AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE, THURSDAY, May 12.

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BOSTON, May 7.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND & BERMUDA.

Blockade of the American coast—Asmistice between France and the Allies.

A gentleman arrived in town on Thursday evening from Eastport, which place he left Saturday last. He informs that he had a Halifax paper of the 26th ult. which he left at Newburyport on Thursday for the Editor of the Herald. He also informs that it mentioned the arrival at Halifax, about the 23d ult of a Packet from Falmouth, bringing London papers to the 20th March, which contained the British accounts of the battles between the Allies and the French, (the French accounts of which were received by the Grampus,) in which the Allies acknowledge the loss of 40,000 men, killed, wounded and prisoners. He thinks the paper contained nothing respecting America, or any thing else of importance.

If London papers to the 20th March have actually been received, their contents must be very important, as they would be *nearly a month later than former advices;* consequently, would contain the details of new war operations in France. We may calculate that nothing favorable to the British League has occured; for in that event, it would have been proclaimed from the house tops. The French have probably cleared their country of the barbarous hords of the North.

Reported battle between an American Privateer schr. and a British Transport.

The gentleman further informs, that he saw at Eastport a person from St. Johns, who informed him that a transport, with 500 troops on board, which sailed from that port for Halifax, had returned, having had a severe engagement with an American privateer supposed the Fox of Portsmouth, of an hour and an half, when they parted by mutual consent. The engagement took place off Cape Sable. The transport had from 60 to 75 men killed.

COMMODORE PERRY.

Yesterday the Hero of Lake Erie, visited the Colleges at Cambridge. He was escorted by the well disciplined company composed of the two upper classes. After inspecting the public rooms, he was escorted back, together with the President and Government of the College to the residence of Dr. WATERHOUSE, in the front of whose house this fine company of youth, after paying the various military compliments, performed manoeuvres, to the great satisfaction of a crowd of people. The Commodore expressed in the strongest terms his delight and his surprise at the soldier like conduct of their young men, and his great satisfaction at this visit to the sons of science at that celebrated University.

The Keeper of the Exchange Coffee House Diary yesterday conversed with a gentleman who left Bermuda on the 27th ult. and who states, that the Rattler sloop of war arrived at Bermuda the 23d ult. with news of the repeal of the Embargo and Non-Importation Laws, and bringing the debates in Congress on the subject:—That on the 25th, Ad. Cochrane issued his Proclamation, dated the day before, declaring the *whole coast of America in a state of rigorous Blockade*:—And that this measure was resorted to in consequence of the avowal in Congress, that the above laws were repealed to raise a revenue.

NAVAL ARCHITECTURAL ENTERPRIZE.

We learn, that capt. Nathaniel M. Perley, late commander of the ship Volant, which was captured on her passage from Bayonne to Boston, and carried into Halifax, has constructed and nearly completed, within eight weeks, a schr of about 110 tons, which for beauty, strength & utility, is not excelled in the world. She was built near *Rowley Green, one mile and an half from the water.* No object of this nature and magnitude has ever created more speculation of opinion, than the building of this vessel; and it was generally conceived that she could never be transported to her destined element: But to the surprize of many and joy of all, on Monday last, she was started from her building place at about 10 o'clock A. M. and before 5, P. M. was landed at the water's edge. The whole apparatus for the operation was prepared under capt. P's immediate direction. She was borne by a set of trucks, of four wheels each, about two feet in height, and 16 inches broad.—These were drawn by one hundred yokes of oxen, in four strings—two of which were to the forward trucks, and two attached to a cable prepared for the purpose. The subject is rendered more interesting by the fact that neither man, beast nor property received any essential injury. The weight is estimated at from 100 to 120 tons. Improvements may probably be made on this invention, which will prove highly useful to the mechanick, merchant, and man of enterprize.

NEW-YORK, May 9.

The steam boat Car of Neptune, arrived here yesterday morning from Albany, with 180 passengers. No news from the Lakes.

Distressing Accident.—Yesterday afternoon Mr. Lewis Rhoda, Mr. Fulton's chief engineer accidently got entangled in the works of the new Brooklyn Steam Boat, Nassau, had his left arm torn off, and his neck strained. He survived only three hours!

