated; those who were not, may see it finely described in Glover's Leonidas.—What was it that enabled the Spartan bands, only a few hundreds, to contend with the myriads of the Persian invaders, and which has immortalized the Greek name to posterity?—DISCIPLINE.—Let the word DISCIPLINE be continually in the minds of our Generals, our Legislators, and our Citizens.—Let them solemnly recollect, that, without Discipline, we cannot maintain the war with success, nor obtain peace with honor.

But, since the commencement of the war, we have had numerous instances of heroic bravery in our armies, which should be mentioned with honor and remembered with gratitude.—The names of Pike, Covington, Davies, &c. should be perpetuated—Croghan at Fort Stephenson, and Johnson at the defeat of Proctor, are among the glorious deeds of the American soldiery.—And, General Jackson's late interesting account of his battles with the Creek Savages, gives examples of desperate valor, that would have done honor to Greece in her purest days.

Whilst, therefore, we give all due honor to our brave defenders on the watery element, let us also give all due praise to those gallant men, who have so nobly distinguished themselves in defence of their country on land.

Prices Current, Philadelphia, Feb 21.

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. 13 a 14; prime, 11 a 13; Boston, (No. 1,) 10 a 12; (No. 2,) 9 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, 8 a 9; Candles, mould, 20 a 22 cts; spermaceti 45; wax 50; Cheese, (Goshen) lb. 15 a 16; Chocolate, (Boston inferior,) 18 a 21 cts. (Phila.) 25 a 35; 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. 32 a 33; (Georgia Upland,) 28 a 30; (Sea-Island) none; Corks, velvet, groce, 80 a 85; common, bale, 80; Duck, (Russia,) piece, 40; (Bear,) 20 a 22; Ravens, 16 a 20; (American,) pc. 20; Flaxseed, clean, cask, 8 a 8 50; 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) bbl. 13 50 a 17; shad, (Mass.) 13; Flour, super. bbl. 7 62 1-2 a 8 50; rye, do. none; corn meal, 4; in hhds. 8 cwt. 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. 12 1-2 a 15; Hemp, (Russia) ton 325 a 350; (Am.) 250 a 300; yarn, Ky. 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. 53 a 55; Molasses, (W. I.) gal. 1 25 a 1 30; (sugar-house) 1 50; 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. gal. 1 50; Opium, lb. 1 50; Hog's lard, 16; 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. 30 a 32; (upper) per side 7 a 7 50; Lead, pig, cwt. 17 50, bar 20, sheet 22; red lead 22, white (dry) 26, do. ground in oil, 27; Pork, cargo 18, prime 20, mess, 21 a 22; Plaister Paris, ton 50; Quercitron bark 55 a 60; Quicksilver, 2 25; Raisins bloom, box 5 a 5 50, (Muscatel,) 6 50; Rocou, lb. 33 a 37 1-2; Rice, (new) cwt. 7 60 a 8, (old) 7; Saltpetre, refin'd, lb. 50; Salt, coarse, bush. 1 25 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. 3 a 3 50, apple 85 a 90; peach 1 40 a 1 50; gin (Holland) 1st pf. 2 50 a 3, (Phila.) 1, (country) 80; Whiskey (rye) 60 a 65; Spices, cloves, per lb. 1 25; ginger, ground 25 a 40, mace 8, nutmegs 6 a 6 70, pepper 29 a 30, pimento 36; Sugar, N Orleans, cwt. 25 a 26; Muscovado, 22 20 a 23 50; Havana white, 24 50 a 26; brown, 23 10; loaf, per lb. 34 a 35, lump 32 a 33; Tallow, 12 1-2 a 14; Teas, imperial 2 20 a 2 50, young hyson 1 85 a 2 30, hyson skin 1 40 a 1 60, souchong 1 35 a 1 56; Tobacco, (Virg.) 4 a 10; (Maryland) 3 a 12, (Kentucky) 4 a 10, (Virginia Twist) 9 a 10; do. Cavendish, 30; Verdigris 1 25; Bees-wax 25; Whiting, cwt. 6 dolls. Wines, (Madeira L. P.) gal. 3 50 a 4, (L.M.) 3 a 3 50; Sherry, 2 50 a 2 75; Teneriffe, L. P. 2 a 2 50, do. cargo, 1 60 a 1 75; Lisbon 2 50; Malaga, 1 75 a 1 80; Claret, box, 6 a 12; do. cask, 70 a 100; Port, gal. 2 50 a 3; Sicily, 2 50; Wool, (Merino) clean, lb. 2 50 a 3; fleece, 1 25 a 1 50; half-breed, 1 a 1 12 1-2; common, clean, 90 cts.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Louisiana six per cent 92 a 93; old and deferred six per cent 94 a 95; Six per cent Loan 1812 and 1813, 90 a 91; Six per cent. Scrip, 90 a 91; Three per cent, 54 a 53; Bank United States' 106 a 107.

