SEVENTH
CONGRESS OF THE UNITED STATES;
At the Second Seſſion,
Begun and held at the city of Waſhington, in the territory of Columbia, on Monday, the ſixth of December, one thouſand eight hundred and two.

AN ACT
More effectually to provide for the organization of the militia of the diſtrict of Columbia.

[*Concluded from Saturday's Gazette.*]

Sect. 17. *And be it further enacted*, That if any byſtander ſhall interrupt, moleſt, or inſult any officer or ſoldier, while on duty at any muſter, or ſhall be guilty of like conduct before any court or board, the commanding officer, or ſuch court or board may cauſe him to be confined for the day. And that the commanding officer of each brigade, legion, battalion, or company, ſhall have power to fix certain limits to their reſpective parades, within which no ſpectator or byſtander ſhall enter, without permiſſion from the commanding officer, and if any perſon ſhall intrude or offend, he ſhall be liable to be confined during the day, in ſuch manner as the commanding officer ſhall direct.

Sect. 18. *And be it further enacted*, That all commiſſioned officers are required to appear in full uniform when on duty, and on failure, ſhall forfeit and pay five dollars for each offence, to be aſſeſſed and appropriated as other fines impoſed by this act.

Sect. 19. *And be it further enacted*, That a brigade inſpector, to act as brigade major, and be commiſſioned with the rank of major, ſhall be appointed by the preſident of the United States, and the lieutenant-colonel-commandants are hereby authorized to appoint a legionary ſtaff, to conſiſt of one adjutant, one quarter-maſter, one pay maſter, to be taken from the officers of the line, and one ſurgeon, one ſurgeon's mate, and alſo, one ſerjeant-major, one quarter-maſter's ſerjeant, one drum-major, and one fife-major, which appointments ſhall be evidenced by warrants under the hand of the lieutenant-colonel-commandant; and it ſhall be the duty of the brigade inſpector to attend the brigadier-general when required, to receive and execute all orders neceſſary to carry into effect the proviſions of this law, and to attend the annual training of the officers, and at the ſeveral legionary and battalion muſters, and he ſhall inſpect the ſeveral battalions belonging to his brigade, at their reſpective muſters, and he ſhall take an accurate account, from perſonal inſpection, of the quality of the arms and accoutrements, and whether the ſame are fit or unfit for ſervice, and ſhall aſcertain with preciſion the bores of muſkets; and ſhall make annual returns in the month of June of each year, of the ſtate of the militia of the brigade to which he belongs, to the commanding officer of the brigade, to be by him reported to the preſident of the United States, and upon refuſal or neglect, he ſhall be ſubject to a fine of thirty dollars, unleſs he can make a reaſonable excuſe to the commanding officer of the brigade. And it ſhall be the duty of the adjutant to attend and execute the orders of the commanding officer of his legion, neceſſary to carry into effect the proviſions of this law, and to attend the legionary and battalion muſters, as alſo the meeting of the officers within his legion, and upon refuſal or neglect, he ſhall be ſubject to a fine not exceeding fifteen dollars, nor leſs than five dollars, at the diſcretion of the legionary court of enquiry, unleſs he can make a reaſonable excuſe to the commanding officer of his legion; and it ſhall further be the duty of the adjutant to aſſiſt generally in the neceſſary training of the militia, and he, together with the brigade inſpector, ſhall be allowed ſuch compenſation as the legionary courts of enquiry may from time to time think reaſonable, to be paid out of the funds ariſing from fines.