The death of Mr. Rhoda is not only a most distressing event, but a great public loss, as he was a mechanic of the first grade.

The same day, on board of the Horse Boat belonging to the upper ferry, a young man, a passenger, had all the toes severed from one of his feet, by one of the rollers.

From the Plattsburgh Rep. of April 30.

On Thursday last an express came in from the north, with intelligence that the enemy's squadron had passed Chazy, standing up the Lake. It proved to be, however, a British unarmed sloop and a number of barges, loaded with American prisoners, who were landed at Cumberland Head. The prisoners consist of about 250, regulars militia and citizens. Maj. Millard, and seven or eight other militia officers, who were taken on the Niagara frontier, also came out.

The person who was executed here a short time since as a spy, we learn by a gentleman who has been a prisoner in Montreal, was a Lieut. Barker, of the embodied militia. Our informant saw and conversed with his father respecting him. It was not estimated that he came out in any other character than that of a spy.

The following will be read with interest as it is from an able pen.

Extract of a letter received by a mercantile house in this city.

"Agreebly to your request, I shall give a brief reply to your enquires respecting the legality of any trade, which may be carried on between the U. States and G. Britain under existing circumstances. It is true that the repeal of the non-intercourse law would have opened the door to commerce between the two countries, did not the law of war interpose obstacles of equal magnitude.

"The law of war interdicts all communication between our citizens and the subjects of the enemy: it renders void all their contracts, and property, though purchased and paid for, yet changes not its original character, but may be captured and will be condemned as prize of war. This law also clothes with a hostile character every person domiciled in either of the belligerent countries, although he be in reality the subject of a neutral power. Its residence for commercial purposes gives him the character of the country in which he resides, and by that character, his property if captured, will be judged by a prize court. It is only a neutral domiciled in a neutral country that can during war import goods from Great Britain into the United States. The purchase must be made by him in good faith—for his own benefit—and without any resident of either belligerent countries being in any way interested. Even his leaving an agent domiciled in either of the hostile countries to represent him there, would jeopardise his shipments, as the residence of the agent for the purpose of trade would be considered as the residence of the principal."

Thunder Storm.—A violent squall of thunder, rain and hail, was experienced in this city on Saturday morning; during which a brick house at the Corner of Broadway and Spring street, occupied by Mr. Peck, grocer, was struck by lightning, from the roof to cellar, the glazing being destroyed on the windward side, and the ceiling of nearly the whole within, as the electric fluid divided into several branches in its decent. Most fortunately not a single person in the house was seriously injured, and no furniture damaged, but a single piece of crockery broken. *Columbian.*

AMISTICE AND PEACE.

In the present state of feverish and fretful anxiety of the public mind, when every wind that blows wafts upon its wings the most inconsistent rumors, it is almost a hopeless task to attempt to fix public opinion upon any thing. But the last report we have from the east seems to be of a more threatening aspect than any thing we have received for some time past. If it be true that the remaining ports in the United States are declared in a state of *blockade*, we may look out for any thing rather than *peace* or *armistice*. Indeed, unless Britain is prepared to abandon the practice of impressments, we can have neither an armistice nor peace. Not an *armistice*—because our government refused before to make one with admiral Warren unless the exercise of the practice of impressments was suspended during the negotiations. Not *peace*—because the main object of the war would not be attained, unless the business of impressment was satisfactorily arranged. We do not say that the British government will be called upon to surrender the abstract claim of right; but we do say, that the practical evils of impressment, as heretofore affecting American citizens, must be removed, or no truce or treaty can be agreed to by our government, consistently with its honor, or the rights and safety of the nation. For how else could the government justify to the people the blood which has been shed, and the treasure which has been expended, since the rejection of Warren's proposition to negotiate upon the basis of the repeal of the orders in council only?

It is therefore, we conclude, that no armistice or peace can be made, unless Britain is prepared to suppress the practice of impressments as affecting Americans. And whether she be prepared for such a concession, must depend upon the changes that have taken place in her councils and affairs since the correspondence with admiral Warren. Have her councils become more pacific? Are her affairs in a worse condition?

We call upon those who cry *peace—peace*, to answer these questions, and to show where is the evidence of these changes in British councils and affairs.

