Wanted,

A few shares UNION BANK STOCK.—Apply at this office.
April 3. d

300,000 BRICKS

FOR SALE BY
SAMUEL MOORE,
133, South Charles-street.
April 2. d3t

Any Person

INTENDING to go to Philadelphia, may have the use of a good horse, by applying at No. 22, Gay-street.
April 1. d4t

Chambray Muslins,

TWO trunks of the newest patrons and handsomest colors, just opened and for sale by
DUGAS & MITCHELL,
57, Baltimore-street.
March 28. d6t

John and James Thompson

HAVE FOR SALE,
385,000 lbs. first quality Green COFFEE, &
A few bales COTTON.
April 5. d12t

Wanted immediately,

A young WOMAN who can be very well recommended, with a good breast of milk. Enquire at this office.
April 5. d

A Situation Wanted,

IN a Mercantile house, by a Young Man, that can come well recommended. A line addressed to W. S. and left at this office, will be attended to.
April 3. d4t||

For Sale,

ABOUT two hundred acres of thrifty Wood Land, distant five miles from the centre of the city. Enquire of the printers.
April 4. d6t

For Sale,

A choice parcel of Missouri BEAVER—Apply to KELLER & FORMAN,
Head of Market-street.
Dec. 20. d

For sale by the Subscriber

On a liberal credit,
102000 lbs. of GREEN COFFEE, fit for retailers. WM. ANDERSON,
No. 10, Hanover-stree
February 11. d

For Sale,

A LIKELY NEGRO MAN,
About 22 years of age, who has been accustomed to all kinds of house-work, and is a good waiter. Enquire of the printers.
March 17. d

For Sale,

A LOT of GROUND, fronting on York-street 40 feet, and running back 159 feet, opposite the dwelling of Mark Pringle, esq. For terms apply to
G. LINDENBERGER.
March 17. d19t

To Let,

THE STORE at present occupied by the subscribers, 197, Market-street, a few doors above Evans's tavern. Possession may be had, on or before the first of April.
KENT & BROWNE.
February 24. d

To Let,

A *three-story* brick HOUSE in Market-street, now in the possession of Messrs. Ervine and Beatty. Appiy to CHS. G. BOERSTLER,
No. 35, Fayette-street.
February 19. d

For Sale,

350,000 lb. first quality Green COFFEE
50,000 lb. Island COCOA.—Apply to
HENRY WILSON,
47, South Gay-street.
March 27. d1m

Boarding.

ONE or TWO respectable persons may be accommodated, near Market-street, with board in a genteel private family, by the month or year, on reasonable terms Apply at this office.
April 1. d

Just Arrived,

AND FOR SALE BY
ROBERT & JOHN OLIVER,
Coffee, Island Cocoa and Logwood.
They have also for sale,
Teneriffe WINE.
April 1. d6t

Found

THIS morning at the corner of St. Paul's lane and Church-street, an S key, which the owner may have by applying at this office and paying the expence of advertising.
March 5 d3t

Lost

LAST evening, in Market-street between South and Howard-streets, a black furr tippet. Any person having found it, will please to leave it at no. 75, Pratt-street.
April 5. d3t§

Lost

ON Thursday evening last, supposed in Market-street, between Calvert and Granby-streets, a hair necklace, tipt at both ends with gold, and a gold locket attached to it, with about four inches of gold chain in the centre. The finder by leaving it with the printers hereof will meet with a suitable reward.
April 5. d3t

For Sale,

A valuable building LOT, fronting 25 feet on Union-street, and extending back 62 feet, enclosed last summer with a post & rail fence. The above property is in fee-simple For terms, enquire at 3, Granby-street, Old town, to
DAVID BROWN, jun.
April 4. d

Now Landing

At Bowly's wharf, from on board the schooner Brutus, from Guadaloupe, and for sale,
299 bags of fine Green COFFEE
52 hhds. Clayed SUGAR—Apply to
SAMUEL CAMPBELL,
97, Bowly's wharf.
February 22. d

To be Leased,

For 99 years, renewable forever,
A few LOTS, on the York Turnpike Road, within less than a quarter of a mile of Baltimore. The situation is high and remarkably healthy, with most excellent water. Enquire of
Dr. HENRY STEVENSON.
September 9. d

NINTH CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Tuesday, April 1.

