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AND
## Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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## FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

*Translated for the Mercantile Advertiser from late French Papers.*

### FRENCH EMPIRE.

*Sedan, Dec. 25.*—We have here a Polish corps of 5000 men, the most part of whom are of the cavalry. This corps, in high spirits and well equipped, appears to be ready to march at the first signal.

*Borders of the Rhine, Dec. 25.*—It is now ascertained, that the enemy's troops, which from Basle have entered the department of the Upper Rhine, are not so numerous as it had been rumored at first.

Great numbers of French troops were expected to arrive at Colmar from different points.

The fortress of Huningue is observed by the enemy's troops, but is not blockaded. It is besides in a good state of defence.

*Worms, Dec. 24.*—Nothing of importance has occurred on the frontiers of our department. Every thing is perfectly quiet. The forces of the enemy before Cassel have been considerably enfeebled by the numerous detachments it has sent to the Upper Rhine, the left bank of the Mein and the Necker.

*Strasburg, Dec. 25.*—A corps of infantry has just set off for the Upper Rhine. We expect a great number of troops from Metz and its environs. Troops are on their march from all points for the same destination.

The enemy's corps which had appeared on the road to Colmar, has been obliged to make a retrograde movement.

*Besancon, Dec. 26.*—All the inhabitants of this place have offered themselves with unexampled devotedness to the authorities to defend the city. Every one is preparing for a vigorous defence in case of an attack. The Prince of Moskwa is within our walls, and communicates an electrical motion to all our preparations.

*Colmar, Dec. 27.*—We have at St. Croix troops leaning upon Neuf Bresach.

On the 24th in the evening, the dead bodies lying near the village where the battle had been the warmest, have been carried away.—There were 42 corpses, amongst which only three Frenchmen were found. When on the preceding day the enemy appeared in the city, they demanded of the Mayor, M. M. Morel, Physician, a contribution of 500,000 francs in specie and 600 horses. But this public functionary, being informed that our dragoons were near at hand, endeavored to gain time, and in effect, they fell upon the enemy and drove him off. The same evening, the Russian General Romanski, and the Bavarian commandant who had in the morning demanded the contribution, were brought back wounded to Colmar, where M. Morel extended to them the assistance of his art. They died on the 25th, and were buried next day. The fine division of infantry from Strasburg has arrived here. A superior officer has also just arrived announcing that more troops were on their march hither.

The following is an authentic copy of the letter which the Grand Duchess of Saxe Weimar, sister of the Emperor of Russia, has written to Miss Maselet, living at Morges, canton of Vaud:—

"I hasten to gladden your heart by informing you, that at this moment the allied powers have ratified the wish of the Swiss; therefore calm your fears, and calculate more than ever upon peace and the welfare of your happy country. The Emperor, my brother, is by my side; it is with his leave I am writing to you; he shares equally with myself every thing I am telling you, and the whole of Switzerland may depend upon the protection and the most particular effection of the allied powers. I send you this by the shortest conveyence, desirous of being the first to announce to you this welcome news. The Emperor even adds that you may participate it with your intimate friends."

[This letter was written from the Head Quarters to Miss Maselet, late tutoress to the Grand Dutchess.]

This is certainly an instance of the most refined policy—Miss Maselet, after having received this precious letter, hastened to communicate to the Canton d'Vaud, and to all the Vandians, who rejoiced at the assurance given for the particular happiness of their Canton.

It is to be remarked that this great promised felicity is now converted into a measure the most disastrous for the country. The Austrian minister near the Swiss confederation has just declared, after the order of the allied powers, that the Canton d'Vaud must return under the dominion of the Bemian Lords. Such is the happiness promised by the Grand Dutchess, as it may be said, under the direction of her august brother. Let all those who after the example of Miss Maselet, suffered themselves to be lulled by similar fine chimeras, read and read again the letter we have just published.

*Cologna, Dec. 26.*—An affair of Posts has just taken place in front of the Whall, it has been entirely to our advantage. Marshall Duke of Tarentum has made from 12 to 1500 prisoners, who have immediately been sent to Marstricht.

