AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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TRIAL FOR MURDER.

RALEIGH, (N. C.) May 6.

On the 28th ult. John B. Burnham, was tried at the Superior Court for Craven County, before Judge Henderson, on an indictment for the murder of Olney Goodrich. As this case has attracted somewhat of the public attention and its circumstances, as it now appears, were much exaggerated in the publications about the time of its occurrence, a statement of the evidence may not be unacceptible. Burnham was Gunner, Goodrich Boatswain of Gun Boat No. 146, as appeared by the muster roll—but Goodrich was acting as Master's mate. On the 22d of March, 1813, while the Gun Boat was in the harbor of Washington, the master (Wolfington) on shore, Goodrich being about to go on shore, at night, appointed a person who did not belong to the boat, but was on board as pilot, to take command of the watch—some of the crew expressed their dissatisfaction at this appointment as irregular. Burnham who was below, in the forecastle, was heard to use the term "rascal," Goodrich demanded, whom do you call "rascal?"—Burnham replied, "you! you are a d——d rascal." Goodrich, said he would see who was the rascal, went aft, got a lanthern and candle, went into the cabin, came out with a pair of hand cuffs, and went into the forecastle where Burnham was—the witnesses said evidently with an intention to put Burnham in irons—a scuffle was heard, Goodrich was stabbed twice and died instantly. In behalf of Burnham, it was urged, that whether the deceased was Cockswain as by the muster roll, or master's mate, as the witnesses thought him, the Gunner was his superior officer. The Gunner being a warrant officer appointed by the President, the Cockswain and Master's mate, only petty officers appointed by the Master. And consequently the deceased had no authority to put the Gunner in irons. That if the deceased was admitted to have been the superior officer, he could not rightfully exercise his authority by putting the Gunner in irons: The proper course being to report his conduct to the Master for a trial by a Court Martial. That this was a case in which the law would not try the culprit by the rigid rules of justice—but allowing for the sudden transport of passion, the greatness of the provocation, the temporary suspension of reason—the mercy of the law would interpose in pity to human frailty, and if not acquit the accused of any crime, would at least mitigate the offence into Manslaughter. The Jury retired for a few minutes and returned a verdict, "not guilty of Murder, but guilty of Manslaughter."—*Register.*

WASHINGTON, May 14.

Copies of letters from Capt. Warrington to the Secretary of the Navy.

U. S. sloop Peacock, at Sea,
Lat. 27, 47, long. 80 9, 29th April, 1814.

SIR—I have the honor to inform you, that we have this morning captured, after an action of 42 minutes, his Majesty's brig Epervier, trating and mounting 18 32 pound carronades, with 128 men, of whom 8 were killed and 13 wounded (according to the best information we could obtain.) Among the latter is her 1st Lt. who has lost an arm and received a severe splinter wound on the hip. Not a man in the Peacock was killed and only two wounded, neither dangerously so. The fate of the Epervier would have been determined in much less time, but for the circumstance of our fore-yard being totally disabled by two round shot in the starboard quarter from her first broadside, which entirely deprived us of the use of our fore and fore-top sails, and compelled us to keep the ship large throughout the remainder of the action.

This, with a few top-mast and top-gallant back stays cut away, a few shot through our sails, is the only injury the Peacock has sustained. Not a round shot touched our hull; our masts and spars are as sound as ever. When the enemy struck, he had five feet water in his hold, his main-top-mast was over the side, his main boom shot away, his fore-mast cut nearly in two and tottering, his fore rigging and stays shot away, his bowsprit badly wounded, and 45 shot holes in his hull, 20 of which were within a foot of his water line. By great exertion, we got her in sailing order just as the dark came on.

In fifteen minutes after the enemy struck, the Peacock was ready for another action, in every respect but her fore-yard, which was sent down, fished and had the fore-sail set again in 45 minutes—such was the spirit and activity of our gallant crew. The Epervier had under her convoy an English hermaphrodite brig, a Russian and a Spanish ship, which all hauled their wind and stood to the E. N E. I had determined upon pursuing the former, but found that it would not answer to leave our prize in her then crippled state, and the more particularly so, as we found she had in $120,000 in specie, which we soon tranferred to this sloop. Every officer, seamen and marine did his duty, which is the highest compliment I can pay them.

