AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser

BALTIMORE: *WEDNESDAY, Nov 23*

BOSTON, Nov. 18.

Information from Castine is to the 8th inst. The Furicuse remained there with the hostages from Camden. It was said they would be detained till the American Government had decided on the capture complained of—it being insisted that the vessel was not a good prize, being taken by persons not commissioned to make capture.

LAUNCH.—Yesterday was launched from Mr. Turner's ship-yard in Medford, the superb brig Reindeer, of about 400 tons, pierced for 22 guns, built of the best materials, coppered and copper fastened, and has been completed in 35 days. This day the keel of a brig, to be called the Avon, to be built by the same moulds, will be laid on the same blocks; and is to be finished in 18 working days.

EUROPEAN NEWS.

The privateer David Porter, which arrived on Wednesday, captured among other vessels the British brig Hiram, which sailed from Cork for Halifax, on the 30th Sept, in a fleet principally of merchantmen, under a small convoy.

The second mate of the Hiram, who was brought in by the privateer, informs that she sailed from Liverpool on the 17th of Sept. touched at the Cove of Cork on the 28th, and sailed again on the 30th in a fleet of 55 sail, under convoy of the frigate Liverpool and two sloops of war. In the fleet were eight transports, four of which contained troops. Five days after sailing several of the fleet separated, and when the fleet was seen last, which was about 8 days before the capture of the H. there were about 40 sail in co. The H. was taken on the 11th inst.

The Hiram probably had Cork papers to the 28th of Sept. but it is not likely the London dates could be later than the 25th.

There remained at Cork about 120 sail of transports with troops on board, waiting orders. Many men of war were also there.

It appears that no great expedition had sailed for America. Lord Hill remained at home; but it was expected he would depart early in Oct.

At the latest date it was not ascertained that the negotiations at Ghent had been broken off.

London papers to Sept. 16, were brought in by the D. P. The Courier of that date, says there had been no rupture of the negotiation. Other papers say it was suspended to await advices from the American government.

The American despatch vessel Chauncey is supposed to have sailed from Ostend about the middle of Sept. for America, with despatches from our Envoys.

The Neptune expected to sail early in Oct. and it had been reported the Envoys were to take passage in her.

The jealousies among the Continental powers of Europe continued—and the British participated in them.

The emperor of Russia appears to be turning his attention to a navy. Two ships of the line have been launched at St. Petersburgh in his presence, and the keel of the Leipsic, 110 laid.

The Barony of Middlethird, Ireland, is by proclamation, declared in a state of disturbance.

At the date of the last advices from Rio Janeiro, a frigate was preparing to bring M. de Saldanha de Gama, Ambassador to England, and to proceed from thence to the Congress at Vienna.

Talleyrand, in presenting the French Budget to the House of Peers at Paris, says the taxation in England is 120 francs per head, in the United States 23 francs, in France 22. He compliments England and the U. States for their justice to public creditors.

The French Legislature proposes to permit the cultivation of tobacco in France; and permit the importations of that article solely by the ports of Havre, Dunkirk, St. Maloes and Marseilles.

A member of the French Chamber of Deputies complains of long speeches, and has moved that no member be permitted to speak longer than half an hour at a time: it was agreed to consider the motion.

The London Courier wishes a similar rule to be adopted by the British House of Commons.

The 4th of June was celebrated by Bonaparte, as the birth day of the King of England on board of a British frigate, with his principal officers, who had also been invited.

An author of Anecdotes of Bonaparte, declares his conviction, that, in projecting the expedition to Egypt, Napoleon had exclusively in view the establishment of an independent kingdom for himself.

So inveterate are the old prejudices of the Spaniards, and so great their antipathy to the French, a lady was lately torn to pieces at Madrid, for wearing a transparent French veil. They were enraged because it was transparent, and they were further enraged because it was French.—*Lon pa.*

LONDON, sept. 6.