Sect. 20. *And be it further enacted*, That the following forfeitures and penalties ſhall be incurred for delinquencies, viz. By a lieutenant colonel commandant or commanding officer, of a legion, for failing to take an oath to ſummon any court or board, or failing to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muſter; to report delinquencies, to make returns of his legion, ſhall for each and every ſuch offence or neglect, forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding ſeventy dollars; for failing to ſend into ſervice any militia legally called for, three hundred dollars. By a major, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or board, to give notice of any brigade, legionary or battalion muſter, to examine his battalion, to report delinquincies, or to make any return, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each offence and neglect, a ſum not exceeding thirty dollars; for failing to call forth his battalion with due diſpatch, any detachment of men or officers as ſhall be required from time to time by the commanding officee of his legion, or any call from the preſident of the United States, one hundred and fifty dollars. By a captain, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court, to enrol his men, to give notice of a brigade, legionary or battalion muſter, to attend any muſter armed, to cauſe his roll to be called, examine his company and report delinquencies, or to allot his company into diviſions, from one to ten, for a regular rotine of duty, or to make any return as directed by this act, he ſhall forfeit and pay for each and every offence and neglect, a ſum not exceeding twenty dollars; failing to call forth ſuch officers and men as ſhall from time to time be legally called from his company, upon any call from the preſident of the United States, or failing on ſuch occaſions to repair to the place of rendezvous, he ſhall forfeit and pay ſeventy-five dollars. By a ſubaltern officer, for failing to take an oath, to attend any court or muſter, armed as directed, for each and every ſuch offence, he ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum at the diſcretion of the court of enquiry, not exceeding ten dollars; failing to repair to the place of rendezvous, armed as required, when ordered upon any call from the preſident, he ſhall forfeit and pay fifty dollars, to be adjudged of & determined by the reſpective legionary courts of enquiry. By a non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier, for failing to repair to his rendezvous when ordered upon any call from the preſident, he ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not exceeding fifty dollars to be adjudged of and determined by the reſpective battalion courts of enquiry, and moreover ſhall be enrolled in the claſs deſtined to perform the next tour of duty: all officers failing as before mentioned, ſhall be ſubject to be arreſted, tried, cenſured, or caſhiered, at the diſcretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. Any non-commiſſioned officer or ſoldier failing to attend at his brigade, legionary, battalion, or company muſter, armed and equipped as the law directs, ſhall forfeit and pay a ſum not leſs than ſeventy-five cents, nor more than five dollars, at the diſcretion of the battalion courts of enquiry. If any non-commiſſioned officer or private ſhall be returned as a delinquent in not appearing armed and accoutred as the law directs, the court of enquiry before whom the ſame ſhall be tried, may, if it appear reaſonable, remit the fine incurred by him, provided every ſuch delinquent ſhall make it appear that he was unable to procure the legal equipment. Any private, at or near the muſter ground, at any legionary, battalion, or company muſter, who ſhall refuſe or neglect to go into the ranks when required, ſhall forfeit and pay ten dollars.

Sect. 21. *And be it further enacted*, That the fines and penalties incurred by infants and apprentices, for the breach or neglect of their duty, in any particular ſervice, by law required of them, ſhall be paid by the parent, gurdian or maſter.

Sect. 22. *And be it further enacted*, That the legionary court of enquiry ſhall at their firſt meeting in each year, appoint by ballot, a collector, who ſhall proceed to collect all fines aſſeſſed by virtue of this act, as alſo all fines incurred under the act of congreſs, at their laſt ſeſſion, empowering the preſident to organize the militia of the diſtrict of Columbia, not previouſly ſent out for collection, upon a liſt thereof, certified by the clerk of the court of enquiry, and delivered to him ſixteen days after each legionary court of enquiry, who ſhall give his receipt therefor, and having deducted a commiſſion of ſix per centum, ſhall account for and pay the reſidue into the hands of the paymaſter, in three months thereafter, and in caſe of default, to be recovered againſt the collector, by motion, in any court of record within ſaid diſtrict, ten days notice of ſuch motion being given to the collector, at the firſt legionary or regimental court of enquiry after the time before limited, for accounting and paying to the paymaſter as aforeſaid, the fines collected by the collector, he ſhall mark, return and report to ſaid court of enquiry, of ſuch fines as cannot be collected, by reaſon of the inſufficiency or want of effects of the delinqnent or delinquents; and if the ſaid collector ſhall fail to account for, and pay into the hands of the paymaſter as aforeſaid, in the time limited as aforeſaid, all the reſidue of the fines by him collected as aforeſaid, the whole amount of ſuch fines, including his commiſſion, ſhall be recovered againſt him, by motion, in any court of record within this diſtrict, ten days previous notice of ſuch motion being given to ſaid collector, and if ſuch collector ſhall fail to make return and report as aforeſaid, of ſuch fines as he ſhall be unable to collect by reaſon of the cauſes aforeſaid, or ſhall make a falſe return and report of the ſame, the whole amount of the ſame ſhall be recovered of ſaid collector, in like manner as if he had actually collected the ſame. And ſhould any perſon ſo charged with fines, fail to make payment when called on, the collector is hereby authoriſed to make diſtreſs and ſale therefor. The collector ſhall, immediately after his appointment, and before he ſhall proceed to his collection, give bond and ſecurity for the faithful performance of his duty, in ſuch penalty as the court of enquiry may think proper.

