AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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CONGRESS.
HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.
SATURDAY, MARCH 26.

After disposing of some business of an unimportant character, which will be given to-morrow, the House resumed the consideration of the

YAZOO CLAIMS.

The bill from the Senate providing for the indemnification of certain claims to lands in the Mississippi Territory, and the amendments made thereto by this House, being read the third time, and the question stated 'Shall the bill pass?"

Mr. *Pitkins* of N. C. asked leave to offer the following amendment by way of rider to the bill:

And be it further enacted, That all persons claiming lands under the aforesaid act or pretended act of the state of Georgia, passed January the 7th, 1795, shall produce all the evidences of their claims on or before the first day of January next, and deposit the same in the office of the Secretary of State of the U. States, for the examination of the commissioners appointed by virtue of this act, and for the purpose of being transcribed in a book to be kept for that purpose. And all persons claiming as aforesaid, who shall fail to produce and deposit the evidence of their claims as herein required, shall forfeit all such claims to the U. S.; and no claim or evidence of claim not so produced and deposited on or before the day mentioned in this section, shall ever be admitted in evidence in any court whatever, against any title derived from the U. S. *Provided*, That nothing in this section shall be construed to give any validity to any of the claims therein mentioned.

This motion gave rise to a short discussion, in which Messrs. Pickens, Oakeley, Fisk of N. Y. Wright, Macon, Gaston, Stanford and Forsyth took part, during which Mr. *Stanford* made a motion to commit the bill and rider to a select committee, which motion was lost.

The question was then taken on ordering the rider to be engrossed, and decided in the negative, ayes 60, noes 71.

Mr. *Pickens* then, with a view to render the bill less exceptionable to himself and others, moved to recommit it to a committee of the whole House; which motion was lost without a division.

The bill being put on its passage,

Mr. *Sharp* of Ky, in an animated speech of more than half an hour, opposed its passage. He took a rapid but comprehensive view of the subject and opposed the bill on the grounds both of inexpediency and injustice.

Mr. *Barnett* of Geo- followed on the same side of the question. Having been an eye witness of the original fraud, and having a personal knowledge of all its enormity, he spoke in a feeling manner of that transaction and of its consequences, &c.

Mr. *Richardson* of Mass. spoke a short time in support of the bill and in reply to gentlemen who opposed it.

Mr. *Forsyth* of Geo. replied to Mr. Richardson and entered again into an investigation of the bill, which he opposed with his usual force, not from the just abhorrence he felt at the original corruption of the purchase, because that question was laid at rest, but from a conviction of the inexpediency, impolicy and inadequacy of the bill to the objects contemplated.

Mr. *Robertson* of Lou. followed in an energetic and able defence of the bill; in the course of which he replied to the gentlemen opposed to him, took a sucinct and lucid view of the subject, and enforced and illustrated the various reasons that influenced him in his support of the bill.

Mr. *M'Kim* of Md. stated concisely the reasons which would induce him to vote against the bill; and declared that his opposition arose not so much from his hostility to a compromise as from a want of confidence in the bill, which he deemed insufficient to effect its object, &c.

With a view of adducing certain facts which had come into his possession, and which might possibly shed some light on the subject, Mr. *Gholson* of Va. moved to recommit the bill to a select committee of the whole house.

Mr. *Alston* of N. C. supported this motion and took occasion to deliver sentiments in part on the bill, which he opposed.

Mr. *Lowndes of S. C.* made a few remarks in reply to an observation of Mr. *Alston*, when

The question was taken on the motion to commit the bill, and lost without a division.

The question was then taken on the passage of the bill, and decided in the affirmative as follows:

YEAS.—Messrs. Avery, Baylies of Mass. Bigelow, Boyd, Bradbury, Bradley, Breckenridge, Brigham, Butler, Champion, Cilley, Clark, Comstock, Cooper, Cox, Culpepper, Davenport, Davis of Mass. Ely, Findley, Fisk of Vt. Fisk of N. Y. Gaston, Geddes, Gourdin, Grosvenor, Hale, Hanson, Hasbrouck, Howell, Hufty, Irving, Jackson of R. I. Jackson of Va. Kent of N. Y. Kershaw, Kilbourn, King of Mass. Law, Lewis, Lovett, Lowndes, Miller, Moffitt, Montgomery, Moseley, Markell, Oakley, Parker, Pearson, Pickering, Pitkin, Post, Potter, John Reed, Wm. Reed, Rich, Richardson, Ridgeley, Robertson, Ruggles, Sherwood, Shipherd, Skinner, Smith of N. H. Smith of N. Y. Sturges, Taggart, Tallmadge, Taylor, Thompson, Vose, Ward of Mass. Ward of N. J. Webster, Wheaton, White, Wilcox, Williams, Wilson of Mass. Winter, Wood, Wright, Yancey—84.