For our own part we treat as calumnious the imputation upon our government that it is prepared to patch up a disgraceful peace, or to retract the grounds upon which war was declared. Nothing but downright cowardice and imbecility in the administration could induce such a course. Suppported as it is by the voice of the people, which was never louder in favor of the war, and having at command the inexhaustible sources of the country—this is no time to think of backing out—this is no time for relaxation in the prosecution of the contest. A dull war is, of all dull things, the dullest. Activity, and enterprise, and energy, give to war its attractions. The moment it is suffered to languish—it dies. We therefore look not to degrading submission. Peace is unquestionably desirable—but can only be attained by vigorous and active war. The more anxiety we expressed for it, the least disposed will the enemy be ta grant it to us, unless we pay for it the price of glorious achievement. *Nat. Advocate.*

WASHINGTON, May 11.

Another Naval Victory
AT ONCE BRILLIANT & DECISIVE.

Copy of a letter from the Navy Agent at Savannah to the Secretary of the Navy.

Navy Agent's office, Savannah, 2d May, 1814.

SIR,

I have the honor to inform you that the British sloop of war Epervier, Wales late master, arrived last evening at Tybee, a prize to the American sloop of war Peacock, Capt. Warrington. She was taken after an action of 40 minutes, during which 8 of her men were killed and several wounded, among whom is her 1st Lieutenant, who lost his right leg and arm.

The Peacock had only 3 men wounded.—She took from on board her prize $200,000 in specie.

Lieut. Nicholson is prize officer.

I have the honor to be, &c.

A. S. BULLOCH, Navy Agent.

Hon. William Jones.

Extract of a letter from Capt. Chs. Morris, commanding U. S. S. Adams to the Secretary of the Navy, dated May 2d, 1814.

I have the pleasure to inform you that a fine brig of 18 guns, prize to the U. States Ship Peacock, anchored here this morning. She is much shattered in her hull and damaged in her rigging, having fought 45 minutes—her loss 8 killed and 15 wounded—the Peacock, 2 slightly wounded. She was chased on the 30th April by a frigate, but escaped by running close in shore in the night. Lt. Nicholson, prize master, will forward you a more detailed account of this handsome affair.

Copy of a letter from lieut. Nicholson to the Secretary of the Navy.

SAVANNAH, May 1st, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor of informing you of my arrival here in late his Britannic majesty's brig Epervier, of eighteen 32 pound carronades, capt. Wales, captured by the sloop Peacock, on Friday morning the 29th, off Cape Carnaveral, after an action of 45 minutes, in which time she was much cut up in hull, spars, rigging and sails, with upwards of 5 feet water in her hold, having the advantage of the weather gage.

She has lost 8 killed and 15 wounded, among the latter her first lieutenant, who has lost his left arm. I am happy to say the Peacock received no material injury—her foreyard and two men slightly wounded—she received not one shot in her hull. The brig had upwards of 100,000 dollars on board.

I have the honor to be, &c.

JOHN B. NICHOLSON.

The Hon. WM. JONES.

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BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, May 12.

ANOTHER NAVAL VICTORY!

In yesterday's paper, we gave two accounts of another Naval Victory on the Southern coast, but as the public had before been infamously imposed upon by a sham account of an engagement by the U. States' sloop of war the Argus, we waited for a confirmation—It is confirmed with all the circumstances that can add fresh laurels to the gallant seamen of the American navy—Such, ye landsmen, are the glorious effects of VALOR GUIDED BY DISCIPLINE!

By the accounts brought to Savannah by a late arrival, the great contest in France is as critical and doubtful as ever; but seemingly, more against Bonaparte's interest—That there was much hard fighting at or near Troyes, we knew before—it is there, or thereabouts, that Bonaparte is in person; and where he is, the important struggle must be decided either by his death or by his victory—By Wellington's obtaining possession of Bourdeaux, it denotes one of two things; either that the people of the south of France are not friendly to Bonaparte's cause; or, it is a desperate push of the English General to get such a station, as will enable him to keep an open communication with the British fleet, to retreat or receive reinforcements, as circumstances may point out—If Bonaparte is defeated, Lord Wellington may then march to Paris—if he be victorious, his stay in Bourdeaux will be short and precarious.——At all events, the taking of an unfortified town in the South, will not decide the war—that depends on the events of the North—As it is the interest of both parties to make short work of it, it cannot be long before we hear the conclusion of a contest, in which are deeply involved the interests of both Europe and America.