Sect. 23. *And be it further enacted*, That the fines thus paid into the hands of the paymaſter by virtue of this act, ſhall be held as a fund for defraying the ſalaries of the officers and other perſons herein mentioned, and the maintenance and inſtruction, and pay of muſicians, and of equipping and furniſhing the militia with ſtandards and muſical inſtruments, and uniforms in certain caſes, with every other thing neceſſary; to be adjudged and determined by the legionary courts of enquiry, and all accounts paſſed by the ſaid court, and certified by the lieutenant-colonel commandant, ſhall be ſufficient to authorize the paymaſter to pay the ſame; the paymaſter ſhall keep a regular account of all monies received and diſburſed by him on account of the legion, and ſhall once in every three months, render his accounts, and ſettle with the court of enquiry. The paymaſter ſhall give bond and ſecurity, to be approved of by the court of enquiry for the faithful performance of his duty, and ſhall be ſubject to the ſame mode of recovery for delinquency as is herein preſcribed in the caſe of a delinquent collector, and ſhall be allowed a commiſſion of two and an half per centum on the ſeveral ſums by him diſburſed.

Sect. 24. *And be it further enacted*, That the preſident of the United States be authoriſed and empowered, on an invaſion, or inſurrection, or probable proſpect thereof, to call forth ſuch a number of militia, and from ſuch county, and in ſuch a manner, whether by rotine of duty or otherwiſe, as he may deem proper; and for the accommodation, equipment and ſupport of the militia, ſo at any time to be called forth, the preſident of the United States may appoint ſuch quarter maſters, commiſſaries, and other ſtaff, as to him ſhall ſeem proper, and to fix their pay and allowances, and ſhall alſo take ſuch meaſures for procuring, tranſporting and iſſuing all orders which may be neceſſary. Orders for the militia to be called forth as aforeſaid, ſhall be ſent to the commanding officer of the diſtrict of Columbia, with a notification of the place or places of rendezvous, who ſhall immediately take meaſures for detaching the ſame, with the neceſſary number and rank of officers, by detail and rotation of duty or otherwiſe, as he may be ordered. Whenever any militia ſhall be called forth into actual ſervice as aforeſaid, they ſhall be governed by the articles of war, which govern the troops of the United States. And courts martial ſhall be held as therein are directed, to be compoſed of militia officers only, for the trial of any perſon, in the militia, but to the caſhiering of any officer, or capital puniſhment of any perſon, the approbation of the preſident of the United States ſhall be neceſſary; and when any militia ſhall be in actual ſervice, they ſhall be allowed the ſame pay and rations as are allowed by law to the militia of the United States. If a ſudden invaſion ſhall be made into either county in this diſtrict, or in caſe of an inſurrection in either county, the commanding officer of the militia of the diſtrict, or of ſuch county, is hereby authorized and required to order out the whole or ſuch part of the militia, as he may think neceſſary, and in ſuch manner as he may think beſt, for repelling or ſurppreſſing ſuch invaſion or inſurrection, and ſhall call on the commanding officers of the adjacent counties for ſuch aid as he may think neceſſary, who ſhall forthwith and in like manner furniſh the ſame, and in the event of any militia ordered out by the commanding officer of a county, or of the diſtrict as herein authorized, ſuch officer ſhall immediately notify the ſame, and the cauſe thereof, to the commanding officers of the diſtrict, or to the preſident of the United States, as the caſe may require.

Sect. 25. *And be it further enacted*, That all arms, ammunition, and equipments of the militia, ſhall be exempted from executions and diſtreſs at all times, and their perſons from arreſt and proceſs in civil caſes, while going to, continuing at, or returning from muſters, and while in actual ſervice.

Sect. 26. *And be it further enacted*, That the brigadier generals are hereby empowered and authoriſed to employ ſome perſon within their reſpective diſtricts, to convey all orders from them to the commanding officers of corps, reſpecting the militia of the diſtrict of Columbia, who ſhall be exempt from all other militia duty, and ſhall receive ſuch compenſation as the legionary court of enquiry, in which diſtrict ſuch orders may from time to time be delivered, ſhall think proper, on his producing to the court a certificate of his having diſcharged the ſaid ſervices.