*Strasburg, Dec. 28.*—A very fine corps of old infantry left this yesterday for the department of Upper Rhine; it is commanded by General Jeannin; other troops have arrived here. A numerous artillery is also on its way to Colmar.

Accounts from Mayence, Spire and Lauterburg, mention that every thing is quiet in that quarter.

*Schelstadt, Dec. 27.*—The passing of troops through this place is incessant; detachments and corps of all descriptions succeed each other without end; artillery, cavalry, infantry, all are full of ardour, and pant for the moment when they shall meet the enemy. All these troops direct their march upon Colmar. It is given out that the head quarters of his Excellency Marshal of Belluno, intrusted with the chief command in the departments of Upper and Lower Rhine, will be transferred from Strasburgh to Colmar—Strasburg is out of all manner of danger.

Another corps of the army is already on its march towards the department des Vosges, from whence it may easily defile through the vallies, and fall upon the enemy.

Our cavalry is between Colmar and Mulhausen; the van guard was yesterday at Mayenheim, from whence delachments were sent to Ensisheim which the enemy had abandoned.

*Vesoul, Dec. 30.*—The enemy is before Befort; he made the attempt of a surprize, but was repulsed with the loss of from 5 to 600 men, since which he keeps at a respectable distanee.

*Langres, Dec. 30.*—War Commissioners have arrived here, to make all the necessary dispositions for an army of 100,000 men. Apartments for the duke of Turiso are already appropriated. We daily wait the arrival of 30,000 men of the imperial guard, with, 6000 horses.

*Epinal, Dec. 31.*—We expect here in the course of a few days the arrival of an army of 30,000 men, now on its way from Metz and Nancy. The Emperor may calculate upon 20,000 Vosgians to join these troops to attack the enemy, who, however, has not as yet made any incursion in this department.

*Colmar, Dec. 31.*—They prefect of the Upper Rhine has received orders to cause the levy *en masse* of the population of that department.

We hear by way of Basle that the head quarters of Prince Schwartzenberg continued at Locrack on the 29th. The Emperors of Austria and of Russia were at Friburg. The force of the enemy that crossed the Rhine is said to be five divisions forming from 36 to 40,000 men. It is the Bavarians who besiege Huningue and Befort. Gen. Bubna is marching to Geneva. Gen. Coloredo is at Berne.

He has addressed to the inhabitants of our department a proclamation which has produced the liveliest impression, and in which amongst other things he says "The Emperor sends me in the midst of you to tell you important truths, and speak to you of your dearest interests." "His majesty at the head of his armies is about going to advance to give battle to your enemies, if they defer any longer the signing a treaty which they alone are retarding without any motive."

### GENEVA.

An enemy's van guard of 3000 men, under the command of Bubna, presented itself on the 30th of December, before the city of Geneva. The armed national guard had been called out by the prefect, and amounted to 1800 men.—Gen. Jordy, who commanded the place, had put it in a state of defence; he had 14 pieces of cannon. The garrison was 1500 strong. 1800 men, who from Grenoble, were on their way to reinforce it, which was sufficient to shelter it from a coup de main.

By a sort of fatility, General Jordy was attacked with a stroke of the palsy in the morning of the day that the enemy made his appearance. The officer who commanded under him suffered himself to be persuaded by the inhabitants, and the garrison quitted the city. The prefect had abandoned it three days previous, during which the inhabitants had constituted themselves and taken the authority in their own hands. The garrison having marched out the inhabitants opened the gates. Had the prefect done his duty, had he not quitted Geneva, had he been animated with the same sentiments which guide the conduct of the prefects of the Upper Rhin and of the Doubs, that important place would have been safe.

[By an Imperial Decree of the 4th January, the Baron Prefect of the department of Leman (of which Geneva is the chief place) is suspended from his functions, and arraigned before a court of enquiry.]

STRASBURG, Jan. 1.

We are in daily expectations of Senator Consul Roeder, one of the twenty-six commissioners extraordinary appointed by his Majesty the Emperor to repair to the different departments.