Benson Transport.—The following are the particulars of the rising of the American prisoners in the Benson Transport, stated by a passenger: The number of prisoners was about two hundred—Besides the party of marines, there were thirteen invalid officers, to protect the ship, which being particularly crowded, it was customary to allow a few prisoners at a time to come upon deck even in the night time. But on our way home, a Prussian prisoner gave intelligence that a rising was meditated by the prisoners; which having alarmed the officers, a strict look out at first was kept, and sentinels duly planted, and we slept always with arms loaded in the cabins. On the fourth day, at six in the morning, during the Mate's watch on deck, the prisoners left on deck sprung at once on the four centinels at the companion ladder, disarmed them in an instant, and got possession of the hatchway; the rest all rushed on deck, and besides the four muskets, they were armed with a sabre, crow-bars, &c. and the beef cleavers,—They took the wheel, which was left by the mate, who ran into the cabin where we were all asleep, awoke us in the alarm, and said the ship was in full possession of the prisoners, who, with the most violent imprecations, swore they would put to death every man they found with arms. The officers, half asleep, were stunned with the alarm, and uncertain how to act, while the mate, terrified at the prisoners' coming below, began to throw the arms overboard. Old Maine, the invalid master of the Orpheus, getting out of bed, was told we should be put to death if any arms were found below; to which he said "Humpa, if we are to die, we may as well die on deck as below, and so have a trial for our lives; follow me my boys!" Then seizing his pistols and a cutlass, he sprang before us up the ladder, around which the prisoners had crowded, like a sky rocket, when he received a musket shot which shattered his right hand, and a blow in the shoulder with a crow bar, also a sabre cut on the back and three other wounds. But in an instant he broke the circle round the companion door, shot one man dead, and hove another overboard in the act of firing. He soon carried away all before him, and made way for us to come up and join him; and the struggle for victory was violent on both sides.

The cook of the Americans, a strong man, advanced to the Master of the Benson, and lifting up his cleaver to strike, he saw a pistol presented, when he dropt on his knees and cried for mercy. Four more of the prisoners now fell, and they began to run below. Eight of them were wounded, and one more thrown overboard. After which they were all routed and we gained possession of the ship and secured them. We had six wounded, besides Mr. Maine, whose right arm was amputated. No language can do justice to the cool and resolute courage of this old sailor.

Sept. 11.

It was reported in the city yesterday that an action had been fought upon the Lakes berween our flotilla and the American, in which we were completely successful. A large detachment of the British army co-operated with our flotilla.

[Our readers will recollect that our victory at Plattsburg, was obtained Sept. 11; and that a large British army co-operated with their fleet.]

The 93d and 95th regts. amounting to 2000 men, received orders on Thursday at Plymouth, to embark forthwith. It is understood that they will proceed direct to Bermuda, with the troops in course of embarkation at Portsmouth. The Norge, 74, guns with transports, having troops on board for America, has arrived at Plymouth.

LONDON, Sept. 13.

Seven colliers, says a Falmouth letter, from Wales to Waterford and Cork, have been taken and sunk within the last fortnight by American privateers.

During the last month, it is said, his Majesty has experienced frequent lucid intervals, and has conversed on general topics with all his Physicians. He expressed great anxiety to have an interview with the Duke of Wellington, and appeared to be affected in the highest degree by the subject of the marriage of his grand daughter; but it is singularly remarkable, he gave directions that a favourite horse should be destroyed on a fixed day, having attained a certain age, in conformity with a written memorandum made by himself

By recent accounts from St. Petersburgh, it appears that 45,400 casks of tallow had already been shipped for this country, and they continue to ship on an average 15,000 casks daily. The quantity expected at St. Petersburgh from the interior was calculated at two millions of pounds, or 80,000 casks, the quantity expected at Archangel was about 13,000 casks; to which may be added about 3000 casks remaining over, and in wintering ships they did not arrive last year, making a grand total of 100,000 casks of tallow; a quantity never before known. The quantity shipped from St. Petersburg, in 1812, was 46,245 casks; in 1813, 49,298:—from Archangel, in 1812, 8745 casks: in 1813, 5871, do.

By a letter from one of the 61st Regt. of foot, now lying at Fermoy Ireland, it appears of the 1400 men of which the corps was composed just previous to the battle of Corunna, only *ten* veterans are now left, three of whom are commissioned officers, the others privates. Among the latter, it is remarkable that there are two brothers, of the name of Hogg.

LONDON, Sept 14.

By a letter from Buenos Ayres, Monte Video had surrendered by capitulation to the arms of the government of Buenos Ayres on the 21st June last.

NEGOCIATIONS AT GHENT.

Every article relative to this subject which is in the papers, we have extracted, as in the following:

London Observer, Sept 11.