In yesterday's paper, we gave the Counter-Statement of the sacking of St. Sebastian.—In point of time, it should have appeared before the Narrative; but we give them as we get them—The impartial reader will quickly perceive, that the Statement, without one signature to authenticate it, is an answer to some former publications; and that the Narrative, solemnly affirmed by 180 respectable inhabitants, both clergy and laity, of the unfortunate city, is dated nearly three months afterwards. ——Our attention was drawn to the shocking Narrative, by the eager desire of the Opposition prints to invalidate its authority—We consider this circumstance among the evil signs of the times, that a faction IN the country, upon all occasions, should be so very anxious to obliterate British atrocities.

TORPEDOES.

The friends of Great Britain in our country, have found much fault with our government and the individuals who have attempted to introduce Torpedoes into practice, and attributed to a just revenge for such attempts the incendiary proceedings of the enemy at Pettipaug and elsewhere. We have heard that the British government encouraged this invention, and that Mr. Fulton had actually made a contract with Mr. Pitt, for the use of Torpedoes. The truth of this fact is now developed in the London papers, as appears by the article republished [in the American of Tuesday morning.] Mr. Fulton's letters to captain Hamilton and sir Charles Blagden, proposing to blow them up by way of experiment, &c. are curious and amusing demonstrations of the enterprize and perseverance of that gentleman in his projected undertaking. And those who have clamored against the legitimate mode of defence, will now, we presume, be silent on the subject, as we can hardly expect them to censure or condemn a species of warfare, or rather of self-defence approved by the British government, as well as every other to which it has been proposed and explained. *Columbian.*

A Pettipaug Anecdote.

The following is related to us as a fact.—When the British marauding party lately landed at Pettipaug, the owner of a large ship on the stocks, known as a violent federalist, approached the British commander, and with much assurance pointed out his ship, and hoped that would not be destroyed, as he was a warm friend of the British, and had opposed his own government and their wicked unjust war all that lay in his power—"Sir, replied the British officer, the man who opposes his own government in time of war, deserves neither the confidence nor protection of any government"—the ship was burnt. The boats in the vicinity were afterwards collected by the enemy, and as they were about to set fire to them, a bye-stander observed to the officer, "that boat, sir, (pointing to one) belongs to a poor man, though a friend to the government—you would do a humane act to spare it." "Lads, (says the officer) haul out that boat; I respect patriotism, even in a foe; and the more so *here*, as it appears to be *scarce*!"

COMMERCIAL.

PRICES CURRENT BOSTON, MAY 6.

Ashes pot, ton 165*a*170; pearl 175*a*180; butter 1st and 2d qual for ship 26*a*30; beans, white, bush 1 50*a*2; cheese, Amer lb 8*a*14; cider bbl 2 75*a*3; flax, lb 16*a*17; seed bush 1 8*a* 1 12; flour sup 13 50*a*14 50; feathers (Am live geese) lb 65*a*72; corn bush 1 50*a*1 55; rye 2 16*a*2 25; oats 85*a*95; hops 28*a*30; hogslard 1st and 2d qual 20*a*24; beef fresh lb 10*a*14; pork fresh in hogs 10*a*12; eggs, doz 16.

STOCKS—Old and deferred 6 per cents 91 91*a*92; State Notes 101 1-2.

Bills on London 30 days 6 1-2*a*7 per cent discount.

From Eldredge's New York Sale Report.

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT, MAY 9.