I am, respectfully,
L. WARRINGTON.

P. S. From Lt. Nicholson's report, who was counting up the Epervier's crew, there were 11 killed and 15 wounded. L. W.

SAVANNAH, May 4, 1814.

SIR—I have the great satisfaction in being able to report to you the arrival of the Peacock at this anchorage to-day, and also the arrival of the Epervier on Monday last. I have now to detail to you the reason of our separation. We made sail as mentioned in my last, on the evening of the 29th of April. The next afternoon we were at half past five, abreast the centre of Amelia island, with the vessels in sight over the land, when two large ships, which had been seen sometime previous, a little to the northward of the island, were clearly ascertained to be frigates and in chase of us. In this situation, at the suggestion of lieutenant Nicholson, I took out all but himself and sixteen officers and men and stood to the southward along shore, on a wind, leaving him to make the best of his way for St. Mary's, which place I felt confident he would reach, as the weather frigate was in chase of the Peacock, and the other was too far to the leeward to fetch him—at 9 we lost sight of the chaser, but continued standing all night to the southward in hopes to get entirely clear of him—At day light we shortened sail and stood to the northward and again made the frigate ahead, who gave chase a second time, which he continued until 2 P. M. when finding he could not come up he desisted—In the evening we resumed our course, and saw nothing until day-light on Tuesday morning, when a large ship supposed to be the same was again seen in chase of us, and was again run out of sight.

This morning at half past three, we made Tybee light and at half past eight anchored near the U. S. ship Adams. As the enemy is hovering close to St. Mary's, I concluded that he had received information of, and was waiting to intercept us. Accordingly we steered for this place, where we received intelligence of the Epervier's arrival, after frightening off a launch which was sent from the enemy's ship to leeward on Saturday evening to cut him off from the land.

From the 18th of April to the 24th we saw but one neutral and 2 privateers, both which we chased without overhauling, although we ran one among the shoals of Cape Carnaveral and followed him into four fathoms water.—We have been to the southward as far as the Great Isaacs, and have cruized from thence to Maranilla reef, and along the the Florida shore to Cape Canaveral; not a single running vessel has been through the Gulph in all this time. The fleet sails from Jamaica under convoy of a 74, two frigates and two sloops from the 1st to the 10th May. They are so much afraid of our cruizers that several ships in the Havana ready for sea, which intended to run it (as it is called) were forced to wait the arrival of the convoy from Jamaica.

The Epervier, and her convoy, were the first English vessels we had seen.

We shall proceed in the execution of your further instructions, as soon as we can get a fore yard, provisions and water.

The Epervier is one of their finest brigs, and is well calculated for our service; she sails extremely fast, and will require but little to send her to sea, as her armament and stores are complete. I inclose you a list of the brig's crew as accurately as we can get it.

I am, respectfully,
L. WARRINGTON.

U. S. S. Peacock, Savannah,
5th May, 1814.

SIR,

As my letter of yesterday was too late for the mail, I address you again in the performance of a duty which is pleasing and gratifying to me in a high degree, and is but doing justice to the merits of the deserving officers under my command, of whom I have hitherto refrained from speaking, as I considered it most correct to make it the subject of a particular communication.

To the unwearied and indefatigable attention of Lieut. Nicolson (1st.) in organizing and training the crew, the success of this action is in a great measure to be attributed. I have confided greatly in him, and have never found my confidence misplaced. For judgment, coolness, and decision in times of difficulty, few can surpass him. This is the second action in which he has been engaged this war, and in both he has been successful. His greatest pride is to earn a commander's commission by fighting for, instead of *heiring* it.

