AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FOREIGN NEWS.

FRENCH BULLETINS.

[Having published all the most important official English accounts of the late military operations in France, we now publish several interesting French Bulletins that have not before appeared in our columns, and which have been taken from London papers.]

PARIS, March 11.

Her majesty the empress queen, has received the following intelligence of the situation of the armies, to the 9th of March.

The army of Gen. Blucher, composed of the wrecks of the corps of General Sachen, Kleist and Yorck, retired, after the battles of Montmirail and Vauchamp, by Rheims upon Chalons. It there received the two last divisions of the corps of General Langeron, which had remained before Mentz. The loss had been such that it was obliged to reduce its *cadres* half, though several convoys of recruits from its reserve had arrived.

The army, called the army of the north, composed of four divisions under the orders of gens. Winzingerode and Woronzow, and one Prussian division under the orders of Gen. Bulow, replaced at Chalons and Rheims the army of Silesia.

The latter passed the Aube at Arcis, whilst the Prince of Schwartzenburg lined the right of the Seine, and in consequence of the actions of Nangis and Montereau, evacuated all the country between the Seine and the Yonne.

On the 22d of Feb. gen. Blucher appeared before Mery. He had already passed the bridge, when the general of division, Boyer, marched against him with the bayonet, overthrew him, and drove him to the other side of the river; but the enemy set fire to the bridge and the little town of Mery, and the conflagration was so violent that for 48 hours it was impossible to pass.

On the 24th, the duke of Reggio proceeded against Vandœuvres, and the duke of Tarentum upon Bar sur Siene.

It appears that the army of Silesia had marched on the left of the Aube to join the Austrian army, and fight a general battle; but the enemy having renounced this project, gen. Blucher repassed the Aube, and directed his course upon Sezanne.

The duke of Ragusa watched his corps, checked its march, and retreated before it without any loss. He arrived on the 25th at Ferte Gaucher, and on the 26th effected, at Ferte Jonarre his junction with the duke of Treviso, who observed the right of the Marne, and the corps of the army called the army of the north, which were at Chalons and Rheims.

On the 27th gen. Sacken moved upon Meaux, and appeared before the brigade placed at the further end of Meaux upon the road of Nangis which had been cut. He was received with grape shot. Some of his stragglers advanced to the bridge of Lagny.

However, the emperor left Troyes on the 27th, slept the same night at the village of Horbesse; on the 28th at the castle of Esternay, and on the 1st March at Jonville.

The army of Silesia was thus extremely exposed. It had no other part to take but to pass the Merne. It threw three bridges over it, and moved upon the Ourcq.

General Kleist passed the Ourcq, and proceeded upon Meaux by Varede. The Duke of Treviso came up with him on the 28th, in position at the village of Gue a Treme, on the left bank of the Terouenne. He attacked him manfully. Gen. Christiani, commanding a division of the old guard, covered himself with glory. The enemy was closely pursued several leagues. Some hundreds were taken, and a great number remained on the field of battle.

At the same time the enemy had passed the Ourcq at Lesy. The duke of Ragusa threw them on the other side.

The retrogade movement of the army of Blucher was decided. All filed off upon Ferte Milon and Soissons.

The Emperor left Ferte sous Jouarre the 3d. His advanced guard was on the same day at Rocourt.

The dukes of Ragusa and Treviso pressed the enemy's rear guard—they attacked it warmly on the 3d at Neuilly Saint Front.

The emperor arrived early on the 4th at Fismes. Prisoners were made, and several baggage wagons were taken

The city of Soissons had 20 pieces of cannon, and was in a condition to defend itself. The dukes of Ragusa and Treviso proceeded upon that city to pass the Aisne, whilst the emperor marched upon Mezy. The enemy's army was in the most dangerous position, but the general commanding at Soissons, by an unaccountable cowardice, abandoned the place at four in the afternoon of the 3d, by a capitulation, styling itself honorable because the enemy permitted him to leave the city with his troops and artillery, and retire with his garrison and artillery to Villers Cotterets. At the moment the enemy's army thought itself lost, it was infomed that the bridge of Soissons was in its power and had not been destroyed. The general who commanded in the city, and the members of the council of defence, are ordered before a commission of inquiry.—They appear so much the more culpable, because, during the whole of the 2d and 3d, they had heard from the city the cannonading of our army which was approaching Soissons, and because a battallion of the Vistula, which was in the place, and which quitted it with tears in their eyes, had given the greatest proofs of intrepidity.