Sect. 27. *And be it further enacted*, That all non-commiſſioned officers and privates, belonging to battalion companies, ſhall appear while on duty, uniformly clothed, the color and faſhion of which uniforms to be determined on for the reſpective legions, by the firſt legionary courts of enquiry which ſhall be held, and to be approved of by the brigadier general, provided the expence of the ſame, additional to that of uſual, ordinary, and cheap clothing, does not exceed five dollars for each perſon, and every ſuch non-commiſſioned officer, or drummer, or fifer, or private, appearing at any muſter held after three months from the time that ſuch uniforms ſhall have been determined on, and the order relative thereto ſhall have been publiſhed, in ſome newſpaper within the legionary diſtrict, and not wearing the ſame, ſhall be fined five dollars for each offence, unleſs he can make it appear to the ſatisfaction of the court of enquiry of the battalion to which he may belong, that he was unable to equip himſelf.

Sect. 28. *And be it further enacted*, That the reſpective courts of enquiry ſhall have power to cauſe to be bound for a term of years, to the ſeveral commandants of companies, battalions, and legions, and their ſucceſſors in office as the caſe may require, ſuch a number of boys and young men, with the conſent of their parent or other perſon authorized, as they in their diſcretion may deem proper, for the purpoſe of being inſtructed in the different branches of military muſic, and of ſerving as muſicians when they may be competent thereto, to the ſeveral companies, battalions, and legions; and the father of any youth who may be ſo bound, otherwiſe ſubject to be enrolled, ſhall be exempt from all duty in the militia, ſo long as his ſon ſo bound may continue to ſerve in the corps to which he would otherwiſe belong, as well during his apprenticeſhip as thereafter; and the ſeveral legionary courts of enquiry ſhall make proviſion from time to time for the cloathing, maintenance, and the properly inſtructing all ſuch youths, to be paid from the fund ariſing from the fines impoſed by this act; and the commanding officers of legions, ſhall cauſe the drummers and fifers and other muſicians of their reſpective legions, to meet at the ſame times and places that commiſſioned officers are required to meet, for the purpoſe of being trained by the brigade inſpector, or other officer, there to be inſtructed in their ſpective branches of muſic, for which purpoſe the commanding officer of the legion may employ ſuch perſon or perſons as he may think proper and capable to inſtruct ſuch drummers and fifers, and other muſicians. The perſon to be employed by the commanding officer of the legion, to be allowed ſuch compenſation as the legionary court of enquiry may authorize, and each drummer and fifer, and every other muſician, unleſs an apprentice, ſhall be allowed during the time they are convened, one dollar per day, to be paid out of the funds ariſing from fines.

Sect. 29. *And be it further enacted*, That the ſecretary of war ſhall cauſe a ſufficient number of copies of this law, together with the act of congreſs, more effectually to provide for the national defence, by eſtabliſhing an uniform militia throughout the United States; and the act of congreſs for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the union, ſuppreſs inſurrections, and repel invaſions; and the articles of war, to be printed and diſtributed throughout the territory of Columbia, ſo that every general and field officer therein, and every brigade inſpector, and captain, by furniſhed with one copy each.

NATHL. MACON,
Speaker of the houſe of repreſentatives.
STEPHEN R. BRADLEY,
Preſident of the ſenate, pro tempore.
APPROVED, March 3, 1803.
TH: JEFFERSON,
Preſident of the United States.

WARREN, (R. I.) May 25.

SHOCKING!

Sunday laſt arrived at this port the ſhip Agent, Benjamin Eddy, maſter, 19 days from Havanna—while there captain E. received the following melancholy account from the maſter of a ſloop from Porto Rico, viz. That on the firſt ult. the ſloop Mary, of New-Haven, was running down ſaid iſland, bound from St. Domingo; as ſhe drew in with the land, ſaw a ſmall ſloop running towards them; when ſhe was within hail they were requeſted to furniſh the Mary with ſome water, they anſwered if they would ſend their boat on board they would ſpare them three or four barrels—as ſoon as the boat got along ſide, all the men in her were murdered—they then left their own ſloop and boarded the Mary, killed every perſon on board, except the captain, whom they ſpared until they were going into the harbor, when they alſo diſpatched him:—A few days after their arrival at Porto Rico, having diſpoſed of the cargo, they were in a tavern drinking—being intoxicated they fell into a diſpute about the diviſion of their plunder, which a number of perſons overhearing, they were immediately apprehended, and owned the facts as above ſtated.