NAYS.—Messrs. Alexander, Alston, Anderson, Archer, Bard, Barnett, Beall, Bowen, Brown, Burwell, Caldwell, Calhoun, Condict, Conard, Crawford, Creigton, Crouch, Cuthbert, Davis of Pen. Denoyelles, Desha, Duval, Earle, Eppes, Evans, Farrow, Forsythe, Franklin, Gholson, Goodwyn, Griffin, Grundy, Hall, Harris, Hawes, Humphreys, Hungerford, Ingersoll, Ingham, Irwin, Johnson of Va. Johnson of Ky. Kennedy, Kent of Md. Kerr, King of N. C. Lefferts, Lyle, Macon, M'Coy, M'Kim, M'Lean, Moore, Murfree, Nelson, Newton, Ormsby, Pickens, Piper, Pleasants, Rea of Pen. Ringgold, Roan, Sage, Seybert, Sharp, Smith of Pen. Smith, of Va. Stanford, Strong, Tannehill, Telfair, Troup, Udree, Whitehill, Wilson of Pen.—76.

So the bill was passed and the amendments sent to the Senate for concurrence.

The house then adjourned, at 4 o'clock.

ALBANY, March 23.

The last advices from the west lead us to believe, that the enemy have no force west of the Niagara streight, except a small detachment may have been sent to Mackinaw, to reinforce their garrison there. Hickson and other British agents are understood to have gone among the western Indians, to excite anew their hostility against us.

Gen. Hull closed his defence before the court martial on Friday. It remains only for the Judge Advocate to sum up the testimony, &c. ere the court will give their decision in this important trial.

From the West, we have another rumor of a battle having been fought near Detroit, in which many were killed, and 800 of the enemy taken prisoners. This rumor comes from Canada, without date or particulars.

It is stated that the enemy have removed the cannon principally from Niagara, and indicate an intention of abandoning the post on the approach of an American force.

IMPORTANT.

The information contained in the following extract of a letter, is of importance to the government, and to our naval commanders on the lakes. It admonishes them of the extraordinary preparations of the enemy, and calls for correspondent exertions on our part. The success of the campaign will depend much on our ascendency on the lakes. *There*, then, we ought to be doubly sure.

Extract of a letter from an American at St. Johns, New-Brunswick, to a gentleman in this city.

"The Thistle had about 400 sailors for the lakes when she arrived here, which were sent off immediately, along with about 300 more from this city, being the crews of several privateers, now laid up. I was told to day by Mr. S. that the crews of several more privateers are on their way from Halifax and Liverpool N. S. to this place, who received a bounty of $125, each, and who are promised to be discharged, as soon as Chauncey's fleet is destroyed and the English have the complete command of the lakes, which they do not doubt will be next summer, as they are to double man all their vessels, and mean to take Chauncey by boarding.

"The printers who are the mere tools of Government are not allowed to publish the one fourth of the number of seamen, that almost daily arrive at this place, and set off for the lakes, and every means is used by the civil and military authorities, to prevent any information getting to the U. S. of the manner in which their fleets are to be manned and equipped for the next combat with yanhee Chauncey."

"We have a great many here from the famous town of Boston; they ship cargoes in neutral vessels, and get St. Barts clearances, which cost them only $15.—which clearances are manufactured in Halifax and sactioned by the collector of that post."

A FRIEND TO GOVERNMENT.

Jesse Buel, Esq.

NEW-YORK, March 28.

A WHALE.

The upper part of the head of a large Whale, lately caught on the south side of Long-Island, was brought to the city of New-York on Friday last. It weighs between three and four thousand pounds.

It is said that Gen. Izard is to be the Commander in Chief of the army of Canada for the ensuing campaign.

Brig. Gen. Winder passed through town on Tuesday last, on his way to Quebec.

Burlington Cent.

BUFFALO, March 15.