Gen. Corbineau, aid-de-camp of the Emperor, and the general of cavalry, Laferriere, had proceeded upon Rheims, which they entered at four in the morning of the 5th, by turning an enemy's corps of four battallions which covered the town, and the troops of which were made prisoners. Every thing in Rheims was taken.

On the 5th, the emperor slept at Bery-au Bac. Gen. Nansouty forced a passage by the bridge of Bery, routed a division of cavalry which covered it, obtained possession of two pieces of cannon, and took 300 cavalry, among whom was colonel prince Gagarin, who commanded a brigade.

The enemy's army was divided into two portions. The eight Russian divisions of Sacken and of Winzingerode, had taken a position on the heights of Craone, and the corps of of Prussians on the heights of Laon.

On the 6th the emperor came to sleep at Corbani. The heights at Craone were attacked and carried by two battalions of the guards. The officer of ordnance, Caraman, a young officer of experience, turned the right at the head of a battalion. The prince of Moskwa marched on the farm of Urtubre. The enemy took a position on a height which was reconnoitred on the 7th at day break. This gave rise to the battle of Craone.

The duke of Belluno marched with two divisions of the young guards to the abbey of Vancler, to which the enemy had set fire. He drove them from it, and passed the defile which the enemy defended with 60 pieces of cannon. Gen. Drouet passed it with several batteries. At the same moment the prince of Moskwa passed the ravine on the left and debouched on the enemy's right. The cannonade was very heavy during an hour. General Grouchy debouched with his cavalry. Gen. Nansouty passed the ravine on the enemy's right with two divisions of cavalry. The defile being passed, and the enemy forced in his position, he was pursued 4 leagues, and cannonaded by 80 pieces of cannon with grape shot, which caused him to sustain a great loss. The plateau by which he had retreated having also ravines on the right and left, the cavalry could not get up to attack him.

The emperor moved his head quarters to Bray.

On the next day, the 8th, we pursued the enemy to the defile of Urcel, and the same day entered Soissons, where they had left a bridge equipage.

The battle of Craone is extremely glorious to ur arms. The enemy lost six generals, and estimate their loss at from 5 to 6000 men.—Ours hos been 800 killed and wounded.

The duke of Belluno was wounded by a ball. Gen. Grouchy and Laferriere, a cavalry officer of great distinction, were also wounded in debouching at the head of their troops.

Gen. Belliard has taken the command of the cavalry.

The result of all these operations is a loss to the enemy of from 10 to 12,000 men, and thirty pieces of cannon.

The intention of the emperor is to manœuvre with the army upon the Airne.

PLATTSBURGH, May 21.

Brig. Gen. Winder arrived at this place on Thursday evening last.

On Sunday evening last, the British flotilla came down the Lake and anchored round Providence Island, near the south end of Grand Isle. On Monday morning, they got under way and proceeded down the Lake. We understand they remain at and near the lines. They captured no vessel of consequence, and met with nothing but defeat and disgrace, as well in their marauding parties as when they attacked the small battery at Otter creek.

On Wednesday last, the Steam Boat left this harbor for Burlington—Having proceeded 6 or 8 miles, the captain received information from a look-out boat that two of the enemy's gallies were concealed behind an Island, evidently with an intention to take the Steam boat—on which he immediately returned.

Two row-gallies and two tenders were discovered yesterday, by a boat coming from Burlington. A great number of shot were thrown at the boat, but none of them took effect.