On motion of Mr. Thomas the house came to a resolution to meet at 10 o'clock, A. M. for the residue of the session.

Mr. Early from the joint committee of the two houses, made a report on the business expedient to be transacted during this session.

Mr. J. Clay made a report on a communication from William Tatem, stating that he is possessed of various drafts, books and papers, which would be highly useful to the government of the United States, and concluding with a resolution authorising the secretary of war to make such purchase of the same as he may think expedient, and appropriating —— dollars to be applied to this purpose.

Mr. J. Clay said he presumed from the disposition manifested by the house, there was little probability of their acting on this subject during the present session. He, therefore, moved that the report should lie on th table and be presented, which was agreed to.

On motion of Mr. Jackson the house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. John C. Smith in the chair, on various bills relative to the Mechigan territory.

Various amendments were made to these bills.

Mr. Jackson moved to increase the salary of the governor from 2000 to 3,500 dollars, which motion was disagreed to without a division, as was a motion to augment it to 3000.

A motion to allow 2,500 dollars was disagreed to—ayes 18—when 2000 dollars were agreed to.

In fixing the salaries of the judges, Mr. Jackson proposed to allow the chief judge 1,600 dollars—motion lost.

It was then agreed to allow 1000 dollars ---ayes 49---noes 35.

And the same sum to the associate judges ---ayes 42---noes 40.

The salary of the secretary was fixed at 900 dollars---ayes 53.

The committee rose and reported their agreement to the bills, with sundry amendments, in which the house concurred.

Mr. Varnum said he observed a provision in one of these bills authorising the admission of the people of the territory as a state into the union, whenever their numbers should amount to to 40,000. He wished to know on what principle a different rule was applied to this territory from that applied to the other territories.

Mr. Findley moved to strike out the section. He observed that when their population amounted to 60,000, they must be admitted. Until that period, under the present acts, the power of an earlier admission was discretionary with congress. He tho't it best that the business should rest on this footing.

Mr. Jackson advocated the section. He remarked that the course pursued relative to the North-Western territory afforded a precedent in point, as they were formed into a state, when their numbers but little, if at all, exceeded 40,000. Nor could it be consistent with republican policy to keep the territories of the United States in a state of vassalage to the longest period within the power of the U. States. By admitting them into the union at an early period, we should most effectually conciliate their affection & insure their attachment to us—whereas by withholding this privilege we may proportionably estrange their regard This provision would likewise supercede the trouble of acting on the annual memorials, which, it was probable, would be presented to congress. It would also promote the settlement of a frontier of the United States, and afford it protection without resort to a military force.

Mr. Smilie replied—when the question was taken on striking out the section, and carried—ayes 71.

The bills were then ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

On motion of Mr. John Randolph, the house took up the report of the committee of the whole on sundry resolutions agreed to by them on the 28th ult.

When the question was put on concurring in the report of the committee of the whole in their agreement to the second resolution, as follows:

2*d Resolution*, That the union of a plurality of offices in the person of a single individual, but more especially of the military with the civil authority, is repugnant to the spirit of the constitution of the U. States, & tends to the introducing of an arbitrary government:

On this question an interesting debate ensued, in which the affirmative side was espoused by Messrs. J. Randolph and J. Clay, and the negative by Messrs. Bidwell, Smilie, Sloan, Quincy, Gregg, Findley, Rhea, of Tenn. Varnum, Elmer and Southard.

When the question was taken by yeas & nays—yeas 31 -nays 81 —and the resolution was consequently rejected.

This discussion was opened by the opponents of the resolution. They denied that either a plurality of office, or an union of civil and military office in one person, was incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit os the constitution could only be inferred from its letter, and that the instrument did not contain a single provision inhibiting the union. To shew this, by proving a contrary principle to be ingrafted in the constitution, they instanced the union of civil and military authority in the person of the chief magistrate, who was ex officio commander in chief of the army and militia of the United States, and to shew the uniform construction given to the constitution, they appealed to the conduct practised under the government, and to the passage of various laws uniting civil and military functions in the same individual. They maintained, that even if this union of offices were repugnant to the spirit of the constitution, it did not belong to one or both houses of congress, to pass a resolution declaratory of its meaning; that such abstract declarations and interpretations were unauthorised and were extremely dangerous; that if the constitution were defective, the only proper course was to offer an amendment to it. They further remarked that this resolution was intended to pass a censure upon the executive on account of the recent appointment of general Wilkinson, who was brigadier-general in the army, to the office of governor of Louisiana; that if the executive were reprehensible on this score, this was not the remedy. The constitution had reposed the power of appointment in the hands of the president and senate; and the only constutional course which could be pursued was, in case of an abuse of power, to prefer an impeachment.