General Count Nansouty is also expected here shortly.

LYON, Jan. 1.

The population of this city has manifested the greatest enthusiasm at the announcing of the invasion of the French territory. Already upwards of 20,000 citizens are disposed to second the efforts of the government to repulse the enemy.—The Lyonese are too well aware of the jealousy of the English against their city; and that they would not fail to cause all its manufactories to be destroyed by some barbarian corps come from the remotest part of Asia.

FLUSHING, Dec. 27.

The enemy has made several attempts to disembark, but failed. A squadron of 18 ships of war, having it is said, troops on board, still continue in sight. Our garrison is upwards of 8000 men, it is provisioned for one year.

The works done at Flushing, Twer, and Ranskens since 1809, can hardly be conceived. Many millions, it is true, have been spent at those places. Should the English hazard a landing, they will lose their army as in 1809, and they will miscarry against our places.

We have in port two ships of the line, four frigates and 50 gun boats, all well armed to keep our communication open with the Island of Catzand.

ANTWERP, Dec. 30.

The general of division Maison has been appointed commandant of the 1st corps now forming in our city, and which is composed of 50 battalions, 4 divisions and a numerous train of artillery. We have, besides two divisions of cavalry and three divisions of sharp shooters.

MAESTRICHT, Dec. 30.

This city is entirely armed and provisioned, and in a perfect state of defence. We learn it is so likewise with all the places on the Meuse.

BERGEN-OP-ZOOM, Dec. 29.

Gen. Bisanet, who commands our city is an active and skilful officer. He has put the place in the best state of defence. We have been in danger at the first moments; but now we have no reason to fear the enemy. Our garrison, 5000 strong, is provisioned for seven months. A convoy of one thousand oxen entered the place this morning.

PARIS, Dec. 28.

All the accounts from Alsace and Franche comte, announce that at the first signal of the enemy's invasion, the sentiment of national honor and of the common defence of the country has united all Frenchmen. The cry *to arms!* has resounded from all parts. Military men, whose services had expired, have rallied and thrown themselves into the cities to defend its approach. It is impossible to find words to depict the enthusiasm which the arrival of the column of cavalry commanded by General Milhaud has excited in the department of Upper Rhine. This impulse communicates itself to all points; a few days longer and the whole of France will be raised, and the hour of triumph is about to be sounded.—Numerous bodies are advancing from every side; the enemy will have to combat our arms and the whole nation united under the orders of its sovereign.

PARIS, Dec. 30.

Reply of His Imperial and Royal Majesty to the Address voted by the Conservative Senate on the 22d of December, and presented this day with the usual forms and ceremonies.

*Senators,*

"I am grateful for the sentiments you express towards me.

"You have seen, by the documents which I have caused to be laid before you, what I have done for peace. The sacrifices required by the preliminary basis proposed to me by the enemy, and which I have accepted, I shall make without regret; my life has but one object the happiness of France.

"However, Bearn, Alsace, France Comte, Brabant, are entered upon. The cries of that part of my family tear my soul! I call Frenchmen to the succour of Frenchmen! I call the Frenchmen of Paris, of Britany, Normandy, Champaign, Burgundy and the other departments to the assistance of their brothers! Shall we forsake them in their misfortune? Peace and the deliverance of our country must be our rallying word. At the aspect of this whole nation in arms, the foreigner will either fly or sign the peace upon the basis he himself has offered. It is no longer in contemplation to recover the conquests we had made.

PARIS, Dec. 31.

One of our subscribers, just arrived from Vesoul, has met a considerable quantity of conscripts in the best possible state, going to the army; he has also seen on the road a crowd of general officers, transports of all kinds, in short an activity and zeal that would much astonish those who think there are no preparations going on because they are ignorant of the maroh of the troops and of military movements. We have upon the Rhine a perfectly well mounted cavalry and capable of entering the line with advantage.

Jan. 4.—The Count de Talleyrand, Minister of France near the Swiss Confederation, left Basle the 30th of December, and has arrived in Paris.