Among the prisoners who have recently arrived at this place, from Quebec, are James Van Horn, Joseph Knowles, Paul Grummow, Elias Mills, Joseph Bowen, Nathan Edson, Dyson Dyer, James Corbin, and Phelim Corbin, of the 1st regiment of U. S. infantry, who survived the massacre at Fort Dearborn or Chicago, on the 15th of August, 1812. It will be recollected that the commandant at Fort Chicago, captain Heald, was ordered by Gen. Hull to evacuate the Fort and proceed with his command to Detroit—that having proceeded about a mile and a half the troops were attacked by a body of Indians, to whom they were compelled to capitulate.—Capt. Heald in his report of this affair, dated Oct. 23, 1812 says, "Our strength was 54 regulars and 12 militia, out of which, 26 regulars and all the militia were killed in the action, with two women and 12 children. Lieut. Lina, T. Helm, with 25 non-commissioned officers and privates, and 11 women and children were prisoners when we separated." Lt. Helm was ransomed. Of the 25 non-commissioned officers and privates and the 11 women and children, the nine persons above mentioned, are believed to be the only survivors. They state that the prisoners who were not put to death on the march, were taken to Fox River, in the Illinois Territory, where they were distributed among the Indians as servants.—Those who survived remained in this situation about nine months, during which time they were allowed scarcely a sufficiency of sustenance to support nature, and were then brought to fort Chicago, where they were purchased from the Indians by a French trader, agreeably to the direction of Gen. Proctor, and sent to Amherstburgh, and from thence to Quebec, where they arrived on the 8th of Nov. 1813.

John Neads, formerly of Virginia, who was one of the prisoners, died among the Indians, between the 15th and 20th of January, 1812.

Hugh Logan, an Irishman, was tomahawked and put to death, he not being able to walk, from excessive fatigue.

August Moot, a German, was killed in the same manner, for the like reason.

A man by the name of Nelson was frozen to death, while a captive with the Indians. He was formerly of Maryland.

A child of Mrs. Neads, the wife of John Neads, was tied out to a tree to prevent its following and crying after its mother for victuals—Mrs. Neads afterwards perished with hunger and cold.

The officers who were killed on the 15th of August had their heads cut off and their hearts taken out and broiled in the presence of the prisoners.

Eleven children were massacred and scalped, in one waggon.

Mrs. Corbin, the wife of Phelim Corbin, in an advanced stage of pregnancy, was tomahawked, scalped, cut open, and had the child taken out and its head cut off.

VINCENNES, May 7.

We learn from Fort Harrison that the centinel discovered five Indians close under the pickets, he fired on them, but it is believed without effect, as they all ran off.

It affords us satisfaction to state, that capt. Andre has again filled his company of rangers; on Tuesday the 26th ult. he received his orders and before Saturday his command was complete.—On Wednesday last they were ordered on a scout up the Wabash, but to what point, or how far up they are to proceed, we have not been informed.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman, at St. Louis, to the editor dated

ST. LOUIS, April 21.

"A detachment of two or three hundred men will leave this for Praire Dechien in a few days, under the command of gov. Clark, they will go by water in fortified boats.

[FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.]

NEW-YORK, May 30.

Sunday morning, Eleven o'clock.

The flotilla of gun boats, under command of Com. Lewis, have just returned to this port, from off NLondon, not having received any other damage in the engagement with the Maidstone and Sylph, excepting one of the ketches received an 18 pound shot between wind and water.

RESULT OF THE GUN BOAT ACTION.

To gratify the public anxiety to learn the result of the rencontr between the British squadron off New London and commodore Lewis's division of gun-boats, on Wednesday afternoon last, the following account is given by a gentleman who arrived this morning in the stage, and who saw the whole engagement from a short distance from the combatants.

The British frigate Maidstone and sloop of war Sylph, lay off Goshen reef, about 3 miles from land. Commodore Lewis, with his convoy, understood to amount to 53 sail, of which 13 were gun boats and ketches were going from Saybrook to New London, within the reef; when a British sloop tender, armed with a 12 pounder, came in among the fleet and commenced firing upon some of the coasters. The fire was returned by capt. Howard, of the Juno, who spent all his ammunition upon her and proceeded on. The gun boats, which were in the rear, coming up, the tender retreated, and the fire was opened by the frigate and sloop of war.

The sloop of war being armed with carronades only (and, as some supposed, having received injury from the gun boats) soon drew off, out of the reach of long shot, and left the frigate to maintain the engagement; which was continned by commodore Lewis, until all his convoy were safe in port, without any damage but two grape shot which struck a N. Bedford sloop, the Lydia, captain Freeman, and another sloop grounding a few minutes and throwing overboard a few barrels of flour before she got off.