Allum cwt $11; antimony lb 25 cts; annatto 25*a*28; almonds soft shelled 18*a*20; ashes pot, ton 125; pearl 175*a*187; brimstone roll, cwt 14*a*18; bark Carthagena lb 30*a*35; beef cargo bbl 6 75; prime 8 75; mess 10 50; butter lb 25*a*28 cts; bread, crackers cwt $11; camphor refined 2; cantharides 4*a*4 50; candles mould 14*a*16 cts; dipped 12*a*14; sperm 43*a*45; wax 70*a*75; cheese 11*a*14; chocolate sup 22; coal Virginia 1 25; cocoa Caraccas, cwt 28*a*30; Island 25*a*28; coffee lb 23*a*24; copper, sheathing lb 60; pig 18*a*20; cordage, foreign cwt 15; Amer 15*a*20; cotton Sea Island lb 45*a*50 cts; Louisiana 23*a*24; duck Russia piece $41*a*43; fish, dry cod cwt 5; N. S. herrings 4 50*a*4 75; flour sup N. Y. 8 50; Phila. do 9 50; Bal. do 8 50; fine 7 50; middlings 5 50*a*6; rye flour 6; corn meal cwt 2 87*a*8; gum copal India 60*a*70; do S. Amer. 65; ginseng 25; gunp'r Amer. 25lb 13 25*a*17; glue lb 17*a*19; wheat N. R. bush 1 50*a*1 75; hemp Russia ton 375; American 240*a*310; yarn Kentuc. 14; hides Buenos Ayres 14*a*16; hops 17*a*20; horns 100 6 50*a*7; indigo Bengal lb3*a*3 25; Spanish flotant 2 31*a*2 34; do 2d and 3d ql. Carolina 1*a*1 50; iron, Swedish bar ton 130*a*150 dols; American do do 115*a*125; juniper berries lb 12*a*14 cts; leather, soal; do upper, side 2 25*a*2 75; lead, pig cwt 12*a*15 dols; do sheet 25; lignum vitæ ton 50; logwood; madder, lb 30*a*35; molasses, W. India sugar house; mustard, lb 1*a*1 25; naval stores, pitch bbl. 10; tar 10; rosin 8; spir. of turpentine gall 1 50 opium lb 5*a*5 50; oil Florence p. 30 fl 12*a*13; do p. 12 bottles 6*a*7; Bordeaux do do 14*a*15; spermaceti sum. gall 1 60*a*1 70; do winter 1 87*a*2; linseed 90 cts; plaister of Paris ton 25*a*$28; quercitron bark ton 45*a*50; raisins Malaga per cask 9 75*a*10 25; Muscatel, per box 5; bloom do 4*a*4 50; rice new, cwt. 10; saltpetre refined lb 40 cts; salt Liverpool fine, bush 1 75; do ground 1 50; Amer. salt 1; spelter 62; starch 7; steel English, Crowley fag't 30; spirits W. I. rum 1 37; N. E. do 95 cts; brandy French, 2 25; gin, Holland 1st pf 3*a*3 25; do country 62; whiskey rye 54*a*55; do apple 95*a*1; spices cassia lb 62; cloves 1*a*1 10; ginger ground lb 30*a*35; mace 7*a*8; nutmegs 5 50; pepper 22*a*25; pimento 24*a*25; sugar NOrl cwt 16 50*a*18; musco. 16*a*17 50; Havanna white 20*a*24; loaf lb 27*a*28; lump 24; teas imperial 2 12*a*2 25; hyson 1 75*a*2; young hyson 1 75*a*1 85; hyson skin 1 6*a*1 25; souchong 112*a*118; bohea 67*a*69 cts; tin, in plates, box 28*a*30; tobacco Va 9*a*10; Kentucky 10; Va. sweet scent 20; twine seine, 55*a*56; verdegris 85; bees wax 20 25; whiting cwt. 6; wine Madeira L. P. gall 3 50*a* 4 50; sherry 2 25*a*2 50; Teneriffe L. P. 2*a*2 12; Lisbon 2 25*a*2 50; Malaga 1 25*a*1 37; claret box 7*a*10; wool merino, clean lb 2; common clean 87 cts.

PRICES OF STOCK.

Six per Cents of 1813	86 1-2
Louisiana	88 1-2
Three per Cents	52
Old and Deferred	91

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London	60 days	91 per ct.
Amsterdam		44 cts. p. guilder
France		4f. 80

STATE OF THE MARKET.

On receiving the news that the whole American coast was declared in a state of blockade, West India produce took an immediate rise. The article of sugars advanced from 2 50 to $3 the hundred; coffee, 3 cents the pound, all other articles in the same proportion. The advance on teas has not been so great, and dry goods remain about the same as before. Flour has fallen. Salt provisions are so little in demand, that the price has not varied.

REGULAR AND AUTHENTIC REPORT OF

PUBLIC SALES.