### ITALY.

The first column of the Neapolitan division, 5000 strong, under the orders of lieut. general Ambrosio, arrived at Aucona on the 3d of December. The two other columns of that division reached there on the 6th and 7th.

ROME, Dec. 15.

Th first division of the Neapolitan army has departed from this city, and continued its march towards Upper Italy. The royal guard replaces them, and the cavalry has already entered within our walls. Though we had here 10,000 men for several days, the inhabitants have experienced no restraint. The excellent discipline maintained by Baron Carassosa, and the good behaviour of the Neapolitan troops, have excited the livliest satisfaction.

MILAN, 24th December.

Two squadrons of the regiment of dragoons Napoleon, two squadrons of the 4th regiment of the horse chasseurs, a squadron of the 1st and a division of artillery arrived here yesterday from the grand army; and this day a battalion of the 42d regiment of the line and a battalion of the 1st regiment of French light infantry; they came from Alexandria going to Verona.

NAPLES, Dec. 23.

It is said the general staff will depart from hence to morrow, and in a few days his majesty will set off to put himself at the head of his troops.

FLORENCE, Dec. 20.

The Neapolitan troops begin to arrive. Yesterday about 5 P. M. a strong column reached this place, and will be followed by another still more numerous.

## CONGRESS.

### IN SENATE.

MONDAY, March 14.

Mr. *Bibb* of Geo. from the committee on Foreign Relations, made unfavorable reports on the petitions of John S. Trott, and of Justin and Elias Lyman, which reports were concurred in.

Mr. *Horsey* presented the petition of Charles Carroll and others of Georgetown Columbia, praying authority to raise a sum of money by lottery with which to enlarge Trinity Church in said town, or erect a new one.—Referred.

The President of the Senate communicated the report of the Secretary of War on the petions of sundry inhabitants in the town of Chilmack in Massachusetts, praying relief from the Embargo, and the petition of Wm. Simmons, Accountant of the War Department, praying an increase of pay.

The following bills were received from the House of Representatives and severally passed to a second reading, to wit: A bill for the relief of the officers and soldiers who served in the late campaign on the Wabash, a bill for the relief of Wm. H. Savage, a bill confirming certain claims to land in the Illinois territory, and providing for their location, a bill declaring the assent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of Tennessee, a bill for the relief of Henry Fanning, a bill for the relief of George Walkington, a bill for the relief of Daniel Macauley and Samuel Ralston, a bill for altering the time of holding the Courts of the United States for the Virginia district, a bill for the relief of Jos. W. Page, a bill for the relief of the owners of the cargo of the brig Patriota, a bill for the relief of Seth Russell and Sons, a bill for the relief of Stephen Girard.

Mr. *Dana* presented the petition of Homer Broadman of Connecticut, a non-resident proprietor of lands in Ohio, on the subject of the direct taxes; which was referred as others of a similar character heretofore presented.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the military establishment for the year 1814, was read the third time, as amended by the Senate, and passed, by yeas and nays as follows:

FOR THE BILL—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Ky. Bibb of Geo. Bledsoe, Brown, Chace, Condit, Fromentin, Gaillard, German, Giles, Howell, Morrow, Roberts, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Tait, Taylor, Turner, Varnum, Worthington—22.

AGAINST IT—Messrs. Dana, Dagget, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason—10.

The bill making appropriations for the support of the Navy for the year 1814, was read a third time, and passed by a unanimous vote.

After spending some time on the consideration of the bill authorising a loan of twenty-five millions, the Senate adjourned.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

Mr. *Horsey*, from the committee on that subject, reported a bill to authorise two lotteries in Georgetown Columbia; which was passed to a second reading.

Mr. *Bibb* of Ky. presented the petition of Abraham Chaplain, a captain in the revolutionary war praying to be allowed to locate in the Indiana territory a warrant for 1333 acres of land which he received to complete his bounty—Referred.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the relief of Mary Cheevers was passed to the second reading.

Mr. *King* presented the petition of the corporation of the city of New York praying the exchange of a lot of ground in said city, at present reserved to the U. States, for which they offer other ground in the city as an equivalent.—Referred.