Late from Detroit.—During last week, serious apprehensions were entertained here for the safety of Detroit. But our anxiety was relieved by Col. Anderson and Capt. Smith, who were on their way as witnesses to attend Hull's trial, who left Detroit about 15 days since.—— They state, that the soldiers and citizens of Detroit are remarkably healthy—that the garrisons of Detroit, Malden and Sandwich, have nearly 2000 efficient troops in them—that they are well supplied with military stores—that patroling parties are daily on duty from Malden to Point-au-Place, and on the Thames, and in the vicinity of Lake St. Clair.—Col. Butler, was in command; but Gen. Howard, was soon expected. That ice in the upper part of Lake Erie has not been tenable the whole of last winter.

Troops, enlisted in the western states are moving on for Detroit.

The Indians in the neighorhood of Detroit are prettey numerous, but friendly.

General Harrison has been sick in the state of Ohio.

Several important conferences have recently been held with the Indians.

The British 100th regiment, composed principally of Irishmen, continue on the enemy's lines, above Chippawa. The British keep no guards at Niagara, except within the Fort.

PLATTSBURGH, March 19.

The British, in their excursion into Franklin county, plundered the inhabitants without discrimination, of whatever they could eat, drink or wear. Many poor families were robbed, of their entire stock of provisions—and we are credibly informed, that many must suffer for the necessaries of life, in consequence. The conduct of the British officers and soldiery on this occasion, is represented as being far more barbarous than that of their brethern in arms, the savages. They informed the inhabitants that they must have all the provisions they could get, but would pay them for it; and to this effect, the commanding officer gave orders to the commissary, which were presented, but which that officer utterly refused to pay. A deputation from the inhabitants waited on Colonel Scott with a flag, and requested remuneration agreeable to promise; to which he replied they might "take the Arsenal, which had been left for their pay."

The teamsters who were pressed, were paid three dollars per day, for their first tour. For the second journey they received no compensation; and were told by the officer on whom they were instructed to call for their pay, that "the sooner they got out of the country it would be better for them."

Major Forsyth has his head quarters at Chazy. He has been over the lines, and within three or four miles of Isle aux Noix. The enemy's pickect, it would seem, were called in on learning of his approach.

TROY, March 22.

A gentleman who recently arrived in this village from Plattsburg, states that before he left there about 50 prisoners and 80 or 90 bbls. of provisions, taken by the detachment under col. Clark (*Old Rifle*) had arrived.

Extract of a letter from Vergennes (Vert.) dated March 21.

"The British troops that have been at Misiscobay for some days, in number about 500, and have been reinforced by as many more, some say 1000, from St. John's, and are preparing for and determined on an attack on our troops under colonels Clark and Forsyth, now at Swanton, about nine miles from the British, who (Clark and Forsyth) have also been reinforced. Our troops are eager for the fight, and fully confident of success. An action is almost certain in a day or two. The late incursions of colonel Clark (OldRifle) and the capture of considerable private (smuggled) property, it is said, has stimulated the British to seek revenge on him. If we meet the enemy, the result is easily to be predicted; they will not be suffered to return to their province with a good grace. Our naval preparations on this lake (Champlain) go on well, and are fully sufficient to insure us the ascendency upon the opening of the spring, which in all probability will be in three weeks. Great preparations are also making by the enemy at the Isle aux Noix and St. Johns, and they are also sanguine of their ability to keep the lake—If we should have the luck to meet them away from under their batteries, they will surley be made "*ours*."

WASHINGTON, March 30.

The gallant naval veteran Rodgers arrived in this city on Monday.

A BRILLIANT ACHIVEMENT.

FROM THE SCITO GAZETTE EXTRA.

CINCINATTI, March 18.

We hasten to lay before our readers the following letter from Col. Butler to General Harrison, by which it appears that a victory has been obtained by a small detachment of our troops over a much superior force of British regulars, militia and Indians.

DETROIT, March 7.

DEAR SIR—By Lieut. Shannon, of the 27th regt. U. S. Infantry, I have the honor of informing you, that a detachment of the troops under my command, led by Captain Holmes of the 24th regt. U. S. Infantry, have obtained a signal victory over the enemy.