NEW-YORK, June 3.

Arrived yeſterday, the brig Ceres, Young, in 18 days from St. Croix. Sailed in company with the ſhip St. Domingo Packet, Decoſta, for Philadelphia.

Same day, via quarantine, the brig Enterprize, Eaſton, from Charleſton.

Same day, the ſchooner Minerva, Bird, in 12 days from Philadelphia, and 30 hours from the Capes.

Same day, the ſloop Sea Flower, Bird, in 6 days from Philad. Saw a ſchooner on ſhore near Tom's river, and a ſloop at Shrewſbury inlet.

Same day, the new ſhip Mentor, Gibbs, 3 days from New-Bedford.

Same day, the ſchooner Lark, Driggs, in 30 days from Guadaloupe.

Same day, the ſchooner Triumph, Gray, in 22 days from Frederickſburg, and 15 from Norfolk.

Same day, the ſloop Lucy Ann, Smith, in 15 days from Norfolk.

Same day, the brig Echo, Webb, in 16 days from Charleſton.

Same day, ſchooner Fair Play, Scovell, in 22 days from St. Croix, and 11 from Turks Iſland. Spoke, May 22, in lat. 21, 30, long. 74, brig Brandywine, 19 days from Savannah for Jamaicia, To ſail in 5 days for New-London, from Turk's Iſland, the brig Commerce, Medcalf. Paſſenger, captain Watſon, of Philadelphia late of the brig Joſeph & James wrecked on the Caicos 4th of April.

Same day, the brig Planter, Dennifon, in 13 days from St. Croix.

Same day, the brig Suſan, Pond, in 18 days from St. Croix.

Same day, the brig Sampſon, Dickinſon, in 32 days from Montego bay, Jam.

Same day, the brig Lucretia, Buckley, in 20 days from St. Vincents. Spoke, May 30, off Henlopen, the ſchooner Experiment, 4 days from New-York for Baltimore. June 1, the barque Pallas, 7 weeks from Jamaica for New-York.

Same day, the Britiſh brig John, Malcolm, in 60 days from Dundee.

Same day, the Spaniſh ſchooner Fox, captain Jaquin Baena, in 16 days from Havanna. It was reported at Havanna, that 1000 French troops had arrived at New Orleans; and that ſeveral veſſels had arrived from France with proviſions.

Same day, the ſchooner Franklin, M'Comb, from Richmond.

Same day, the brig Friendſhip, Henderſon, in 13 days from Wilmington, N. C.

Same day, the ſchooner Hope, Lincoin, in 16 days from Philadelphia for Boſton.

Same day, the Britiſh ſloop Ruth and Mary, in 8 days from Bermuda.

Seme day, at quarantine, the ſhip Eliza, Patch, in 40 days from New-Orleans.

Same day, the ſchooner Jefferſon, Patterſon, in 19 days from Cape Francois.

Same day, the ſchooner Hampſhire, Hempſtead, in 40 days from Falmouth, Jamaica.

Same day, the brig Dean, Akly, in 16 days from Savannah.

Same day, the ſloop Eliza, Price, in 57 days from Savannah, and 29 from from Turks-Iſland, having been blown of bound to Mjddletown.

Same day, at quarantine, the ſchooner Echo, Peck, 12 days from Charleſton.

Same day, at quarantine, the ſchooner Diſpatch, Jones, from Curracoa.

Same day, at quarantine, the Daniſh ſloop Laurel, in 20 days from St. Croix.

Same day, at quarantine, the Britiſh ſchooner Antelope, Dean, from Port-Antonio, Jamaica.

Same day, the ſchooner Bonetta, Weaver, in 27 days from St. Thomas.

Arrived this morning, the ſhip Reſolution, captain Horton, 36 days from Tercera. Spoke, May 22, in lat. 39, 16, ſhip Union, 9 days from Baltimore, for Liverpool.