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, from 5 to 6 under par; on Amsterdam, Hamburg, and France, uncertain.

Grotjan.

OBITUARY

Departed this life on Monday evening the 21st instant Mrs. *Elizabeth Thompson*, consort of Hugh Thompson Esq. of this city.—Among the variety of characters, which society presents to our view, how delightful is it, to contemplate one, that approaches so near perfection, amidst friends the most friendly, among ladies the most accomplished. She was spotless as virtue, upright as truth, tender as the tenderest sympathy, and amiable as benevolence itself.

In manners refined, in religion pious, in life exemplary, in death resigned. She has left a name and remembrance encircled with the christian graces and charities.

Died on Tuesday morning, after a lingering illness, Mr. CYPRIAN WELLS, aged 65 years.

Departed this transitory life on Sunday evening the 20th instant, Mr. PATRICK BYRNE, in the 73d year of his age, an eminent bookseller of this city, formerly of Dublin in the kingdom of Ireland, after a severe and excrutiating indisposition of five months, which he bore with unparalleled fortitude, yielding his soul to his creator in peace, and submitting with resignation to his holy will.

After spending a long life of usefulness to society this worthy citizen, who experienced in the country from which he was allowed to emigrate the severities that the government to which it is subject could inflict, has quit this world leaving a name prominent for its patriotism, philantrophy, integrity and hospitality; and a memory which will always be appreciated by those who have experienced the many virtues he possessed.

Farewell forever, thou sincere friend, who when living was admired, and now dead enshrouded with regret—May the Omnipotent Being who presides over the destinies of man conduct your spirit to everlasting bliss.

Philad. Pap.

Married on Tuesday evening, by the Reverend Mr. Glendy, Dr. R. W. ARMSTRONG, of Elkton, Md. to Miss CATHARINE C. JAMISON, of Baltimore.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Boston, Feb. 18. Ar. schrs Comet, from Barnstable, and Two Friends and Betsey, fr. Provincetown. Left there on Wednesday forenoon.—No vessels there. A man of war brig said to be 16 days from Halifax, appeared off on Saturday last, and on Sunday night sent her boats into the harbor, boarded several vessels, and took the Betsey out to the brig; but she was released. No English vessel of war, except the above brig, had been seen fr. Cape Harbor since the 1st of Jan. when the Majestic went out. The brig on Tuesday stood round the Race into the Bay.

Swedish ship Hoppet Kruse, Gottenburg, 87 days, and Orkney Islands, 69, with a full cargo of iron, to Abraham Gibson. Dec. 29, lost overboard Johan Volkner, of Stockholm, seaman. Feb. 11, between Cape Ann and C. Cod, saw a brig of war to leeward. On Tuesday Cape Ann N. W. about 25 miles, fell in with a frigate, which gave chase, but night coming on, was not overhauled.

Swedish sch. Little Bill, Roeck, St. Barts, 30 days. Feb. 3, lat. 34, long. 66, was spoken by a sloop of war, (ship rigg'd) but blowing a gale, was not boarded.—9th, lat 39, long. 68, from a frigate, which called herself the Arethusa, Capt. Edwards.—14th, C. Cod S. 6 lea. saw a large ship to leeward, 4 or 5 miles, standing SW. either a 74 or a frigate.