The friends of the resolution replied, that maintaining the plurality of office, and the union of civil and military offices in one person, was incompatible with the spirit of the constitution. They said that the spirit of the constitution required the military to be kept in strict subordination to the civil authority, and that it was for this reason that the president of the United States was commander in chief of the army and navy; and that it was intended, except in great emergencies, that he should actually ditcharge the duties attached to this station. They maintained that sinecure offices were contrary to the spirit of the constitution, and that the union contemplated by the resolution tended to establish sinecures, by assigning to an individual the duties of offices which could not both be discharged. They contended that this was not an abstract declaration, but a resolution on which it was intended to bottom a law. To the charge of meaning to fix a censure on the executive for the appointment of general Wilkinson, it was replied, that this charge emanated from the suggestions of the opponents of the resolution, though it was not denied by the friends of the resolution that they considered the appointment extremely reprehensible.

[This is but an imperfect outline of a debate which shall be given at length hereafter.]

Wednesday, April 2.

Mr. Varnum reported from the committee appointed to enquire into such measures as it it expedient to adopt for the complete arming of the militia of the United States, giving a very interesting detail of the extent to which the militia are at present armed, by which it appears that there are in the hands of the militia 250,000 fire arms, & 120,000 in the public magazines of the United States. The report recommends an additional appropriation of 61,000 dollars toward the manufacture of arms —which was subsequently introduced into the military appropriation bill.

Mr. Gregg made an unfavorable report on the petition of John Bond, in which the house concurred

Mr. Crowninshield from the committee of commerce and manufactures, made a favorable report on the petition of Francis Baretty, which was referred to a committee of the whole house.

The house considered the report of a committee of conference on the disagreeing votes of the two houses to the bill fixing the compensations of the officers of the two houses, disagreed to the same, and adhered to their amendments.

An engrossed bill supplementary to the act to extend jurisdiction in certain cases, to the territorial courts of the United States, was read a third time and passed.

An engrossed bill to provide for the adjustment of titles to land in the territory of Michigan and for other purposes, was read a third time and passed—Yeas 62.

The house took up the unfinished business of yesterday, being the report of the committee of the whole, agreeing to the following resolution, offered by Mr J. Randolph:

3d. *Resolved*, That provision ought to be made by law, to render any officer, in the army or navy of the United States incapable of holding any civil office under the United States.

Mr Fisk moved to postpone this resolution indefinitely.

This motion was supported by Messrs. Fisk, Elmer and Cook; and opposed by Messrs. J. Clay, J. Randolph, and J. C. Smith,

When the question was taken by yeas and nays, and the motion disagreed to—Yeas 43—Nays 72.

The question was then taken by yeas and nays, on concurring with the committee of the whole in their agreement to the resolution, and passed in the affirmative—Yeas 94—Nays 21.

The resolution was referred to a select committee to report a bill.

On motion of Mr. Newton, the resolution, offered by him on the 29th ult. proposing an amendment to the constitution, "That no person holding a contract under the government of the United States, or who shall directly or indirectly participate in the emoluments of such contract, shall be capable of holding a seat in the senate or house of representatives of the United States"—was referred to a committee of the whole on the state of the union.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole—Mr. Gregg in the chair—on the bill making military appropriations for the year 1806.

Having gone through the same, the committee rose and reported the bill, and the house ordered it to a third reading to-morrow.

Mr. Jackson called for the order of the day on the report of the committee of commerce and manufactures, on the petition of sundry inhabitannts of Charlestown, in Virginia, praying that that place should be made a port of entry.

Mr. Leib moved an indefinite postponement of the report.

Mr. Jackson opposed this motion, and spoke at some length in favor of the constitutional right of the petitioners to be allowed a port of entry.

Mr. Crowninshield, though against postponement and in favor of discussing the principle, contested the right.

Mr. Leib withdrew his motion, when the motion to consider the report was disagreed to, only 13 members rising in favor of it.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole, Mr. Gregg in the chair; on the bill further to alter and establish certain post roads.