The Senate then resumed the consideration of the Loan bill which occupied the remainder of the day,

### HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 16.

The report of a committee against the prayer of the petition of Robert E. Cochran, was yesterday concurred in by the House of Representatives, notwithstanding the strenuous and ardent opposition of Mr. Cheves and Mr. Lowndes, and others who contended for the petitioner's relief.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session.

Mr. *Wheaton* of Mass. presented a petition of Joseph Deane, Saml. Crocker, Thomas Bush, and Charles Richmond, Coppersmiths at Taunton, Mass. praying that duties may be laid on manufactured copper imported from foreign ports; and

Mr. *Condit* of N. J. presented a petition of sundry inhabitants of the collection district of Little Egg Harbour in the state of New Jersey praying that no alteration may take place in the size of the said district.—Referred to the committee of Commerce and Manufactures.

Mr. *Ingersoll* presented the petition of Eliz. Bunner, widow of Capt. J. Bunner, praying compensation for a quantity of blankets furnished by her late husband to the company commanded by him in the revolutionary army.—Referred to the committee on such claims.

Mr. *Rhea* of Ten. presented a letter from Return J. Meigs, agent of the U. States at Highwasse, in the Mississippi territory, suggesting the propriety of extending the laws of the U. States over white persons residing within the Indian boundaries.—Referred to the committee on the Judiciary.

Mr. *M'Kee* of Ky. reported a bill for the relief of Dennis Clarke; which was twice read and ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. *Richardson* of Mass. from the select committee on the subject, reported a bill for the relief of John Whitney and Joseph H. Dorr; which was twice read and committed.

The engrossed bill to alter and establish certain post roads, was read a third time and passed.

The amendment of the Senate to the amendment of the House to the bill "in addition to the act allowing a bounty to the owners, officers and crews of the private armed vessels of the U. S." was read and concurred in by the House.

The House spent a short time in committee of the whole, on the bill for the relief of James Doyle; which bill was reported and then ordered to lie on the table.

### DISTRICT PENITENTIARY.

The House, on motion of Mr. *Ingersoll* of Pa. resolved itself into a committee of the whole Mr. King of N. C. in the chair, on the bill to authorise the erection of a Penitentiary in the district of Columbia, and to provide the necessary funds therefor.

[This bill authorizes the President, under the direction of the Board of Commissioners, to cause to be erected the buildings and walls of a Penitentiary on the square in the City of Washington called the Judiciary Square; and to provide means competent to effect this purpose, appropriates certain public lots in the city, to be sold under the direction of the said commissioners so much of the proceeds as is necessary to be applied to the object of the bill and the remainder to be paid over into the treasury of the U. States.]

On this bill considerable desultory debate took place, the bill being opposed by Mr. Fisk of N. York on the ground that it would be unjust to appropriate the public property to the purposes of this district, already sufficiently favored by benefits from the Public Treasury, &c. and was warmly supported by Mr. *Ingersoll* on the ground of the expediency of the measure and the propriety of the mode in which it was proposed to be effected. The public lots proposed to be appropriated to that purpose were at present of no possible benefit to the public, from whom the property would not be transferred by an application of these lots to the purpose of erecting a penitentiary, because the penitentiary itself would be the property of the public, &c. Mr. *Findley* defended the city from the remarks applied to it by Mr. *Wright*.

The committee rose for want of a quorum, and, at length, after refusing once to adjourn, and having come to no decision on the subject of the bill, there being a difficulty in keeping a quorum to attend to business—

The House adjourned.

NEW YORK, March 15.

A coloured man named Joshua Parker, about 19 years old, a servant to E. H. Nicoll, Esq. was yesterday tried by the court of general sessions and convicted on the clearest evidence, of having, a few days since, committed a Rape on the body of Nancy Barr, a white child about 13 years of age, also a servant in Mr. Nicoll's family.