The Little Bill sailed Jan. 17.—Left, brig Elizabeth, Portelly, from Boston; a Swedish sch. capt. Swinback, from Providence, just ar. The Comet privateer was cruizing to windward of Antigua, and was said to have destroyed several English vessels, manned out one or two, and to have taken the Br. Admiral's tender. The frigate which boarded captain Roeck, had large quantities of fresh beef on board.

Russian brig St. Nicolayi, captain Bauer, Archangel, 126 days.

The above brig was boarded 26th ult. lat. 42, long. 49, from a small English frigate, which reported herself the President, Com. Rodgers. On Sunday last, anchored in Cape Harbour, and next day the Epervier, Br. man of war brig, boarded her, and examined the vessel very strictly. Passengers, Messrs. Andrew Cunningham, of Boston, and John Simmons, Beverly.

Sloop Abby, Morton, Plymouth.

The Swedish brig Adelaide, Lunberg, 84 days from Gottenburg for New Haven, put into Plymouth on Wednesday last, in distress, out of provisions, water and wood. Passengers, Capt. Joseph Carver, of Plymouth; Mr. Wm. Morrill, Newburyport; Thos. Huggett, do; Geo. Wilson, do; Oliver Meriam, Concord; Wm. Harlow, Plymouth; Robt. Jones, Phil; Mr. Frye, Salem; Stone and Deblois, Marblehead; and 5 others, several of them seamen. Sailed Nov. 24, in co. with two Swedish ships and a brig for Charleston; a brig for St. Barts and Boston; and several others. Left, a Portuguese and Russian ship for Boston, with passengers. Spoke no merchant vessels. On Friday last, 25 lea. NNE. from Cape Cod, fell in with a frigate, close on board, which fired one gun at the brig, but the wind blowing heavy did not attempt to board her—she kept in co. all night, and in the morning stood in for the Cape. On Tuesday last, Cape Cod S. 4 lea. fell in with another frigate, and shortly after a third hove in sight from towards Cape Ann, when they exchanged signals, and continued in co. during the afternoon, and night throwing rockets, &c.—In the morning they were not to be seen. Although near the Adelaide, neither of them took any notice of her. On Wednesday morning, 12 or 14 miles from Plymouth Light, saw a brig of war standing in for the land, shortly after she hove about, with her head to the Eastward.

A Portuguese brig, 70 days from Salem, has arrived at Pernambuca.

The Portuguese brig Donna Maria, Gervazio, has ar. at St. Salvador, 50 days from this port.

The letter-of-marque brig Dash, Killeran, 23 days from Port-au-Prince, ar. off Port and on Tuesday evening. The Cossack ar. there on Monday.

The privateer Fox, from Salem, ar at Portsmouth on Wednesday.

A ship ar. at N. Bedford on Wednesday evening, which had been lying several days at the Vineyard—no doubt the Joseph, from St. Ubes. A schr fr St. Barts, said to have been bound to Bristol, ar. on Sunday night last.

The Swedish brig Carlsham, from Elizabeth City for P. Rico, has been sent into Bermuda, for breach of blockade.

The New London paper of Wednesday, says—"Nothing new has taken place off this port for these some days past. Three cruizers are off."

The Dart, from N. Orleans, (sent into England) was to be sold, with her cargo, 14th Jan. She was a brigantine, of 230 tons, and a fine new vessel. The Fortunee frigate was in sight when she was taken.

The Mars, hence, put into the Havana, in distress, and had to discharge. Near the Bahama Bank, was chased by two schrs (supposed to be privateers,) but eluded them in the night.

The privateer-boat Terrible, Thomas, of Salem, has captured and carried into an Eastern port, the English schr Harmony, Harris, of Yarmouth, with a few puncheons of rum on board.——The armed boat Surprize, has sent into Machias, the boat Humbird, Browne, with a quantity of crockery, rum, sugar, &c. on board.

The British ship Minerva, Damarel, prizemaster, (taken by the Fox privateer,) is supposed to have been destroyed by a French cruizer.