After considerable progress the committee rose, and obtained leave to sit again.

Mr. J. Randolph, from the committee of ways and means, submitted a bill supplementary to the act making provision for the redemption of the whole of the public debt, with an accompanying letter from the secretary of the treasury; which was referred to a committee of the whole house on Monday.

PHILADELPHIA, April 4.

A letter from captain King, of the Venus, dated Flushing Roads, December 27, says—"That on his outward passage he fell in with a wreck, from which he took 8 men, who informed him that she was called Pandora, capt. Grafton, belonging to Boston, bound to the Cape of Good Hope, & some port in India—had been out 5 days when she upset. She was entirely new, six men were drowned at the time of upsetting; the captain, two officers and three men left her the next day in the small boat, and it is likely were lost.

Yesterday arrived, ship Phœnix, captain Peterson, four months from Leghorn, but 16 days from Antigua, where she put in to water, having been obliged to bear away from this coast on the 21st of January last, after beating a long time in hopes of getting in, having met with a great deal of hard weather. —On the 21st of January, finding himself in a perilous situation from hard blowing weather and reduced to fifty gallons of water, he bore away for the West-Indies, on the 6th Feb. made the Island of Gaudaloupe, and being at that time reduced to 8 or 10 gallons of water, pushed for Basseterre, with an intention to send his boat ashore for water and then run for St Thomas's to refit, but about five o'clock in the evening off Basseterre roads, he was boarded by three armed boats from the British ship of war Unicorn, capt. Hardyman; they did not appear to have any intention to detain him, and in a friendly manner supplied him with water, and sent an officer and four men unarmed on board the Phœnix, to assist him into St. Johns, Antigua, to repair his damages; and as appears from the following letter from captain Hardyman:—

His majesty's ship Unicorn, at sea, 7th February, 1806.

SIR,

Since I saw you yesterday evening and in conversation relative to yourself, &c. I have given it its due consideration, and I hope, viewed all circumstances in its true light, and I trust you will believe that your very liberal and disinterested kindness shown to captain Dundas, bears a grateful impression in my mind, and I shall feel a pride upon all proper occasion, in making a return for your generous attention.

As your ship from distress of weather has proved leaky and your foremast sprung, I send an officer with men to give you every necessary assistance for the purpose of proceeding to Antigua to get those defects repaired, where I conceive it may be done at the least expence, and from thence you can proceed under legal authority, to any place you may judge proper, without the risk of seizure or detention by the cruizers, privateers, &c. of any nation.

These steps I am induced to adopt as a trivial return for your attentions as before mentioned, and in conformity to my public and relative situation.

I am, sir,
Your most obedient,
Humble servant,
L. F. HARDYMAN.

To captain Peterson, of the American ship Phœnix.

The Phœnix arrived at Antigua the 9th, but to the captain's astonishment, the ship was libelled for account of captain Hardyman ---however, on a hearing before the court of vice admiralty, she was cleared, though a valuable vessel!

Captain Peterson sailed from Antigua, the 18th ult. and left there the following vessels:—brig Ceres, Foster, from Guadaloupe, for N. York, taken by the privateer schooner Victory, carried to Montserrat, and after a detention of 51 days, brought to trial, and property to the amount of $9000 laid over for further proof; *brig Martha and Mary, Carlson, from Martinique for Baltimore, vessel and cargo libelled*; brig Ann Maria, Speck, from Guadaloupe, for New-York, had her trial on the 5th March, a part of his cargo on freight taken from him, and obliged to bottomry his vessel and cargo The Ann Maria was to sail the same day with the Phœnix; brig Grace and Green, Savin, of and from Philadelphia, for St. Thomas, but expected to be liberated without trial; brig Fair American, Tricknau, from Martinique, vessel and cargo libelled; *schr. Edwards, Parrot, from Guadaloupe, for Baltimore, vessel and cargo libelled*; schr. Maria Antonott, Tifling, detained for trial; ship Speculation, Schilling, of and from Bremen, for Martinico, brought up the 7th March by the British frigate Hippomenes, Woolcombe, (cargo valued at $90,000, an object worth attention,) ship and cargo libelled. Also brought up by the Hippomenes, a large Danish ship from Copenhagen, for St. Croix, with government stores, for that island, since liberated by paying all costs. Several small Danish and Swedish vessels also under adjudication, names not recollected.—Brig Hope of and from Providence, R. I. with a cargo for the island, drove on shore, but likely to be got off with little damage. Several other vessels from North-Carolina, Norfolk, and the Eastern states, with their proper cargoes, names not recollected; as they were none of the unfortunate, little notice was taken of them.