Government yesterday received dispatches from the English Commissioners at Ghent.—We understand that obstacles had arisen in the progress of the negociations, but do not warrant the statement so confidently made that it has been broken off. The private accounts say that the commissioners of both nations remained, and there was no indication of their separation. The primary object in view was the conclusion of a provisional Treaty. American produce had experienced an advance in price.

London Courier, Sept. 14.

The Chauncey Cartel which is now at Ostend, is to sail in a few days for America with such further dispatches as the Republican agents have to transmit to their government. As the John Adams so lately left the Texel for the United States, it is supposed that some information of importance is the occasion of the precipitate retreat of our cartel for the same destination.

LONDON, SEPT. 16. The Opposition say "that the American Commissioners assume a high tone; that they intimate that the pretensions of the British Government are so extravagent as to preclude all hope of reconciliation, and that they propose to return—those that act as Ministers in Europe to the seat of their respective embassies, and the rest to the U. States. The Neptune, it is said, is in waiting at a port of the Netherlands for their reception, and it is alledged to be a matter of importance, that they should take their departure before the British Minister shall be enabled at Vienna to keep up a continued negociation, and to convert such a situation of things into the means of answering his own purpose as to questions of great interest, equally to the Republic and to the maritime powers of the Continent. It is conjectured, therefore, that the sailing of the Neptune will not be delayed longer than the beginning of October."

In the first place we repeat, that the negociation with America is not broken off. In the next place, we cannot suffer the assertion "that the American Commissioners assume a high tone," to pass unnoticed. What gives them the right to assume such a tone? The justice of their cause, or their brilliant success? No, no, we must have no high tone from America. We owe it not only to ourselves but to posterity in this war provoked by America, and engaged in for the most unjust purposes, to make such an "impression upon their fears" as shall curb the desire of aggression and conquest for many years to come.

America ought in this contest to be fully and explicitly taught, that a false neutrality, the sacrifice of character or interest, and a subserviance to an ignorant but violent populace, are crimes in a government which, though they may promise immediate advantage, must nevertheless be followed by merited chastisement, and the loss of those just interests, which they might have perminently secured, had they not in the spirit of rapine grasped at that which justice had closed as the right and property of another.

Courier.

NEGOCIATIONS AT GHENT.

Ghent, Sept. 5. We do not yet know the cause of the coolness which we have marked between the ministers of the Congress of Ghent. If we believe the English papers, the demand made by the British government of the part of the territory of the United States to form a new frontier for the Canadas is the cause. This has doubtless occusioned the departure of Mr. Dallas for fresh instructions, and the negociations must necessarily be suspended till his return.

Journal de la Belgique, Sept. 7.

DISPOSITION OF FRANCE.

London, Sept. 13. We received this morning the Paris papers of Thursday, Friday and Saturday; and we are sorry to find that they pursue with undeviating steadiness the path, *which must have been pointed out to them;* and by which they hope to place Europe again in a state of war and convulsion. Instead of recommending oblivion to the past and pacific principles and measures for the future; instead of deprecating war, which France, more than any other power, ought to deprecate, we find a direct avowal of the pleasure which she feels at the jealousies that exist between the different powers of Europe, at the little likelihood there is of any long continuance of peace between them, and at the feebleness of ties that bind them together. Of these jealousies and suspicions she hopes to profit, and even now proclaims that she must have great influence at the Congress of Vienna. An article dated at Frankfort, but evidently manufactured at Paris, supports this opinion. It takes a rapid view of the circumstances under which the Congress will be held—"a Congress for restoring peace amidst objects of ambition and plans of aggrandizement of all kinds. "The discontent of some cabinets is no longer a secret, and the union of the allied powers hangs but by a thread." Poland demands to be re-established in her ancient integrity, and if that demand be acceeded to, will gladly submit to any king, whether he be a native or a foreigner. England excites surprize by sending twice as many troops to the continent where she has no enemy, than to Canada where she has.—Holland is said to be under the guidance of England, and the partizans of England give out that Belgium will extend to the banks of the Rhine. Of Prussia, little is said in the article—and of Austria nothing.