Commodore Lewis brought his division to anchor in a line across the harbour without being pursued by the enemy, and having received but a single shot in the hull of one of the ketches. The damage done to the enemy could not be ascertained; but the shot were seen to strike in every direction about and over them. The next morning the Maidstone was perceived to have her fore top-gallant-mast and fore-yard down and jib-boom rigged in.

On Thursday morning the gun boats got under way. and proceeded in line of battle towards the enemy again. The frigate and sloop of war hauled off by their kedges a mile or so; by which time a 74 appeared in sight coming round Race Point, and commodore Lewis returned to the mouth of the harbor.

At the commencement of the affair there was wind enough to work the ships and cut off the fleet from New London, which they declined, but lay broadside to, and fired by divisions throughout the action.

The coast being cleared, between 20 and 30 sail of the packets and coasters continued their voyage to the eastward.

On Thursday evening commodore Lewis got under way and came up the sound, unmolested by the enemy, and yesterday afternoon anchored off Norwalk-Island—and will probably reach this city in the course of the day.

The British squadron, which now consisted of two 74's, two frigates, 1 sloop of war and a gun brig, followed on, and on Friday, at 9 o'clock in the morning, a frigate with 11 barges in tow, was off Guilford, when the alarm was given and the militia turned out and every preparation was made to repel an invasion. In the afternoon, however, the enemy were seen standing back again to the eastward.

Not a man was killed or wounded either on board of our gun-boats or coasters.

Our informant is an intelligent citizen of N. London, and having been an eye witness of the transaction, as well as of the progressive movements of the parties afterward, may be relied upon for the most accurate account we have yet received—or may expect until we have the statement of commodore Lewis, who we this moment learn has reached port and come to anchor off the battery.

Columbian.

The steam-boat has not yet arrived from Albany.

Arrived the privateer sch. Chasseur, Wade, of *Baltimore*, from a cruize of 131 days, and last from the coast of Portugal, having made 8 or 10 prizes during her cruize.

Arrived at Quarantine, the letter of marque brig Henry Guilder, Newson, from Laguira, with indigo, hides, coffee and cocoa. Capt. Newson captured on the passage a British sch. laden with indigo, &c. valued at 40,000 dollars, and has convoyed the prize into port with him.

Extract of a letter to the Editor, dated

SACKET'S HARBOR, May 20.

Yesterday, at 5 o'clock P. M. the enemy's fleet of six sail, 4 ships and 2 brigs, hove in sight, and ran down within 7 miles, and anchored near Point Peninsula, sent out some boats to board and take the Lady of the Lake, which had been reconnoitering the enemy, and had fallen in behind Stoney Island and got becalmed; but three or four boats were sent from the Harbor and towed her in.

This morning at reveille, the thickness of the fog prevented our discovering the enemy, and we supposed him gone, but soon we found him in his old position, where he lay until one this afternoon, when Com. Chauncey, in the Lady of the Lake, sailed within two miles and perhaps one of him; as he approached the enemy shifted his position that his strength should not be known. Whether he has troops on board is uncertain." *Albany Argus.*

From our Correspondent.

SAVANNAH, May 23.

About 12 o'clock this day arrived at this port, the fine, fast sailing letter of marque brig James Monroe, capt. Skinner, in 44 days from L'Orient, with a cargo of brandy, wine, &c.

Captain Skinner informs us, that the Emperor Napoleon had a great battle with the Allies, on the 29th March, in which he was totally defeated. He also informs, that the Allied Armies entered Paris on the 31st March without opposition—*the Crown Prince and the Emperor of Austria* were also in Paris. It was not known where Bonaparte was—many reports relative to him were afloat—one that he was under the walls of Paris, bombarding it—another that he was about 30 leagues from that place, at the head of his troops, endeavoring to get the allied troops between Paris and his army—and another, that he was missing.

The James Monroe left L'Orient on the 8th April, and has brought 19 or 20 French passengers, many of whom corroborate the account of the fall of Paris, who were in the place at the time the allies entered it.

The James Monroe, has taken one or two prizes on her homeward bound passage; but none of them of any value. She has likewise been chased several times but escaped by superior sailing.

Capt. S. informs that he saw in a London paper the arrival of Messrs. Clay and Russell, at Gottenburg; and that England had appointed commissioners to meet them. Nothing on the subject of an adjustment of differences between this country and England. (We are led to believe from the intelligence received by the James Munroe, that we shall not have a peace just now.)