Same day arrived, the brig Eliza, captain Nye, from New-Orleans, which he left the 7th March. In coming down the river on the 8th, spoke ship Washington, of New-York, from Jamaica, for New-Orleans. At English Turn, passed brig Ann, Chapman, of Norwich, from Orleans, for Hamburg. On his passage he spoke a British sloop of war—the captain of which told captain Nye, that having been driven near the Florida coast in a severe gale of wind, he saw in passing along the same a number of vessels which were driven ashore, as he supposes, in a gale a few days before.

Same day arrived, sch'r Active Trader, captain Hardy, from Senegal, but last from Antigua, 27 days, where she had been carried in for adjudication.

Capt. Quandrill, of the Clarissa, from Jamaica. March 29, in lat. 37, 31, spoke ship Maria, from Jamaica, for Norfolk, 55 days out and short of provisions.

Extract from the log-book of the schooner John, capt. Dickinson, from Gonaives.

March 4th, latitude 22, 37, when under convoy of the brig *Numa and schr. General Eaton, of Baltimore*, we descried 2 strange sail to windward in chase of the fleet, which after coming up proved to be two strong French privateer schooners of about 8 guns and 100 men each, when after firing a gun and hoisting their colors, engaged the brig and schooner, but after having received a few well-directed broadsides of canister, grape and langridge, thought it most advisable to sheer off, when they immediately bore down upon us (being to leeward,) and when within the distance of about 40 yards commenced a heavy firing on us with their musquets and blunderbusses which compelled the crew to desert the deck, for the safety of their lives, and when they were on the eve of boarding and carrying us, and we had declined all hopes of escaping, we were happily relieved by the brig and schr. reaching us, in time to cut us off, when they again attacked them, and after exchanging a few more broadsides, which they by no means relished and finding no prospect of success, they thought proper to content themselves with the loss they had sustained, and took themselves off with nothing more than a Scotch prize. We fortunately sustained no injury other than getting our sails and rigging cut away by their shot. The brig had one man killed and two wounded, and the schooner one man killed The loss of the enemy must have been great, both of killed and wounded. Much credit is due to captain Wilson, of the Numa, and capt. Robinson, of the General Eaton, for their gallant and noble bravery displayed in beating off those vessels, and for their skilful manœuvring in defending and protecting us from capture.

In lat. 31, 42, experienced a very svere gale of wind, and in lying to shipped a sea which carried away all our upper works on the larboard side, stove the boat, and occasioned the vessel to spring aleak. Lat. 34, 16, spoke the brig George, capt. Meldroon, out 32 days from St. Croix, bound to New-York, who had the goodness to supply us with some provisions. Same day, spoke the ship Charlotte, captain Wickes, out 4 days from Wilmington, N. C. bound to Hamburg.

BOSTON, March 27.

Arrived, brig Rebecca, Geddings, 79 days from Amsterdam, via Salem.

March 29.

Arrived, sch'r Sally, capt. Allen, from Alicant, 62 days. Left brig Swift, Eagley, discharging; sch'r Peace, capt. Williams, of Newburyport; Fame, Young, for north of Europe; Henry, Burgess, of Plymouth; capt. Brown, of Newburyport; the brig Frances, Hopkins, sailed for Salou; Bulah, Atkins, do. Spoke lat. 43, 37, long. 65, 20, ship Gen. Eaton, Bowle, 4 days from Boston.

Same day, the ship Edwin, captain Thomas, of Newburyport, from Liverpool 34 days, and 29 from the channel. Spoke nothing. Capt. T. brought no marine list & but one Liverpool paper of the 17th February.

March 30.

Below, the brig Superb, in 39 days from Liverpool.

Storm of Monday last.—On Monday last went into Cape Cod, during the storm, brig Acorn, Folger, 27 days from Nantz—brig Short Staple, Hodgkins, from Savannah, bilged; brig Experiment, from the West-Indies, and two schooners from the southward, went on shore back of Cape Cod at the same time; the brig was not bilged; fate of the schooners unknown. The New York sch'r Packet Boston, of Hingham, was safe at Cape Harbor.