Thus early does France exhibit her restlessness and disinclination to peace, and thus does she prove to the Allies, that they calculated with little knowledge of the French people, when they reckoned upon their gratitude and hoped they would deserve the forbearance shewn them, by inculcating a love of peace, and setting to all other powers an example of pacific principles and pursuits. The king of France it will be said can have no interest in rekindling the flames of war. This is true; but why then permit the publication of these articles? They are evidently the consequence of system—they do not purport to be taken from any of the German papers, and we repeat are evidently of French manufacture.—As nothing can be inserted in any of the French papers without being submitted to the previous inspection of some government officer, these articles must be considered as acceptable to the government, and as official. It is known by every one who visits France, that the return of the ancient limits is viewed with great dissatisfaction. The less of all Italy and of the Netherlands is never spoken of without the deepest regret, accompanied with a hope, that the course of events will place them again under the dominion of France.—Hence the joy at the supposed jealousies between the allies—hence the hope that they will lead to a fresh rupture, in which France may recover the preponderence which she used so tyrannically and which she lost so justly.

Another article from the frontiers of Austria talks of the great ferment that exists in Italy; of the trouble that would have broken out at Milan but for the presence of 20,000 troops, and at the dissatisfaction of the people in being deprived of some useful institutions merely because they were French. Thus by every means do the Paris papers attempt to induce a belief that no country, from which they have been expelled, is satisfied or happy.

London, Sept. 16.—We received this morning the Paris papers of Tuesday last. They do not contain one of those fabricated articles of which we have lately complained as tending to impair that peace which it is the interest of all Europe to cherish with such scrupulous regard. We have no doubt that the comments of the English press have produced the effect of diminishing if not of putting an end to the manufacture of the articles in question.

FRENCH AND SPANISH TREATY.

The peace between France and Spain was published in the Madrid Gazette of the 1st inst. It contains 33 articles, and two additional articles. Property either sequestered or confiscated is to be mutually restored in the state in which it was at the time of confiscation or sequestration. A Treaty of Commerce is to be concluded as soon as possible—in the mean time the commercial relations are to be re-established on the same footing as in 1792.

There have been some disturbances in one of the Swiss Cantons; but we trust that tranquility will soon be restored.

The departure of M. Talleyrand for Vienna is still delayed—He was to have set off last Monday.

Parliament will certainly meet on or about the 10th of November. It will sit till the middle of December.

The emperor Alexander is expected to stay some time at Warsaw, and the Congress will not be opened so soon as was expected

Seventy two French officers are said to have gone to America to offer their services to Mr. Madison.

The Russian army has received definitive orders to quit Poland and return into old Russia, beyond the Neimen.

CORK, Sept. 7.

On Thursday last, His Majesty's ship Castilian, Lieut. Lloyd, (acting) and Avon, Hon. Capt. Arbuthnot, having sailed hence about a month ago, gave chace to an American schr. privateer, (having previously recaptured a vessel taken by her,) but owing to the superior sailing of the Castilian, she left the Avon a considerable distance behind, who, after a short time, found herself in sight of a vessel, which she hailed and demanded who she was? Upon which she replied, "heave to, and I'll let you know who I am," (this was about nine at night,) and fired a gun at the Avon, when a most sanguinary action commenced, which continued until 11 o'clock; she then sheared off, and said, "this is the Wasp." She appeared in a sinking state and glad to get off. The Avon then fired signal guns to the Castilian. Upon the Castilian coming to the Avon she fell in with the Wasp, and demanded who she was? to which she made no answer. The Castilian luffed under her lee quarter and gave her a broadside, and then hailed again—but no answer, nor yet a single musket fired. The Castilian finding the sinking state of the Avon, made every effort to save the lives of her brave crew; fortunately the whole were saved. As the last boat with the wounded had got about half way to the Castilian, the Avon went down head foremast.

We lament to say, that between the second and third broadside, Lieut Prendergast, the gallan first Lieutenant of the Avon, received a mortal wound across the belly, from a grape shot, whilst in the act of cheering the crew. The Avon had nine killed and 33 wounded. As soon as the Castilian had discharged the duties of humanity, in taking on board the Avon's crew, she made all sail for the Wasp, who appeared so cut up, as to be in a sinking state, but could not make out any trace whatever of her.

Names of the superior officers on board the Avon: Hon. John James Arbuthnot, captain; John Harvey, 1st Lieutenant; John Prendergast, 2d do. and James Allen, Master.

The Tartarus sloop of war, joined the Castilian as the Avon was sinking, and took on board 40 of her men.

[The London papers say the Wasp had 24 32 lbrs. and 500 men; the Avon 18 24's, and 100 men. The former upwards of 600 tons, and the latter only 200!