Capt. Skinner has brought despatches from Mr. Crawford, our minister in Paris, for government to Monsieur Surrier.

No treaty had been concluded between France and Spain as reported.

THE ENEMY.

MILLEDGEVILLE, Geo. May 8.

Information to the 7th has been received by the Executive from the seaboard. The enemy still continue off our coast. By an arrival from Nassau it is reported, that *six hundred* ***** troops were embarking in English transports—their destination unknown, but supposed to be intended for this quarter. The Spaniards, who have been virtually at war with us for some time past, are fortifying Fernandina, on Amelia Island, with great industry.—The old works have been demolished, and new ones are erecting on a much larger scale. Our government will look to it. It is our duty to demand an explanation of such conduct. If their views be pacific, why prepare for war? if peaceably inclined, why strengthen their posts immediately on our frontier?

No doubt is entertained but the enemy meditate a serious attack on some part of our coast. Measures have been accordingly taken by the Executive to expel them from our territory, should they attempt to land.

In addition to the instructions which have been given to Gen. M'Intosh, to call out the whole of his division if necessary, orders were yesterday issued for the first class of militia in the brigades of Gens. Scott, Blackshear, Lee, Byne, Brown and Walker, to be held in readiness to march at a moment's warning. For this purpose, they are to be convened with the least possible delay at the court houses of the counties in which they respectively reside—and when so convened are to be organized and prepared for the field in such manner as the adjutant general may prescribe.

A detachment of regulars, about 450, lately employed against the Creek Indians, passed through this place the day before yesterday on their way to the seaboard.

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BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, June 1.

Our readers will easily recollect the mildness of last winter in this part of the world—It has been the reverse in the northern parts of Europe—Accounts have already been published of the uncommon severity of the season in England; and from letters received by the Fair American, we learn, that the frost and snow in Ireland were equal to the memorable hard winter in 1739-40.—In the month of January last, for 14 days, the snow was 5 feet deep in the streets of Dublin, and much deeper in the country, insomuch as to stop not only the mail coaches, but also all the supplies of provisions from coming to market, which occasioned a sudden scarcity, and a most exorbitant advance on every article—This was followed by an alarming mortality, among the poorer classes of people, of whom from 70 to 90 died every day.

The fine Bridge across the Froyle near the City of Derry, erected by certain architects from Boston, shortly after the peace of 1783—On the breaking up of the ice on the river, came down with such force, as to carry away about one third of that beautiful and most useful fabric, to the very great inconvenience of the inhabitants on both sides of the water.—The frost having rendered useless nearly all the potatoes laid up for winter store, and which are the principal article of food for at least 3-4ths of the people, has caused great distress amongst all ranks, as every eatable and drinkable article rose to very high rates—Sugar, for instance, one guinea per stone of 14 lbs.—Whiskey 15*s.* to 16*s.* per gallon, &c.

The President of the United States yesterday returned to this city with his family from his visit to Montpelier, his seat in Virginia. *Nat. Int.*

ANDREW JACKSON, of Tennessee, is appointed a *Major General* in the army of the U. States, vice WILLIAM HENRY HARRISON, resigned. *ib.*

Dr. JOHN OWEN, of this city, has been appointed Professor of the Institutes of Physic, in the University of Maryland.

COMMERCIAL.

From Eldredge's New York Sale Report.

NEW YORK PRICE CURRENT, MAY 30.