From Lieut. Henley (2d) and Lieutenant Voorhees (acting 3d, who has also been twice successfully engaged) I received every assistance that zeal, ardor and experience could afford.——The fire from their two divisions was terrible, and directed with the greatest precision and coolness. In Sailing master Percival, whose great wish and pride it is to obtain a Lieutenant's commission, and whose unremitting and constant attention to duty, added to his professional knowledge, entitles him to it in my opinion, I found an able as well as willing assistant.——He handled the ship as if he had been working her into a roadstead. Mr. David Cole, acting Carpenter, I have also found such an able and valuable man in his occupation, that I must request in the most earnest manner, that he may receive a warrant; for I feel confident, that to this uncommon exertions, we in a great measure owe the getting our prize into port. From 11 A. M. until 6 P. M. he was over her side stopping shot holes, on a grating, and, when the ordinary resources failed of success, his skill soon supplied him with efficient ones.—Mr. Philip Myers, masters-mate, has also conducted himself in such a manner as to warrant my recommendation of him as a master. He is a seaman, navigator and officer; his family in New York is respectable, and he would prove an acquisition to the service.—My Clerk, Mr. Jno. S. Towsend, is anxious to obtain through my means a Midshipman's warrant, and has taken pains to qualify himself for it by volunteering, and constantly performing a Midshipman's duty—indeed I have but little use for a Clerk, and he is as great a proficient as any of the young Midshipmen, the whole of whom behaved in a manner that was pleasing to me, and must be gratifying to you, as it gives an earnest of what they will make in time; three only have been to sea before, and one only in a man of war, yet were they as much at home and as much disposed to exert themselves as any officer in the ship. Lt. Nicolson speaks in high terms of the conduct of Messrs. Greeves and Rodgers (midshipmen) who were in the prize with him.

I have the honor to be, Sir, respectfully, your obedient servant,
L. WARRINGTON.

Hon. Wm. Jones, &c.

NEW-YORK, May 12.

The following disastrous intelligence is copied from the Albany Register, of the tenth inst. which we received last evening by the steam boat North River.

ANOTHER DISASTER.

A gentleman who left Onondaga on Sunday morning, and arrived in this city (Albany) last evening, informs that before he departed, an express arrived from the village of Oswego, with the melancholly information that about 1500 British troops, had on the 6th inst, made good their landing at Oswego—that the opposing force at Oswego did not exceed two hundred men—that the fort was taken as well as the village, together with a quantity of military stores, and a number of pieces of heavy ordnance—that the enemy then moved towards the falls—where there were considerable depots of military stores, with a design no doubt of destroying them.

Our informant also adds that the militia at Onondaga were ordered out, and were about to march to Oswego.

It is said, that a letter is in town (Albany) from the vicinity of Oswego, to a respectable officer in the army, which states, that on Friday the 6th inst. a tremendous firing was heard in the direction of Oswego, which commenced about 11 o'clock, and continued without interruption until 12 A. M. when the mail was about closing.

THE BRITISH FLEET OUT.

By a gentleman from Utica, who arrived in the steam boat last evening, we have received the following interesting verbal intelligence:

"On Thursday last, the 5th inst. about 11 o'clock, the British fleet under com. Yeo, appeared off Oswego, in force seven sail, including their new frigate, and two new brigs, and commenced an attack on the fort between 12 and 1 o'clock. After cannonading some time an attempt was made to land a body of troops, in two gun boats and about twelve barges, which were repulsed by our garrison. A second attempt was made in the course of the afternoon, under protection of the cannon of the fleet, and proceeded within close gun shot of the fort, which again opened its fire upon the boats, and drove them back to the shipping, without the loss of a man on our side in either attack. The account was brought to Utica by a midshipman or clerk to capt. Woolsey, of the Oneida, who was at Oswego Falls, to superintend the passage of the cannon and stores for the new vessels at Sackett's Harbor but on the appearance of the British fleet were ordered up to Oswego with a party of sailors, to assist in defending the place, and were in the engagements on the evening after which the young man left the place for Utica."

COM. CHAUNCEY SAILED.

Our informant further stated, that the Lady of the Lake, was chased by the enemy into Sackett's Harbor on Thursday, and that com. Chauncey immediately got his squadron under way and sailed in pursuit of the enemy, having with him the two new brigs.