The affair took place on the 4th inst. about 100 miles from this place, on the river De Trench. Our force consisted of no more than 160 rangers and mounted infantry. The enemy from their own acknowledgment, had about 240. The fine light company of the Royal Scots is totally destroyed; they led the attach most gallantly, and their commander fell within ten paces of our front line. The light company of the 89th has also suffered severely, one officer of that company fell, one is a prisoner and another is said to be badly wounded. In killed wounded and prisoners, the enemy lost about 80—whilt on our part there were but four killed and four wounded. This great disparity in the loss on each side, is to be attributed to the very judicious position occupied by Capt. Holmes, who compelled the enemy to attack him at great disadvantage; this, even more than his gallantry, merits the laurel.

Capt. Holmes has just returned, and will furnish a detailed account of the expedition, which shall immediately be transmitted to you.

Very respectfully your most ob'dt. servant.

H. BUTLER, Lt. Col. comd'g Detroit.

Maj-gen. Harrison.

Enemy's force as stated by the prisoners:

Royal Scots	101
89th Regiment	45
Militia	50
Indians	40 to 60
	236

P. S. We took one hundred head of cattle also from the enemy, intended for Long Point or Burlington.

The following additional information was commnnicated by Lieut. Shannon to General Harrison:

Capt. Holmes' detachment consisted of select men, drawn from each of the companies of U. S. Infantry at Detroit, belonging to the 24th, 26th, 27th and 28th regts. and capt. M'Cormick's company of Rangers. Captain Holmes advanced, with the intention of attacking the enemy at Delaware, but finding them too strong, he retreated to the Eighteen mile creek, where he fortified his camp. The enemy followed him, and capt. H. again advanced to attack them; but finding their numbers greatly superior, he thought it best again to occupy his original position, and await the attack. The enemy came on about 4 o'clock in the evening; their militia and Indians were pushed to the rear, to intercept the retreat of our men, whilst the regulars attacked in front. The position was well chosen; the enemy had to march up a steep hill; in this situation they were exposed to a destructive fire from our lines, which obliged them to retreat, in which they were also greatly exposed to our fire.

NORFOLK, March 25.

FIRE!

On Wednesday morning last, about sun-rise, the new Market House lately erected in this Borough, was discovered, from a quantity of smoke issuing from that part of it appropriated for a watch room, to be on fire, and, as the watchmen, on retiring from their night's duty, had locked the door, it was not until the flames burst through the roof that any effort was made to extinguish them, and it was then too late. In a few minutes the whole of the roof, which is supported by brick pillars, was on fire, and the conflagration of the adjacent buildings, on the east side of the square became inevitable, as they were chiefly of wood, and the wind was blowing very fresh from the westward. Nor was it long before they were enveloped in the flames, which spread without controul, along the whole range of buildings, from the intersection of Wide Water street to the dwelling house of Mrs. Newton, where their destructive course was stopt by the blowing up of the adjoining house. The row of old buildings on Newton's lane, and a large warehouse on Union street were also destroyed. The coals and flakes of fire, were blown by the wind to a great distance over the eastern part of the town and fired several buildings, which, however, by timely attention, were soon extinguished. The houses on the west side of the square being fire proof, were easily protected from conflagration.

Exclusive of the Market house, there were destroyed on Market square, 8 houses, containing 14 tenements, all of which except the dwelling of Mrs. Newton, were occupied as stores and were considered to be in the best situation the town affords for business. The value of the houses thus destroyed, (being nearly all very old) would perhaps be over rated at 30,000 dollars and most of them insured; but the stoppage of the handsome rents they yielded their owners is a very serious circumstance. The greatest individual sufferers on this melancholy occasion are the store-keepers many of whom had not time enough to remove one half of their property; of these, Messrs. Duncan, Owens, and Hill, (all young beginners in business) and Messrs. Decormis, Tombarel, and Adde, were the principal losers. The Market house, cost the Corporation we believe about $4000, and has been finished about a year.

It appears almost incredile that a fire should break out in a *Market House!* such an event we believe never occured before; and in the present instance can alone be ascribed to the unhappy circumstance of having an apartment in it for the accommodation of the watchmen, through whose cruel neglect the dreadful calamity has been brought upon our town. It appears that some of the watchmen, previous to retiring from the watch room, took the ashes out of the stove and deposited them in a barrel, and some live embers being among the ashes, they set fire to the barrel, which communicated to the casings of the room. How many accidents of this kind have been produced by this dangerous practice! and still we see there is nothing more common. Among several recent casualties by fire from this practice, we notice that the Printing Office of the Alexandria Herald took fire, and but for the timely discovery of the circumstance it would have been consumed, and with it the fairest portion of the city.