The Wasp we believe has 22 guns, and 175 men. The Avon had 20 guns.

HAMBURG, Aug. 24.—The finances of this city are re-established in a surprising manner; the receipts are wonderfully increased. Some imposts which the French had established have been preserved.

FRANKFORT, Sept. 4.—Her Royal Highness the Princess of Wales set off to day at noon for Mentz. This Princess goes to Italy.

PARIS, Sept. 9.—The Duke of Orleans arrived yesterday in Paris. He sets out to-day to rejoin the Duchess, who, from her advanced state of pregnancy, can only travel by water.

Labourers are at this moment digging in the park of Fontainbleau, near the labyrinth, in search of a treasure, reported, according to the declaration of an old man, to have been buried there by the command of Louis XVI. at the time of his journey to Varennes.

The Austrians have destroyed the column erected in the plains of Marengo.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

MONDAY, NOV. 21.

Mr. *Lattimore* of Miss. presented sundry petitions of citizens of Miss. Ter. respecting pre-emption rights and claims to Public Lands, which were referred to the committee on public lands.

Mr. *Eppes* of Va. from the committee of Ways and Means, reported a bill to provide additional revenue for defraying the expenses of the government and maintaining public credit, by laying duties on carriages for the conveyance of persons, and the harness thereof, which was twice read and committed.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

Mr. *Lewis* of Va. from the committee on the subject, made the following Report:

The committee to whom was referred a resolution directing them to enquire into the expediency of rebuilding or repairing the Public Buildings, &c. report, that among the first steps deemed necessary in discharge of the duties assigned them, they caused the Superintendant of the City to lay before them the reports of several Architects and Mechanics of reputed skil and character, who had at his request examined the remains of the Public Buildings, all of whom reported as their opinion, that the walls generally had not been materially damaged, and were not rendered unsafe, or insufficient, to rebuild on, conformably either to the former plan, or to some variations suggested, or such as may be adopted as improvements in the rebuilding.

These reports were accompanied by estimates of various amounts, forming an average of 458,000 dollars. The whole first cost of these buildings appears to have been 1,215,110 10.

With the view of better understanding the grounds, and probable accuracy of the Reports and estimates, the committee attended personally at the capitol, & examined the state of that building, where, after a conference, and making such enquiries of an architect on the spot, as were considered proper, they were induced to believe that the walls of both wings of the Capitol may be safely built on, and that the estimated expence of about 250,000 dollars for repairing the same, was as nearly accurate, and as much to be relied on, as could be reasonably expected, or as circumstances either admitted or required.

With the foregoing information, the committee proceeded to a due and general consideration of the subject matter referred to them and readily came to the decision, that it was expedient, either to repair the late Buildings, or to build others, in their stead on different scites; but as it appeared that the latter could not be effected without incurring a great additional expense, so much greater (as the committee conceived) than would be counterbalanced by any "public interest or convenience" to be derived from a "change or scites," they were of opinion that it would be inexpedient to make such a change. Connected with this part of the duty prescribed by the committee, it may not be improper that they should state to the house the representations of sundry individuals, who alledge, and offer to prove, that the designation of the present scites by President Washington who possessed full power, having been always considered by him as part of the permanent plan of the city, they purchased at very advanced prices, and improved lots on the faith of those designations near those scites, the supposed permanency whereof has ever since sustained the value of all adjacent and contiguous property, but that if those scites were now to be altered or abandoned, without some equivalent public establishment being made thereon, they apprehend that this property would become comparatively valueless during the lifetimes of the present holders at least. The committee however desire it to be understood, that other views and considerations having induced their decision on this member of the resolution under which their enquires were directed, they did not enter into the discussion of, or give any opinion on the force or validity of these considerations.

From the suggestions of the architects consulted, and also from the observations of the committee, they are of opinion that parts of the walls, arches and columns of the late buildings are in a state requiring a small expence for workmanship and materials, to preserve them from injury by the weather, and from falling down, thereby endangering the vaulting which supports some of the floors, and which at present is very little, if at all, weakened by the burning, but as there is no money applicable to the payment of such expence, inconsiderable as it may be, the committee beg leave to suggest the propriety of an appropriation for that object.