Allum, cwt 12 dols; antimony, lb 25 cts; annatto, 25*a*28; arsenic, 56; almonds, soft shell, 18*a*20; shelled, 25; ashes, pot per ton, 125 dols; pearl, 175; brimstone, roll per cwt 14*a*18; bark Carthagena, lb 30*a*35 cts; beef, cargo bbl 6 75; prime 8 75; mess 10 50; butter lb 18*a*21; bread, crackers, cwt 11 dols; do in kegs, per keg 68 cts; camphor refined 1 75*a*2: cantharides 4*a*4 50; candles mould, 16*a*17 cts; dipped, 14*a*16; spermaceti, 43*a*45; wax, 70*a*75; cheese, 11*a*14; chocolate super fine, 25*a*27; coal Virginia, per bushel 1 25; cochineal per lb 7*a*8 dols; cocoa, Carraccas, cwt 28*a*30; Island 25*a*28; coffee, lb 23 cts; copperas cwt 8 dols; copper, sheathing, lb 60 cts; pig, 18*a*20; cordage, foreign, cwt 13 dols; do American 15*a*20; cotton, Sea Island lb 45*a*50 cts; do Louisiana, 23*a*24; Georgia Upland, 21*a*23; duck, Russia, piece 41*a*43 dols; ravens, 23; American, 25; fish, dry cod, cwt 5 50*a*6; N. S. herrings, 4 50*a*4 75; Mass. shad 12*a*13, flour, superfine, N. Y 8; Philad. do 9; Balt. do 8 50: fine, 7 50; middlings, 5 50*a*6; rye flour 6; corn meal, cwt 2 87*a*3; do in hhds 800, 22 50; glass, American, 6by8, 14; 7by9, 15 50; 8by10, 16; 10by12, 17; gum copal, India, lb 60*a*70 cts; do South America, 65; Senegal, 20*a*25; ginseng, 25; gunpowder, American, per 25lbs 13 25*a*21; glue, do lb 17*a*19; grain, wheat, N. R. per bushel 1 50*a* 1 75; hemp, Russia, per ton, 375; do American, 240*a*310; yarn, Kentucky, per lb 14 cts; hides, Buenos Ayres, 14*a*16; hogslard, 16*a*17; honey, 18*a*20; hops, 17*a*20; horns 100, 6 50*a*7; indigo, Bengal, per lb 3*a*3 25; Spanish flotant, 2 50*a*2 75; Carolina, 1*a*1 15; iron, Russia bar, per ton, 140*a*150; Swedish do 140*a*150; American do 115*a*125; do sheet 250*a*300; do hoop, large, 160*a*170; do do small, 165*a*175; leather, soal, per lb 20*a*28 cts; upper, side, 2 25*a*2 75; lead, pig, cwt 12*a*15; sheet, 25; red, 24*a*25; white, dry, 27*a*28; ground in oil, 28*a*30; lignum vitæ, per ton, 50; logwood, bay, 70*a*75; campeache, 80*a*85; St. Domingo, 65; madder, lb 30*a*35 cts; molasses, W. I. per gallon, 1*a*1 3; mustard, per lb. 1*a*1 25; do in bottles, per doz. 3*a*3 50; Naval Stores—Pitch, per bbl 10 dols; tar, 10; rosin 8; spirits of turpentine, per gallon, 1 50; oil, Florence, per 30 flasks, 12*a*13; do per 12 bottles, 6*a*7; Bordeaux, do do 14*a*15; spermaceti, summer, per gallon, 1 60*a*1 70; do winter, 1 87*a*2; pork, cargo, per bbl. 15 50; prime, 18 50*a*19; mess, 26*a*27; quercitron bark, 45*a*50; raisins, Mallaga, per cask, 12*a*13; Muscatel, per box, 7 50; bloom, 5*a*6; rice, new, per cwt. 8*a*8 50; salt, Liverpool, fine, per bushel, 1 75; do ground, 1 50; St. Ubes, 1 25; American, 1; spelter, per lb 62 cts; starch, best quality, 14; steel, German Halbach, 30*a*35; Swedish, 8*a*9; English, Crowley, faggot, 30 dolls; spirits, Jamaica 4th proof, per gal. —; W. I. rum, 1 75*a*80; N. E. do 1 8*a*1 25; brandy, F. 2 25*a*2 50; gin, Holland, 1st pf. 3*a*3 25; do country, 85 cts*a*1 dol; whiskey, rye, 65*a*75 cts, do apple, 95*a*1; P. brandy, 1 25; spices, cassia, per lb 62 cts; cloves, 1 10; ginger, ground, 37*a*40 cts; mace, 7*a*8 dols; nutmegs, 5 50; pepper, 22*a*25 cts; pimento, 24*a*25; sugar, N. Orleans, cwt. 18*a*19 dols; muscovado, 17*a*17 50; Havanna white, 20*a*24; do brown 17*a*18; loaf, per lb 27 cts; lump, 25; tallow, Russia, 13 cts; do American, 16; teas, imperial, 2 12*a*2 25; hyson, 1 75*a*2; Y. hyson, 1 80*a*2; hyson skin, 1 21*a*1 31; souchong, 1 25; tobacco, Virginia, 9*a*10 cts; Kentucky, 10; Virginia twist, 10*a*20; twine, seine, 55*a*56; verdegris, 75*a*80; beeswax, 24*a*25, wine, Madeira, L. P. per gallon, 3 50*a*4 50; do L. M. 3*a*4; sherry, 2 25*a* 2 50; Lisbon, 2 25*a*2 50; Mallaga, 1 25*a*1 50; Claret, per box, 7*a*10; Port, per gallon, 3; Sicily, 3; wool, merino, clean, per lb 2; common clean, 87 cts.