During the present month, troops have been constantly arriving in detachments from the upper countries for the defence of this frontier. Among others we have noticed a very handsome company of artillery from Winchester under the command of Capt. Morris; a company of riflemen under the command of Capt. Hawkins; a company of artillery from Cumberland under the command of Capt. George J. Davidson, and two companies of riflemen under the Capts. Manzy and M'Clung. Also detachments of Infantry under the command of Captains Cole, Jones, Cheatham, Overton, Hays, Bailey and Davenport, and Lieuts. Povall and Prior.

The Court Martial which has been sitting for some time for the trial of Colonel John Koontz, of the 4th militia regiment of the army at this place, adjourned *sine die* some day last week.

Three charges were preferred against the colonel, viz:—

1. For exciting discontents among the troops.

2. For unofficer like conduct in exciting jealousies among the officers,

3. For disrespect to his commander.

Col. Koontz was acquitted on the first charge but found guilty on the second and third. The sentence of the court was, that he be dismissed the service which sentence has been confirmed, and was announced in general orders on Monday.

SANGUINARY COMBAT!

Two Frenchmen, privates in captain Swift's company of Marines, quarreled a few days ago, and neither would be satisfied without an appeal to arms. The weapons they chose for the occasion were their own *bayonets*, which, as is the way among soldiers in the French army, they unfixed from their muskets, and having chosen their seconds, proceeded to a spot in an adjacent thicket. Here these *heroes*, alias *monsters*, set at each other with all the formality and skill of experienced adepts, and continued to parry and stab, until one of them pierced with repeated wounds, fell exhausted, and declared himself vanquished; while the other having been thrice stabbed by his fallen antagonist, was very willing to receive his submission. Both were borne bleeding to the Hospital in the navy yard, where they have been properly attended, and we since learn, are in a fair way of recovery.

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BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, March 31.

We have laid before our readers all the late French intelligence, such as the Boston editors have chosen to given us.—Since which there has been an arrival at the same place from Bermuda, which has brought London dates to the 31st of January.—They bring additional proofs of the decreasing power of France, and the increasing influence of England.—The following is a rapid sketch of the most important articles:

Denmark has been obliged to succumb to the strong arm of the coalition; she is to resign Norway to Sweden, and to receive Pomerania as an equivalent; thus, robbing Peter to pay Paul.—The Royal Dane, however, is to be recompensed by a portion of his Lordship's *subsidy money*, which smoothes every difficulty, and is the chief agent in every transaction, whether mercantile or monarchical.

The match of *political matrimony* between the Princess of England and the Prince of Orange, it seems, is a fixed thing; so that the Mynheers, under an old dynasty, but with new titles and new powers, will be more closely linked with England.—They will have the shadow of independence, without a particle of its substance.

The new Sovereign of Holland, we are told, means to send a Minister Plenipotentiary to the United States.—If this shall prove true, we think it the best part of the news; as we eagerly listen to any thing that looks like a sympton of returning peace and reconciliation, come from what quarter it may.

The London papers state, that there has long been an *understanding* between the Crown Prince of Sweden and Lord Wellington, and the French Marshals Soult and Suchet, in order effectually to dethrone Bonaparte, and restore the Bourbons.—Much as we have been accustomed of late to political and military treachery, we are unwilling to believe, that villainy can be carried on to so great a pitch of turpitude.—If it be so, it is another proof of the dexterous management of the English Minister—*in money matters*.

Meanwhile, it is said, that a secret peace has been patched up, to the great displeasure of England, between Bonaparte and Ferdinand, by which the latter is to be restored to his throne and dominions.—Bonaparte's unjust attempt to subjugate Spain, has always been thought one of his most impolitic plans.—He could more easily have governed that country in the name of its imbecile Monarch, than by all his armies, at the cost of so much blood and treasure.

A most material part of this London news, is a flourishing and terrific account of a great naval and military force to be sent by England, to harrass our coasts, and destroy our towns on the sea-board.—This force is said to consist of 12 ships of the line, under Admirals Cockburn and Cochrane; and 6000 marines under Major Nicolls; with whole cargoes of battering cannon, Congreve rockets, Sharpnell shells, &c.—England, it is added, will not now listen to any offers of accommodation from America, but is determined "to prosecute the war with most rigid severity."