The frigate was launched on Sunday morning se'nnight, and would be ready for sea in a few days, forty of her guns have arrived, and the remainder being on the way.

At Albany, it was reported by a gentleman who was at Onondago Hollow, on Saturday, that Oswego was taken on Friday at one o'clock. There was but few stores in the Fort and village, the guns, rigging, &c. destined for Sacket's Harbor (which had been at Oswego) having reached the place in safety, and those on the road being immediately directed on another route.

It was also rumored that com. Chauncey had met the enemy on Friday, and a cannonading was heard at Rome, (about forty miles from Oswego in a straight direction) on that day, but no result known.

The militia were rapidly marching towards Oswego in great numbers. The place of deposit for water carriage to Sacket's Harbor, from Oswego River, was at the Falls, 13 miles in the interior and probably within the power of defence by the troops and gathering militia.

By a gentleman just arrived in the stage from Utica, we are informed that the British made an attack on Oswego on Thursday last, but were repulsed. On Friday, a very heavy firing in that direction—result not known.

Albany Gazette.

POSTSCRIPT.—By a gentleman who arrived last evening in the Steam Boat, we received the Albany Argus of Tuesday last, on the margin of which is written the following:

"We are sorry to state, that Oswego, with the stores, &c. at that place, were taken by the enemy on Friday last. The loss is estimated at from 100,000 to 500,000 dollars."

In a letter from Plattsburgh, dated the third of May, it is stated that "General Izard arrived here yesterday to take the command of the army. The armies on both sides, since the affair of La Cole, remain in a state of inactivity—how long they will continue so I am unable to determine."

From another letter.

"The only article of intelligence I have to communicate, is, that a cartel with about 250 prisoners on board arrived at Cumberland Head from Isle Aux Noix on Thursday last. The prisoners have since been brought to this village—they are principally militia and inhabitants taken on the Niagara frontier last winter. It is understood that a number more are coming out in a few days."

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BALTIMORE: MONDAY, May 16.

EXTRACT TO THE EDITORS, DATED

"*Washington, May 14.*

"The evening before the last an unsuccessful effort was made by some incendiary to set fire to one of the old frigates lying at the navy yard in this city, and thus to burn up the new frigate building near to the old one. The attempt was doubtless that of a British partizan, since it is difficult to conceive a motive on the part of any other person for committing so atrocious an act; and you well know that the British cabinet employs incendaries and agents in every quarter of the world to effect by their plots and intrigues, what it cannot do by an open course of policy, the aggrandizement of England and English commerce, and the depression of other nations in their march to greatness."

WIT.

Writers have been at great labor to define what may be called "true wit," and they seem to have divided it into two parts, viz. Attic wit, or that species of it which is the effusion of cultivated minds and superior genius—and, that sort of wit which is produced by vulgar and uncultivated minds, and usually current among what are called "the lower orders of the people."—In this happy country, where every man may be witty in his own way, we have various sorts of wit, viz. Federal wit, Opposition wit, and Faction wit—The gentlemen of the first class will not be very well pleased to hear, that the two latter anxiously wish to link themselves with the Federalists, and have it in their power to say, that they belong to "the better sort of people!"

Some time ago, the Federalists in the State of New York, in order to strengthen their party, but not in the most dignified way, contrived to get a law passed to enable "the people of color" to vote at elections—At a late contested election in the city of New York, as two of the *black gentlemen* were going to the poll, but who happened to differ in opinion on a subject they knew nothing about, (and some white gentlemen seem to be nearly as ignorant) says the black Democrat to the black Federalist, "won't you come and vote at our house?"—"No, (said Sambo) I votes with the gem'men!"

In a late Kentucky paper, it was stated, that there is in that State, "a *whole* Presbytery of Clergymen, who are pure Republicans."—This has afforded some of the Opposition writers ground for a deal of what they call wit against the Presbyterians of Kentucky—the amount of which is, that there is not a *whole* Presbytery in all New England friendly to Democracy; on the contrary, that they entertain a holy hatred to Mr. Jefferson and Mr. Madison!