PRICES OF STOCK.

Six per cents of 1813,	86 1-2
Louisiana,	89
Three per cents,	52
Old and deferred,	91

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London, 60 days, 11 per cent. discount; do on Amsterdam, 44 cts. Hamburgh, ——; France, ——.

From Grotjan's Philadelphia Sale Report.

PHILADELPHIA PRICE CURRENT, MAY 30.

Allum p. cwt. 11$; Annatto lb. 1; Ashes, pot, p. cwt. 9 *a* 10$; pearl 11 *a* 12; Bark, Carthagena, p. lb. 25 *a* 50 cts; Beef, Philad. mess p. bbl. 16*a*18; do. do. prime 13*a*15; Boston, No. 1, 12*a*13; do. No. 2, 10 *a*11; Butter, inspected p. lb. 16 *a* 18 cts; Bread, crackers p. cwt. $8; Bristles, Russia lb. 70*a*75 cts; Camphor, ref. 2 10*a*2 20; Cantharides 7 *a* 8; Candles, mould 17 *a* 19, spermaceti 45; wax 45*a*50; Cheese, Goshen 10*a*12; Chocolate, Boston inferior, 18 *a* 22 cts.; Philad. 20 *a* 30; Virginia coal, bush. $1 *a* $1 10 cts; Cochineal, lb 6*a*7$; Cocoa, Caraccas, cwt. 23, Island, 21$; Coffee, lb. 24*a*29 cts; Copperas, cwt. 10*a*11$; sheathing copper, lb. 50 *a* 55 cts; pig, 18*a*20; Cordage, foreign, cwt. 14, American 15 *a* 16; Cotton, Louisiana, lb. 27 cents; Georgia Upland 24 *a* 25; Corks, velvet, gro. 80*a*85; common, bale, 70; Duck, Russia, piece $37, Ravens, 16 dolls.; Bear, 18; English, No. 1, yard — cts; Am. piece $20; Flaxseed, out of season now; rough, bush. 1 *a* 1 5; Feathers, foreign, lb. 20 *a* 30 cts.; Am. 60; Fish, dry cod, cwt — —, Fall Mackarel, No. 1, 2 and 3, per bbl. 10 *a* 12; Mass. Shad, 11 *a* 12; Flour, superfine, 7 50; corn meal, 4; ditto, in hhds. 800, $18; furs, Otter, south, skin 1 50 *a* 2 50, Martin, N. W. 37 1-2, Muskrat 25 *a* 38, Bear 2 *a* 4$; Racoon, do. 75 *a* 87 1-2 cts; Grain, wheat, bush. 1 55 *a* 1 60, corn, old 68 cents; barley 1 50 *a* 1 55, oats 55 cents; Hams, per lb. 16 *a* 18 cents; Hemp, Russia, per ton, 350 dollars; do. American, 250 dols; yarn, Kentucky, p. lb. 12 cts; Bay mahogany, foot 30, St. Domingo do. 35 *a* 40; Madder lb. 45*a*50 cts; Mloasses, W. I. gal. 1 10*a*1 25, sugarhouse 125 *a* 1 30; Mustard, lb. 1 75*a* 2$, in bottles, doz. 3 50*a*4; Nails of various sizes, lb. 8 *a* 14; *Naval stores*—pitch per bbl. 6 30; tar 6 30; turpentine 6 35, spir. of do. gal. 1 15; Opium, lb. 5 50*a*6; Hogs lard 15*a*16; Indigo, Bengal, lb. $2 50*a* 2 75, Spanish flot. 2 50*a*2 75$; Carolina $1; Iron, Russian bar, ton 130; Swedish, do. 135*a*150, Amer. do. 110 *a* 125, do. sheet 260 *a* 270, do. hoop, large 155, do. small 165*a*170; Juniper berries, lb 11 1-2*a*13 cts; leather, soal, 24 1-2*a*27; upper, side 2 75; Lead, pig, cwt 17 50*a* 18; bar, 20, sheet 22, red 22, white, dry 