Even if all this be true, it is no more than what we expected.—We are not among those who think, or affect to think, that the late increase of her power and influence in Europe, would incline England to negociate with the United States upon equitable terms.—We believe the reverse.——It behoves us, therefore, to be on our guard; to be prepared for the contest; and, with manly spirit, to meet our enemies like brave men, resolved to be free, and shew them and the world, "that we do not despair of the Republic," and are determined to defend it.

☞ In the report of Saturday's Congressional proceedings on the Yazoo bill, as published in our paper of Monday, we discover that amongst the gentlemen who are named as having entered into the discussion of the Yazoo compromise, the name of Mr. *Cuthbert* of Geo. was, by an oversight of a Compositor (not of our Reporter) omitted. It is due to Mr. Cuthbert to correct the error, and to state that he not only opposed the bill, but opposed it with zeal and ability. *Nat. Int.*

OPINION OF A FEDERALIST.

The following extract from Lee's Memoirs of the Southern War, and may serve for a text to the next Federal Orator against any proposition debated, as *the war* will certainly be introduced into the debate:

"In reviewing the military correspondence and statements of our war, the activity and usefulness of the Americans who joined the British forces itself upon our attention. Not more than one-tenth of our population is rated as attached to G. Britain in the late contest, of which not more than an hundredth is supposed to have taken an active part with the enemy. Yet great and effective were the services derived from them; not only in the field, where they fought with acknowledged valor, *but in procuring intelligence and providing provision.* Mr. Kedman, a British officer, and in the commissariat under Lord Cornwallis, tells us, that the army would have been often destitute of provisions, but through the capacity and activity of the inhabitants who repaired to the royal standard. In our war, no liberal mind will deny that every man had a right to take his side, as it grew out of a domestic difference; whereas, IN A FOREIGN WAR EVERY CITIZEN IS BOUND TO SUPPORT HIS COUNTRY. While therefore, we lament the opposition of this part of our fellow-citizens, we cannot condemn them for taking the part believed by them to be right.

"It is to be hoped, that should we be brought (which in the course of things too often occurs) to make the last appeal again, that we shall be exempted from *the ills which inevitably follow the want of unanimity*. That government best deserves applause, which it administered with a view to preserve union at home, as its first object; it being the cheapest and surest defence against injustice from abroad."—*Ib.*

From Eldredge's New York public sale Report.

MARKETS AT NEW YORK, MARCH 28.