A certain Dr. Parrish, for some time, has made himself famous, in his way, by preaching *anti*-democratic sermons in "the land of steady habits"—Of course, this very reverend Divine is a great orator and a profound politician in the eyes of the Oppositionists, and they laud him accordingly—And there is a certain Mr. Parrish, who was formerly American Consul at Hamburgh—The first they facetiously call a *Doctor of Divinity*; the other, *Doctor of Dollars*—Now, reader, what do you think is the cause of so much Opposition wit on the conduct of these gentlemen?—Simply this—the reverend Divine is busy in preaching *anti*-democratic sermons—she other has been guilty of subscribing to the loan!!!

There is an old Latin adage, which every school-boy knows, or ought to know, *Ne sutor ultra crepidam*; in plain words, "Cobler, stick to your last."—We do not pretend to say, that there are any cobblers, in the literal sense of the word, among the Clergy either in Massachusetts or in Kentucky—Fortunately for THIS portion of the Union, we have none of them among us—but it cannot be deemed improper, when we respectfully suggest to those at a distance, that it would be more honorable to that venerable body, and far more edifying to their hearers, instead of preaching *anti*-democratic sermons, to preach the pure and perfect doctrines of the New Testament.

NAVAL SUCCESSES.

In reviewing the successes of our gallant little navy, since the commencement of the present war, nothing strikes us with more astonishment than the rapidity with which each conquest is obtained, and the small number of killed and wounded we lose in each engagement. To a nation like G. Britain, so long accustomed to victory on that element, they arrogantly claim as their "wide domain," the constant and repeated want of success, which is certain to follow almost every engagement by sea, must be peculiarly mortifying. Hence originate those lame apologies and feeble excuses they have so often made when the melancholy intelligence of the capture and destruction of their vessels was received; and hence also originate that exultation and joy they manifest when by any accident one of our national ships happens to fall into their hands. This was but too palpable in the case of the unfortunate Chesapeake.—They had grand and splendid illuminations—fired the tower guns, and shewed every mark of ungovernable and deepfelt gratulation and joy. In addition to this, a poem entitled the 'Chesapeake and Shannon,' has recently been published in London, and received with unbounded applause, not from the intrinsic merit of the production, but from the highly gratifying and pleasing event which gave rise to it.

Our navy will always be successsful, unless overpowered by vastly superior numbers and force. This success originates from a cause well known to our naval officers; and as long as that cause remains unknown to the enemy, it will be hazarding little to declare, that nothing of equal or superior force will ever be competent to resist or to capture our vessels. There is, in addition to what we have stated, a motive by which the enemy is uninfluenced, but which acts with a resitless impulse in the bosom of every American tar, we mean the principle for which he is fighting—his personal liberty, and the freedom of the seas. This motive will always stimulate him to deeds of noble daring, and matchless glory. This motive enables him to tower above the miserable slaves with whom he contends; and infuses into his breast the ardor of enthusiasm, and the contempt of danger and of death. Against men thus actuated, what can the slaves of Britain effect? Against men thus *inspired*, what can the poor manacled, chained, and mercenary wretches, forced into a service they perhaps abhor—dragged from the circle of friendship and love, and bound hand and foot like the veriest slave that crawls; what, we ask, can such men be expected to atchieve? Our success is the success of freedom over slavery——Our triumph is the triumph of liberty over despotism.—*Wash. Gaz.*

COMMUNICATION.

In Saturday's paper, the public was presented with the terms of Insurance of a new Office lately opened in the city of New York, judiciously planned for the encouragement of all persons disposed to effect Insurances therein. A *well wisher* to the establishment of such useful institutions, would suggest to the citizens of Baltimore the propriety of early introducing an Office upon the same principles in this city. He has no doubt but it might be readily carried into effect; and, if well conducted, would prove of public utility—he therefore refers the subject to their consideration.