☞ *Furnished expressly for the Boston Patriot.*

Friday, April 29.

Sugar—1 hhd Jamaica, good customary tare, 7 lbs dft 60 days, $15,73
17 mats Havanna do do do cash, 15,81
Coffee—1 tierce, 2 bbls little wet, real do 0,18 1-2*a*0,19
Rum—14 hhds N E. good, cash and 60 ds 3 dls for the hhds 0,82*a*0,84
4 hhds Cherry, ordinary cash, 0,55*a*0,56
Brandy—3 pipes Bordeaux 60 days, 1,70*a*1,87
Tea—12 chs Souchong, different cargoes, 20 lbs tare, cash and 60 ds 1,06*a*1,17
2 do H. Skin, Ann and Hope's cargoes 18 lbs do cash, 1,25
Cotton—6 bales Upland, ordinary, 4 pr ct dft do 0,21 1-2
Rice—5 casks good, 10 pr ct tare, 30 ds sale st 5,87 1-2
Salt—40 bags Liverpool fine blown, 90 do do 5,37 1-2*a*5,50
Wine—3 parts Port, inferior cash, 0,64*a*0,68
Honey—3 hhds 6 bbls do cash, 0,57*a*0,60
Nankeens—100 ps do blue, 60 ds sale st 2,55

Saturday, April 30.

No sales this day.

Monday, May 2.

Cotton—20 bales Upland, good, 60 ds sale st 0,24*a*0,25
Sheetings—10 do Russia, 1st quality do do 20,00
French Goods—1 case Velvet Ribbons assorted numbers, 6 mo. francs 0,37

At Private sale this day,

Molasses—75 hhds retailing, good cash, 0,60 1-2*a*0,62

Tuesday, May 3.

Sugar—44 boxes Havanna Brown, good, 15 pr ct tare, 4 lbs dft 60 days 15,75
Coffee—bags good, customary tare and dft do 0,21*a*022
Rum—15 hhds W. I. do do 1,48*a*1,61
Brandy—7 pipes Cognac, Globe's cargo, do 1,83*a*1,90
Tea—2 chests Young Hyson, NHazard's cargo, black mark do sale st 1,70
6 do Souchong, do do do do 1,16
5 do do Sally's do do do sale st 1,20
3 do Hysonskin, do do do do do do 1,25
5 do Souchong, Gen. Hamilton's do 22 les tare do 1,07*a*1,08
Indigo—1 case Bengal, 2d quality, customary tare, do sale stopped 2,34
Copperas—5 casks customary tare do do 4,87 1-2
Allum—2 do do do do do 7,87 1-2
Candles—80 boxes Sperm 60 ds 0,34
Flour—70 bbls NYork, superfine good, 60 ds 12,75*a*12,87 1-2
Flints—4 casks musket, 90 ds. *m.* 0,90*a*1,40
Chocolate—20 boxes Foster's No. 1, cash, 0,17*a*0,18
Grass Seed—32 bushels Herdsgrass do 1,40
Salt—5 bags Liverpool fine blown, cash, sale st 5,12 1-2

Wednesday, May 4.

Salt—100 hhds Lisbon, good 60 ds sale st 5,00
Tea—6 chests Hyson, N. Hazard's cargo, black mark do do do 1,95*a*1,96
8 do Hyson Skin, Sally's do do do 1,26*a*1,27
2 do Souchong do do do do sale st 1,17
Wine—5 pipes Catalonia, 60 days, do do 0,92*a*0,95
5 do do inferior do do do 0,65*a*0,32
Sheetings—50 pieces Russia, good, do 19,75
Soap—8 boxes Castile, 10 per cent tare, 60 days, sale st 0,11*a*0,11 1-4
Starch—10 kegs, white, cash do do 0,12 1 2*a*0,12 3-4

Thursday, May 5.