Allum, cwt. 14 dollars; antimony, lb 30 cts; annatto 25a28; arsenic 60; almonds, soft shell, 18a20; do shelled 25, ashes, pot, ton, 125; pearl 175; brimstone, roll, cwt. 12a14$; bark Carthagna, lb. 30a35 cts; beef, cargo, per bbl. 7$; prime, 8a8 50; mess, 10a10 25; butter, per lb. 25a30 cts; camphor, refined, 2 50a3; cantharides, 7a8$; candles, mould, 22 cts; dipped 18; spermaceti 45a50; wax 70a75; chocolate superfine, 28a32; coal, Virgina, per bushel, 1 25; cochineal per lb. 8 dolls; cocoa, Caraccas, per cwt. 28a30; do Island 25a28; coffee per lb. 20a23 cts; copperas, per cwt. 10a11 dolls; copper, sheathing, per lb. 60 cts; pig 22; cordage, foreign, per cwt. 12a14 dolls; American 15a20; cotton, Sea Island, per lb. 51a53 cts; Louisiana 32a33; Georgia, upland, 30a31; fish, dry cod, per cwt. 5 dolls; N. S. herrings, per bbl. 4 50a4 75; Mass. shad, 14a15 50; flour, superfine, 8a8 50; fine, 7 50a8; middlings 6 25a7; rye flour 5a5 50; corn meal, per cwt. 2 87a3: do in hhds. 800 wt. 22 50; Philadelphia superfine, per bbl. 8 50a875; gum copal, India, per lb. 60a70 cts; do South American 65; Senegal, 20a25; ginseng 25; gunpowder, American, per 25 lbs. 13 25; glue do per lb. 17a19 cts; wheat, N. R. per bushel 1 50a1 75; hams, per lb. 13a15 cts; hemp, Russia, per ton 375a400 dolls; American 240a310; hemp yarn Ky. per lb. 14 cts; hides, Buenos Ayres, 17a18; indigo, Spanish flotant, per lb. 3a3 25; do. Carolina, 1a1 6; lead, pig, per cwt. 21a22 dolls; bar 25; sheet 25; red 25a28; white, dry 28; ground in oil 28a30; logwood, lignum vitæ, per ton 50 dolls; fustic 50; bay 70a75; campeache $5a90; St. Domingo per foot 70a75; madder per lb. 50 cts; molasses, W. I. per gal. 1 12a1 25; sugar house 1a1 12; mustard per lb. 1aa1 25; do in bottles per dozen, 3a3 50; naval stores, pitch per bbl. 12; tar 12a13; rosin, 9 50; spirits of turpentine, per gal. 1 31; opium, per lb. 7 dolls; oats, per bushel 53a56 cts; pork, cargo, per bbl. 15 dolls; prime, 17; mess 23; plaister of paris, per ton, 25a28; quercitron bark 45a50; raisins, Malaga, per cask, 16 dolls; bloom, per box, 4; muscatel 5; rice, new, per cwt. 10 dolls; saltpetre, refined, per lb. 50 cts; salt, Liverpool, fine, per bushel, 2 dolls; do ground 1 75; coarse salt 1 50a1 75; spelter 62; W. I. rum, per gallon 2 dolls; New England do 1 50; brandy, French, 2 94a3; gin, Holland, 1st proof, 3 25a3 50; do country, 1a1 25; whiskey rye, 75 cts; do apple, 1a1 6; peach brandy, 1 25; spices, cassia, per lb. 62 cts; cloves 1 50a1 75; ginger, ground, 30a35; mace 9a10 dolls; nutmegs 7a7 50; pepper 30a32; pimento 43a50 cts; sugar New Orleans cwt. 22 50a23 50; muscovado 20 50a22; Havanna white 26; do brown 22a22 50; Brazil do 21 50a22 50; do white 24a25; loaf, per lb. 36 cts; lump 34; tallow Russia, 13; American 18; teas, imperial 2 12a2 25; hyson 2a2 12; young hyson 2; hyson-skin 1 62a1 75; souchong 1 50; bohea 1; tin, in plates, per box 48a50 dolls; block per lb. 50 cts; tobacco, Virginia, 7a14 cts; Kentucky 10a13; Virginia twist 10a20; Virginia sweet scent 15a21; twine seine, 55a56; verdegris 94a1 12; beeswax 24a25 cts; whiting per cwt. 6 dolls; wine Madeira, L. P. per gallon 3 50a4 50; do L. M. 3a4; sherry 2 25a2 50; Teneriffe L. P. 2a2 12; cargo 1 75; Lisbon 2 25a2 50; Malaga 1 25a36; claret per box, 9a10; do per cask 70a75; Sicily, per gallon 2 50a5; wool, merino, clean, per lb. 2 25; common 87a1 dollar; American salt, 1 50a1 75.

PRICES OF STOCK.

Six per cents of 1813	85 div. off.
Louisiana	88
Three per cents	51½
Old and deferred	91

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London 60 days, 11a11½ per cent discount; do on Amsterdam 44 cents per guilder; do Hamburgh none; do France, 4f 90.

DIED, On Tuesday night, after a severe illness, Doctor HENRY STEVENSON, aged 93.—His friends and acquaintances are respectfully invited to attend his funeral this morning at 10 o'clock from his late residence.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Boston, March 24.—Spanish schr. Buen Successo, from Porto Rico ar. at Plymouth on Wednesday eveniny last.

The Yankee privateer sailed fr. Newport on Tuesday last. The Nimrod was seen off there the day before; and on the evening of the same day that the Yankee sailed, a firing was heard in the offing. It was conjectured that she either captured the Nimrod, or the Nimrod made a prize of her.

A Swedish, brig 20 days from St. Barts, arrived at Bristol, (R. I.) on Tuesday last.

A gentleman has arrived in town, who left Bermuda on the 13th inst.—Having been there only 6 days, and during that time a prisoner, he is unable to give more than the following:

The letter of marque brig Argus, Howe, of this port, which sailed from Savannah 26th Feb. was captured on the 1st inst. about 250 miles to the southward and westward of Bermuda, after a chase of 8 hours, (wind a gale from the S. W.) by the San Domingo, 74, capt. Pechell—crew all taken out, and the vessel ordered to Bermuda, where she arrived on the 6th. The Argus, had 13 guns, and about 60 men. She had seen nothing previous to her capture, but a Spanish schr. from Havanna for Newport, which she spoke the 2d out in a gale. The San Domingo was 5 days out from