25, do. ground in oil 26; Pork, cargo, bbl. 23 dollars; prime, 25; mess, 28; Plaister of Paris, ton 50; Quer Citron bark 65; quicksilver, lb. 1 25; Raisins, Bloom, box 4 50*a*5, Muscatel 6 00; Roco, per lb. 25; Rice, new, p. cwt. 8 20*a*8 85; do. old, 7 25*a*8; Saltpetre, refined, lb. 45*a*50; coarse salt $2*a*2 25; American do. — — — —; Shot, all sizes, cwt 20; Soap, Castile, per lb. 19, white 13, brown 9 *a* 10; Spelter 50; Starch 13; Steel, Swed. 10 *a* 12 cts; English, Crowley's fag't 20 *a* 25$; Spirits, Jam. 4th p. gal. $2; W. India Rum 1 50*a*1 75; Brandy, French, 2 *a*2 50; gin, Holland, 1st pf. 1 56*a*2; Philad. do 85 *a* 90; do. country 75*a*80, whiskey, rye 60*a*65, do. apple 1*a* 1 10; P. Brandy 1 20*a*1 30; *Spices*—cloves, lb. 1*a*1 10, ginger, ground 25*a*40, mace 7, nutmegs 4 45 *a*5$; pepper, 28 *a* 30; pimento 30*a*33; sugar, N. Orleans, p. cwt. 18 *a* 20$; Muscovado, 20 50; Havana white, 21 *a* 23; do. brown, 17 25*a*18; loaf, p. lb. 25*a*28, lump 24 *a* 26; Tallow, Am. 12 1-2 *a* 14; Teas, Imperial lb. 2 *a* 2 25, Young Hyson 1 66*a*1 80, Hyson skin, 1 15*a*1 25; Souchong 1 6*a*1 15; Tobacco, Virg. p. lb. 4 *a* 10, Maryland 3 *a* 12, Kentucky 4 *a* 10, Virg. twist 9*a*10, Cavendish 30; Verdegris 95*a*1$; beeswax 25 *a* 26; whiting, cwt 6*a*7; Wine, Madeira L. P. gal. 3 50 *a* 4, do. L. M. 3 *a* 3 50, Sherry 2 50 *a* 2 75, Teneriffe L. P. 2 *a* 2 50, do. cargo 1 60 *a* 1 75, Lisbon 2 50, Malaga 1 50*a* 1 75, Claret box 6 *a* 12, do. cask 70 *a* 100, Port, gal. 2 50 *a* 3, Sicily 2 12 1-2*a*2 25; Wool, Merino, clean, per lb. 3*a*4, do. in fleece 1 50 *a* 2, do. half breed 1 12½ *a* 1 50; do. common, clean 70*a*80; Glass, (per. box of 100 feet) Hamburg, p. box 15 *a* 16 50, Baltimore 15 *a* 16 50; Glass (window) 8, by 10, $17, English 9 by 11, $20, do. 12 by 14 $26.

Married last evening, by the Reverend Mr. Richards, Mr. JACOB BOYER to Miss MARGARET NANTS.

A Funeral Discourse

On the lately deceased John Broom, will be delivered by the Revd. Mr. John Healy, in the Second Baptist Church, Fell's Point, on the first Sabbath in June, at half past 7 o'clock in the evening.

may 31

AMERICAN MARINE LIST.

From the Merchants' Coffee House Books.

The private armed schr Surprize, Cathell, of this port, has sent in the British letter of marque brig Kutozoff, from La Guira to Gibraltar, laden with Coffee, Cocoa and Hides. Captured after a severe action, and carried by boarding.

A brig, supposed a Cartel, bearing a white flag, came up to New Castle on Sunday morning.

Boston, May 26.—Ar. (via Quarantine) Swed. bg. Mercurius, Warner, 25 ds. fr. Matanzes.