A most barbarous murder has been lately committed at Vittoria in Spain. The hon. captain Gore, of the 94th regt. a brother of the Earl of Arran, of the Marchioness of Abercorn, of Lady Carberry, allied to almost all the nobility of Ireland, and himself universally beloved, carried off a young lady of Vittoria; her brother and her mother applied to him to give her up—she refused to quit him. The British commandant colonel Burton, was applied to, to take her by force from captain Gore—that he stated to be impossible. The Spanish Governor, therefore, in the night sent upwards of 30 soldiers to storm capt. Gore's house, and seize the lady. They came—captain Gore defended his door, and they fired a volley through it. Several balls passed through him, and he fell dead on the spot; his two servants were also wounded. They went to the window and called murder! Some English came up, and they were also immediately fired upon. The lady was carried off and lodged in a convent, where she no doubt will remain for life.

This base murder has caused much anxiety on the part of every British officer. Memorials are going on all sides to Lord Wellington, that he may not suffer it to go unpunished. It has caused a greater convulsion than has been before witnessed, and, no doubt, will produce strong consequences.

London Paper.

PETERSBURGH PRICES, MAY 13.

Bacon 12 cts; brandy apple 75*a*80; do peach 75*a*80; corn 3 75*a*4; cotton 16*a*20; coffee 25 *a*30; candles 25; flour, sup fine 4 50; fine 4; hemp 200; iron 160*a*175; lard 12*a*14; tobacco 2 50*a*12; tallow 17; wheat 75; whiskey 62 *a*1; salt, fine blown 2 50; coarse allum 2; sugars, brown 20*a*25; loaf 31*a*36.

Departed this life, on Saturday evening, Mr. MARK NOBLE, in the 45th year of his age; for a number of years a respectable inhabitant of this city. He has left a widow and seven children to deplore his loss.

Married on Saturday evening last by the *Revd. Doct. Inglis*, MR. DUDLEY POOR, merchant, to Miss DEBORAH HIBERNIA O'DONNEL, second daughter of the late John O'Donnel, Esq. all of this city.

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

From the Merchant's Coffee House Books.

The Schooner Swallow, Show, of this Port has arrived at Portland from Philadelphia.

The U. S. brig RATTLESNAKE, Lieutenant Commandant Renshaw, put to sea from Wilmington, N. C. on the 2d inst.

HALIFAX, April 14.

The officers of His Majesty's 64th Regt. adopt this public manner of testifying the high sense they entertain of the liberal and honorable conduct of the commander of the Diomede, American privateer, in forwarding to them, unopened, several letters from Surrinam, which the fortune of the war had placed in his possession.

Boston, May 10. Ar. Swedish brig Hoppet, Sundstrom, from Gottenburg, and 7 ds from Halifax, where she was sent in a long time since, and has been released on giving bonds to stand trial. Sailed from Halifax May 2, in co. with the Chesterfield Packet, for England, the Manly brig in co. which was to convoy her to the Grand Bank, in consequence of the American privateers off Halifax. On Wednesday last, 4 lea. E. of Cape Sables, was boarded from the Curlew brig—she had re-retaken a Spanish brig from Havanna for Boston, taken and ordered for Halifax by the Victorious, 74, and re-captured by the Diomede privateer, of Salem. On Sunday morning, 8 lea. ESE. of Cape Ann, saw 3 frigates standing SE. The Curlew had taken the above brig the day before. The Ramilies, 74, from Bermuda, with transports having on board about 600 French and American prisoners, ar. at Halifax April 30.——Saw a ship going into Halifax, which was stated to be a prize to the Essex, re-taken.

Cl. Spanish ships Juanita, Capelo, for Havanna; Zaragosa, Echevarria, do.; Rosa, Conde, Cuba; brigs Anita, Orues, do.; Dolores, Mafony, do; St. Jago, alias El Palago, Pruneda, Malago; schr. Don Hermanos, Munoz, St. Domingo.

Gloucester, May 9. Nothing in sight. On Saturday 3 frigates were off, 3 leagues from Thacher's Island. On Sunday, at 10 A. M. one of the frigates sent her boat on board of one of our fishing craft, took a quantity of fish, and paid the skipper handsomely.