### ANOTHER PRIZE.

The British brig Friends, [of Halifax,] Thos. Cloutman, prize master, from Grenada, with 112 puncheons of rum, prize to the privateer Diomede, Capt. Crowinshield, of this port, was chased ashore at Southampton, south side of Long Island, on Friday afternoon, by 3 men of war. It is supposed all the cargo will be saved, as above half of it was landed on Saturday. The vessel has bilged.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Vergennes, (Vermont) to the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser, dated March 8th.

"Some secret movements are making in our army. Three regiments left Burlington on the 6th inst for the North. A sloop of war of 26 guns, and 6 gallies of 2 large guns, are now building here, which the Commodore thinks will be a force sufficient to keep command of the Lake.

"The English are building at St. Johns 12 gallies of 2 guns, 1 brig of 20 and a schooner of 18. The two latter at the Isle des Noix in great forwardneass. The brig will mount long 24's.

### COMMUNICATION.

The report from New London of the 9th of March, stating that a Portuguese ship from New York was manned by Capt. Capel and sent to Halifax is without foundation; as the ship Mina, being the only vessel that went through the Sound on Monday, after being extremely well treated by capt Capel and capt. Stackpole, was permitted to proceed on her voyage.

### *BLUE LIGHTS!!*

We have conversed with a gentleman who left New London on Saturday last—he informed us that on Thursday evening preceding there was, at that place, a considerable storm of snow and rain; and the appearanc of the weather being favorable for our squadron to put to sea, commodore DECATUR issued an order, requiring all his officers on shore to repair, without delay on board their respective vessels. Shortly after BLUE LIGHTS were thrown up, like rockets, from Long Point, and distinctly seen by the officers at Fort Trumbul, and by the officers and men on board the look-out boats. The gentleman from whom we received this information plainly saw the Lights, and states, that they were answered by three heavy guns from the ships of the enemy, at intervals of about ten minutes; that he was informed, by an officer from Fort Trumbull, that the lights were continued during the whole night.—*Nat. Advocate.*

### *FROM ERIE.*

The latest account is from a correspondent, by express mail, dated

U. S. SLOOP NIAGARA, Feb. 28.

We are under no apprehension of an attack here this winter. The season is so far advanced, and the Lake so open, that to attempt it on the ice, or in boats, would be the height of folly in them; and if they intend to march from Buffaloe to this place, the brave Pennsylvania millitia will give them a warm reception, before they can possibly get at us.

Our new block-house on the Peninsula is finished. It is an octagon, and mounts eight guns, and is completely adequate to the defence of the fleet.—*Columbian.*

FROM A CORRESPONDENT.

ALBANY, March 10.

The important bill which passed the senate for raising four thousand volunteers, was met in the house of assembly by a "*substitute*" hatched by the "peace party," in which it was solemnly attempted to be enacted, that no individual of the contemplated corps should, either by compulsion or "*voluntarily*" cross the Canadian line; but might, if they pleased, fight the "bulwark" and its Indian Allies *after* they should have invaded our territory, burnt our dwellings, scalped our women and children, &c. and might drive them *to* the boundaries, *beyond* which in no event could they pass. You will have seen something of it in the Newspapers. So exsedingly glaring was the absurdity and folly of this proposition, that the federalists have blushed to own it, and have had the virtue almost unanimously to withdraw it, though with a very bad grace. They have, however, taken care to clog the bill with such provisions that it cannot be assented to by the American branch of the legislature. So that if our devastated and exposed frontier shall have *any* protection from British and Indian excursions, it will not originate from the *soi disant* "peace party" gentry. If these people have any consciences, it is not easy to conceive of what materials thay are constructed.

The court martial on gen. Hull convened on Monday last, and the evidence on both sides having been closed, it was adjourned over to Friday, (to-morrow) to give the accused time to prepare his defence. I am told, however, that gen. H. is not ready, and that when the court shall convene, it will be further adjourned to Monday next.

Governor Ogden's steam-boat memorial has excited no small sensation. He in his argument on the occasion, has certainly acquitted himself as a man of no ordinary talents. The celebrated Luther Martin, from Maryland, is here; and it is believed will speak in behalf of col. Ogden. The weight of Mr Emmet's talents is on the opposite side.