Sugar—25 boxes Havanna, brown good, 15 pr ct tare, 4 lbs. draft, 60 days sale st 16,00*a*16,25
10 bbls Muscovado, do customary tare and draft, cash 16,37 1-2*a*16,62 1-2
Coffee—24 bags middling, 2 pr cent tare, 1-2 pr ct draft, 60 days, 0,21 3-4*a*22
Molasses—20 hhds Havanna, good, 60 ds sale st 0,63
4 do ordinary do 0,70*a*71 1-2
Rum—30 do NEngland, good, cash and 60 days sale st 0,83*a*0,88
1 do WIndia, ordinary, 60 days, do 1,25
Flour—100 bbls Balt. super do 13,25*a*13,40
Wine—1 pipe Catalonia, ordinary, do sale st 0,50
5 casks Samos Malaga do do do 0,72
4 do do do ordinary, do 0,44
Logwood—2 tons, 60 days, sale st. 50,00
Honey—1 hhd 1 tierce, good, do 0,78*a*0,95
Lime Juice—8 bbls 60 days, 0,60
Raisins—16 boxes, cash 3,05
Bank Stock—10 shares Mass Bank, pr ct adv 0,10 1-4

Retailing *Molasses*, superior, was sold at private sale yesterday, May 6, at 80 cts. All kinds of E. I. and W. I. produce looking up in consequence of the blockade.

Died on the morning of Sunday last, Mr. ANDREW BLOCK, for many years a respectable inhabitant of this city.

Married on Tuesday evening last by Arch-Bishop Carrol, Mr. FELIX JENKINS to Miss MARTHA CROSKERY, daughter of Mr. B. Croskery, of this city.

Married last evening by the most Reverend Archbishop Carrol, Mr. CORNELIUS M'DONALD to Miss RACHEL A. WHITE, both of Ebensburg, Pennsylvania. *

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

Boston, May 7.—Arrived Swedish barque Fortuna, Leberg, from New Bedford. Came out of Holmes's Hole on Monday evening, in co. with a Spanish ship and a brig from Newport bound to Salem. Left nothing there. 2 ships, 2 brigs and a sch. all Span. from Newport bound to Portland, [no doubt the same seen going into Portland on Sunday evening] went out of Holmes's Hole on Saturday evening. The Nimrod was off Gay Head on Saturday.

Below on Rama's Head, Swedish ship Catharine, Seighahn, 21 days from Havana.

Cleared, brig Piedade, Antonio, for Lisbon.

Spanish ship Rosa, Peearera, Havana 24 ds. Sailed April 11. On the 13th was boarded from a privateer sch. supposed to be an American. 16th, was boarded from an English 64 in co. with a gun brig—saw nothing in Boston bay.

Yesterday arrived in town, [Boston] from N. London, capt. E. Greely of Portland, who left Plumb Island on Tuesday, where he was landed the day previons from La Hogue. He was a passenger in the Swedish brig Minerva, White, from Matanzas for New London, detained by the squadron off that port, on the 22d ult. 11 days out. On the 21st the squadron detained a Swedish sch. from St. Barts for New London, name unknown. Both vessels have been detained ever since, and when capt. G. left were to sail first wind for Halifax; cause of capture not known.—Two others who had paroles, were landed with capt. G. On Tuesday the Superb, La Hogue, Peacock and Borer, with two captured smacks, were in Gardner's bay, watering; Maidstone and Sylph, with two captured sloops, tenders off New London. A captured sloop had been broke up. The sloops were bound from one part of Con. to another; one had 15 bbls flour on board. The Superb was to sail immediately, to relieve the Victorious 74, which was going to Halifax. A Mr. Addington (who was a passenger in an English vessel, taken by the Governor Tompkins) and a captain and his mate, (of an English vessel, taken by the Grampus, letter of marque) had made their escape off to the squadron fr. N. London. An English lady, taken in a captured vessel, was likewise on board, with her husband. Capt. Greely was transferred to the Maidstone, with the other prisoners, immediately on being captured; and on Monday he was remanded to the La Hogue, and put on shore. He was treated well while a prisoner; he heard nothing of the blockade or any other news.

On Monday last, a pilot boat schr under Spanish colors, was brought to by the squadron, and next morning stood down Sound, no doubt released. She came in by Montaug.—On Tuesday, a neutral schr arrived at NLondon, which had been permitted to go in by the squadron.

The Minerva sailed from Matanzas April 9, and spoke nothing on the passage.

From Salem, May 5. We have had to day the rare event of an arrival at this port; the Swedish brig Christianstadt, Maleassau, 30 days from Cayenne, 20 days since, was boarded by a British frigate, and suffered to proceed. Saw nothing on our coast, when