The Spanish brig El Conde de Toreno, fr. Matanzas, 15 days ar. at Newport on Sunday, the only foreign arrival during the week—A signal was up for a schr. on Sunday evening.

We hear that a Spanish sch which sailed from New London on Wednesday or Thursday last, was ordered back by the British squadron.

The two ships of war lately off Cape Cod, which reported themselves the Majestic and Nymphe, were the Junon and Tenedos.

The Swedish ship Freden, fr Gottenburg for Boston, sent into Bermuda, has been cleared, vessel and cargo, except a quantity of tin plates which were condemned as contraband of war. The Spanish ship Margaritta, from Havanna, had been given up, on giving bonds to stand trial. Both were bound to Boston, but were prevented from sailing, in consequence of the general blockade.

The British frigate Eurotas, which the Clorinde, French frigate, fought, mounting 50 guns, 6 more than her antagonist. The Eurotas was totally dismasted, and otherwise much cut up, the Clorinde lost two of her masts.

The American Indiaman, (mentioned in a late London paper) as having been taken by the Racoon sloop of war, cruizing on the coast of Brazil, we apprehend, was the Rebecca, whose capture by that vessel was known a long time since.

A Spanish ship, hence for Havanna, was boarded on Monday last, off Cape Cod, by the Tenedos.

New Bedford, May 8. A brig, under the Swedish flag, ar. at the Vineyard on Friday, from Bermuda, where she had been sent in and cleared. She was boarded and ordered off.

Ar. here yesterday, schr. Rose in Bloom, capt. Tripp, from Georgetown, S. C. 9 days. Sailed April 28. Spoke nothing.——Saw no cruizers. A boat for Boston, sailed the day before.

A ship and brig, supposed to be neutrals, went down Vineyard Sound to day.

A Spanish schr from the West Indies, has arrived, at Stonington, after being detained a short time by the ships in the sound.

The smack Fanny, Mofs, from Stonington, for N York, was captured on Wednesday last, by the boats of the squadron.

We have received Lloyd's Lists to Jan. 11.

London, Dec. 31. The Prosper, French privateer, of 16 guns and 60 men, from Santona, has been taken by the Andromache frigate, after a long chase, and ar. at Plymouth on Tuesday.

The Robert, from Quebec, was taken 4th inst. near the Lizard, by the Rodeur privateer of 1 gun and 80 men, from Nantz; and after being plundered, was given up, and arrived at Porthmouth on Monday.

The Amity, Greenlaw, from Newfoundland to Belfast, was taken 24th inst. off Cape Clear by an American privateer, retaken by the Achates S. W. and ar. at Plymouth on Monday.

The Fanny, of London Forrester, fr. Newfoundland, was taken 19th inst. by the Galloway, Am. letter of marque; retaken 25th, by the Eurotas frigate, and ar. at Plymouth on Tuesday. She sailed fr. St. John's 27th ult. with 10 vessels bound to the Mediterranean, under convoy of HMS. Sybelle and Electra, and parted 3 days after in bad weather.

The Brothers, of Scarbro' was taken 21st. inst. off Beachy Head, by a French privateer, in co with 4 others.

Extract of a letter from Eastport, April 30.

"Capt. Brooks, and a number of other boats have been taken by the English cruisers.

"On Thursday last, the Bream and brig Fontome, anchored in this Bay, and on Friday night, Lieut. Manning, with 12, men, ar. below, with arms, cloathing, &c. for the troops, which ar. on Thursday before. Capt. Merryman same night. They ran both vessels on shore, at the narrows, as they could not get by the Bream and brig. Lieut. M. sent here and got a detachment of 15 men or more, which he received just before day light this morning. About sunrise the vessels were discovered by the men of war.—Lieut. M. paraded his men, (20 in number,) on the beach—the enemy immediately manned two barges to take the vessels. When the barges got within gun shot, they rounded too and fired a swivel from each when Lieut. M. returned a volley, which made