We have a rumor that the British, in an attack on Malden, have been defeated by Harrison, with a very considerable loss. I cannot but hope that this information is founded in truth.—*Ib.*

### *RUMORS NOT CONFIRMED.*

The report of the repulse of the British in an attack on Malden, from Albany, is not repeated by this morning's Northern Mail. And the Eastern Mail brings no confirmation of a rumor of the arrival of a British sloop of war at Newport, prize to the Constitution.

WASHINGTON, March 17.

*Extract of a letter from Captain Charles Gordon, to the Secretary of the Navy, dated*

Constellation, off Craney Island,
March 10, 1814.

"I have to report to you the loss of one of my midshipmen, Mr. William C. Hall. He was quite young, and the smallest on board—but a youth of great promise, who had so much interested himself with the officers and crew, that his loss has spread a momentary gloom over the ship. He fell from the mizen top mast head to the quarter deck yesterday evening, while we were in the act of sending down top. gallant yards, and expired instantly.

He had been much accustomed to going aloft, and had gone up to the mast head on that occasion, (as he said to the captain of the top) to observe how they unrigged the yard; having hold of the top-gallant shroud, the yard must have struck him in canting.

He will be buried in the church yard at Norfolk this day at noon, with the ceremonies due to his grade. He is from Queen Ann county, Eastern shore of Maryland; no parents, and an only sister living. His family is known to Governor Wright, the representative in Congress from that district."—*Nat. Intel.*

The Senate were yesterday again engaged in the discussion of an amendment proposed to the Loan Bill, which proposes to pledge the internal revenue for the payment of the interest and one per cent. annually of the principal of the debt which the Loan will create. So great was the attraction of the debate in that body, which is nearly as diffuse and undefined as it was on the same bill in the other House, that it was difficult to keep a quorum yesterday in the House of Representatives, and in consequence of that difficulty the House adjourned at an unusually early hour.—*Ib.*

A number of citizens of Leesburgh and its vicinity, in the county of Loudoun, in Virginia, (almost bordering on this district and Potomac) have published an address to their fellow citizens, inviting them to form a corps of mounted infantry for the defence of our neighboring frontier. The following patriotic sentiments and determination form a part of this address:

"It is not intended that this corps shall act beyond the limits of Virginia and Maryland.—This restriction, however, does not arise from any indisposition to defend our brethren in other states, or to avenge the wrongs of our country beyond its own territorial limit. We disclaim such motives, as felt only by cowards, and traitors. But this restriction is the result of necessity, the nature of our association obliging us to prescribe it.

"We will always be completely prepared to march at a moment's warning, and we will keep the field as long as the presence of the enemy renders it necessary. As soon as they disappear we will return home, and be ready again to meet them when and wherever they shall attack.—*Ib.*

### THE YAZOO SUBJECT.

The following is the report made in the House of Representatives on Tuesday, by Mr. Oakley of N. Y. as chairman of the committee to whom the bill from the Senate on the subject had been referred.

The Committee to which was referred the bill from the Senate, entitled "An act providing for the indemnification of certain claimants of public lands in the Mississppi Territory,"

REPORT:

That they have had the subject of the said bill under their consideration, and are of opinion, that it is expedient for the government of the U. States to enter into a compromise with the persons claiming lands in the Mississippi Territory, under or by virtue of the act of the Legislature of Georgia, of the 7th Jan. 1795. The reasons for this opinion do not rest on the strict legality of the title of these claimants to the lands in question—though the committee cannot forbear remarking that that title appears to have all the sanction which can be derived from a solemn decision of the highest judicial tribunal known to our laws—they are grounded on considerations connected with the permanent interests of the U. States, as they relate to the Mississippi Territory; with the quiet and speedy settlement of that territory; with the more easy extinguishment of the Indian title to the lands contained in it; with the security against all future Indian wars in that quarter, which the settlement of the territory must afford, with the extensive navigation connecting parts of the western states with the ocean, which must be opened when the