Same time, at quarantine, the ſchooner Enterprize, Pinkham, 13 days from Wilmington, (N. C.)

Cleared, ſhip Pitt, Campbell, Greenock; George, Reynolds, Liſbon.

A Bermuda paper of the 21ſt ult. ſays, the ſhip Hannah, of New-York, was lately loſt on Caicos, and nothing ſaved but the crew.

By the politeneſs of a reſpectable commercial friend, we are obliged with a Cape-Francois price current of May 11th, from which we quote the following prices:

Flour, per barrel,	9 dollars.
Beef,	15 to 16
Pork,	18 to 19
Herrings,	3 to 4 1-2
Mackarel,	7 to 8
Salmon,	11 to 12
Codfiſh, per quintal,	5 to 6
Hams, per lb.	22 to 28 cents.
Lard,	20 to 22
Butter,	28 to 30
Mould candles	30
Dipt ditto,	25
Soap,	22

Government bills, 35 per cent.

Extract of a letter from Cape-Francois, dated May 9.

"Every thing remains tranquil here at preſent, but there is no proſpect of a ceſſation of hoſtilities.

"The brigands, it is believed, are on ſome ſecret expedition, as they have entirely quitted this part of the iſland—we are apprehenſive for the fate of ſome of our neighboring ports.

"There are a number of brigand barges out about different parts of this iſland; the ſhip Mayflower, captain Logan, was chaſed cloſe in with this port. Moſt of the troops which were ſtationed here have been ordered for Port-au-Prince till further orders. There is a number of French ſhipping in port, and daily arrivals. Two French frigates ſailed for France on the 5th with all poſſible diſpatch.

"The markets in general are low, except lumber, which is in demand—45 dollars by the cargo. The town is rapidly rebuilding, and every thing wears a favorable appearance. There are at preſent in port two 74's, one 64 and two frigates.

"We underſtand that Clarvo, a diſtinguiſhed officer among the brigands, is mortally wounded."

Captain Patterſon, of the ſch'r Jefferſon from Cape-Francois, informs us that no reinforcements had arrived there lately, neither has any engagement of conſequence taken place. The French have erected a number of block-houſes, and repaired the fortifications at the Cape, ſo as to be in a condition to hold out againſt any attack from the brigands. A few days before captain P. ſailed, captain Touſſard, with a ſcouting party of about 250, had a ſkirmiſh with the brigands, in which the latter loſt a number of horſes and had ſeveral men taken priſoners: the French had 13 men killed. This affair took place within 7 miles to the leeward of the Cape. Markets dull.

From a Bermuda Gazette of the 21ſt ult.

BERMUDA, May 21.

"By a veſſel juſt from the Caicos, we have certain accounts from Cape-Francois, that all the French troops have evacuated that town and gone to Port-au-Prince, where a large detachment of troops in tranſports had lately arrived from France. The negroes were within one mile of the town when the evacuation took place. They have a method of communication with the different tribes by means of fires and making ſmoke on the hills, either for victory or defeat, &c. as well as all round the coaſt of the iſland.

Captain Bunker, of the brig Dove, from Port-Republican, which place he left the 8th ult. informs us that about 5000 troops had arrived there from France. Captain B. ſpoke a tranſport the day after he ſailed, 35 days from Dunkirk, having a number of troops on board, bound up the Bite of Leogane. This addition to the French forces in St. Domingo will probably render them ſufficiently formidable to diſſipate all apprehenſions from the blacks.

Mr. Godfroid, the celebrated ſegar manufacturer, came paſſenger in the ſchooner Fox, arrived yeſterday from Havanna.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

BOSTON, May 27.

Arrived, Spaniſh ſhips Peace and Neptune, both from Havanna.

May 30.

Arrived, a new brig from R. Iſland.

May 31.

Arrived, ſchooner Jane, captain Lombard, 25 days from Liſbon. Markets very low for American produce.

Same day, ſchooner Two Brothers, Clements, from Windſor, 7 days.

Performing quarantine,

Brig Pallas, Merchant, Tobago, 27 day; ſch's Firſt-Attempt, Malcom, Eſſequibo, 34; Sally, Rappall, Guadaloupe.

NEW-YORK, June 4.

Arrived yeſterday, the Spaniſh brig Bentuxexo, captain Dalavada, in 19 days from Havanna.