The committee think it not irrelative to the object of their enquiries, though it is not specically enjoined, to state also, that the several banks within the District of Columbia, desirous of facilitating an object so interesting to the district, have made a formal and binding offer in writing, to advance on loan to the government, upon reasonable terms, the sum of five hundred thousand dollars, to be applied exclusively to the purpose of rebuilding or repairing the President's house, Capitol and public offices.

Conformably to the foregoing statement, the committee ask leave to report a bill.

Mr. L. also reported a bill making appropriations for repairing or rebuilding the public buildings in the city of Washington. [The bill proposes to authorize the President of the U. States to cause to be forthwith rebuilt or repaired the public Buildings on their present scites; and, for this purpose exclusively to borrow such sum as may be necessary for the purpose, from the banks or individuals within the district.] Twice read and committed.

On motion of Mr. *Humphreys* of Tenn. a resolution was adopted for instructing the military committee to enquire into the expediency of making an appropriation, by law, for the payment of the expence of transportation of baggage belonging to the officers of the militia, in service under Gen. Jackson in 1813, and also in the present year.

On motion of Mr. *Easton* of Missouri,

Resolved, That the committee on military affairs be instructed to enquire what provisions by law are necessary to be made for the defence of the western and northwestern frontier; and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

Mr. *Stanford* offered for consideration the following resolution:

Resolved That a committee be appointed to join such committee as may be appointed on the part of the senate, to enquire and report whether the present chambers of the two houses can be so altered, or otherwise improved, as to be rendered more convenient for their deliberations, or better rooms provided during the present session within a convenient distance of the public offices.

Mr *Lewis* moved to strike out all the resolve after the word 'deliberations'—Negatived 72 to 48.

Mr. *Farrow* of S. C. moved to loy the resolve on the table—negatived.

Mr. *Lewis* then moved to add at the end of the resolve, the words "within the city of Washington.'

Mr *Grosvenor* moved to amend the amendment by adding, after those words, the words 'or district of Columbia'—agreed to 67 to 49.

The question was then taken on the amendment as amended, and negatived.

The question recurring on the original motion of Mr, Stanford, being opposed by Mr. Lewis, Mr. Pearson, of N. C. Mr. Farrow of S. C. and supported by Mr. Stanford and Mr. Grosvenor,

Mr. *Farrow* moved to postpone the further consideration of the resolution indefinitely, which motion was negatived.

For the postponement	60
Against it	66

After some appropriate objections by Mr. Gholson of Va. the question on the adoption of the resolve was decided in the affirmative as follows:

For the resolve	62
Against it	60

ST. LOUIS, Oct. —

Fort Johnson Evacuated and Burnt.

A few days ago the troops who were stationed at the new fort (Johnson at the foot of the rapids of Lemoin) arrived at Cape aux Grei having burnt the Block houses and otherwise destroyed the works. The officer who commanded there declares he was out of provisions: the officer commanding here, says he had provisions until the 20th inst. and an abundance on the river, bound up. How these proceedings will be represented at Washington we know not: or how they will be remedied, the future will determine.

NEW-YORK, Nov. 21.

ANOTHER PRIZE.

Last evening arrived at this port, and came to anchor opposite Fort Diamond, near the Narrows, the British brig *Mary*, from the Mediterranean, (probably Leghorn) bound to London, with a cargo of silks, oil, sulphur, marble, &c. to Peter H. Schenck & Co. a prize to the famous privateer Scourge, of this port. The Mary was captured 56 days ago. The Scourge sailed from an eastern port on her present cruize, about 3 months since, and the Mary has brought the first tidings of the Scourge since she sailed.

The U. S. ship Hornet, we understand, has given the enemy off New-London the slip, and come through the Sound last night to Hell-Gate, from whence she will probably come down on the turn of the tide this afternoon. We suspect she is not the only vessel that made a run last night.—*Col.*

SEIZURE OF SMUGGLED GOODS.

We are informed that British dry goods, to the amount of near 30,000 dollars, have been recently seized by the surveyor of the port of Stonington. They were secreted in a barn, in the town of Westerly, (R. I.) and said to have been brought on shore from the British ships in Gardner's Bay.

We are also informed, that a number of invoices of dry goods, said to be in store to the eastward, have lately been offered for sale in this city, and it is supposed they are the same goods that have been seized.

Nat. Adv.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

New-Haven, Nov. 15.

Yesterday our collector seized in one of our most public streets, a 6 horse waggon, laden with British goods, said to have been landed