Clearances.—Brig Dispatch, Nickerson, Leghorn; schooner Nancy, Nash, West-Indies; Fanny, Leavitt, Bay of St. George, N. F.; Dolphin, Dennis, W. Indies; Abigail, Wadsworth, Jamaica.

NEW-YORK, April 4.

ARRIVED,

The ship Huron, Halstead, from Batavia, and 102 days from the Isle of France. Left at the Isle of France, December 22, ship Telemachus, Cook, from Salem, bound to the eastward; brig Mount Etna, Dutton, for Boston, in 20 days; ships Boston Packet, Bodwitch, 227 days from Salem, bound to the eastward; George Washington, Daniel, of Salem, from Bengal, came in in distress, to sail in 10 days; Good Friends, Thompson, of Philadelphia; Bordeaux Packet, Wing, of do.; Fair Trader, Hidlius, ditto; Neptune, Arnold, ditto; Eleanor, Brooks, of New-York, for Bourbon; ship Devotion, Noble, ditto; Martha, Beare, ditto, dismasted in lat. 18, S. long 83, E. Sally, Meeks, ditto; Alknomac, Henry, Boston; Brutus, Haley, of New-London, from China; Endeavor, Page, of Salem, sailed 17th December for Sumatra; brig Sparrow, Leach, of Beverly, had not arrived The ship Prudent, from Batavia to America, was captured off that port by the British, and sent to Columbo. Spoke, about the 2d September, the ship Belle-Savage, captain Ockington, in the Straits of Sunda, bound to Salem, which had spoke the ship Samuel Elam, Champlin, of N. York, from Batavia; had borne away for North-Island on account of head winds & being weak-handed Feb 18, in lat. 6, N. long. 35, W. sloop Eagle, Clark, 41 days from the Gold Coast, for Charleston. March 3, a brig, 12 days from Norfolk, for Antigua. 22d, in lat. 29, 40, long 68, schr Eagle, Charles, of Camden, 7 days out, for Jamaica, 26th, in lat. 33, 30, long. 71, 30, brig Sarah-Ann, Scott, 20 days from Trinidad, for New-York. The Huron sailed from Batavia the 5th of October, and on the 6th, in the Straits of Sunda, experienced a severe gale of wind, which caused the ship to spring a leak, and to put into the Isle of France; and has experienced severe weather on our coast, the winds blowing continually from N. W.

The ship Sophrona, Richards, in 48 days from Madeira. Sailed in company brig Saunders, for Philadelphia. Left ship Augam, Hickson, to sail in 6 days for Boston; schr. Resolution, Bradford, in 4 days for do.; schr. Hope, Woodward, of New London, to sail next day for Charleston. Spoke, in lat. 39, 30, long. 72, 30, brig William, Hubbell, 9 days from New-Providence, for New London.

The ship Brothers, Gault, in 60 days from Newry. The ship William Penn, Hussey, arrived there the 23d January, in 22 days from New-York, and performed 8 days quarantine. The ship, Grace, from Belfast, for New-York, put into Lochryan, with the loss of her rudder. Spoke, March 11, in lat. 37, 40, long. 59, the brig Samuel, Wildes, 13 days from Boston, for Leghorn, very leaky. March 27, in lat. 39, 30, long 71, fell in with two bales of cotton, one marked I. Course, No. 285, and several bundles of hay, 5 bbls. tar, and several broken spars. Feb. 3, in lat. 50, long. 25, the ship was thrown on her beam ends, stove in two lee dead-lights, the staunchions in the lower hold gave way, and shifted her ballast. The gale lasted 10 days, and was 6 hours on her beam ends.

The ship Richard, Rogers, in 16 days from St. Croix. Left brigs Alfred, Bryan; and Jane, Fowler, of New-York; Mercury, Gardner, for Philadelphia; ship Kezziah, Thompson; brigs, Henry, Denison; Ceres, Elliott; Thomas, Atwater; and sch'r Lark, all of New-Haven. The brig Sarah, Campbell, sailed 10, and the brigs George, and Paul Sherman, 15 days before the Richard, for New-York.

The ship Rose in Bloom, Burdick, in 7 days from Charleston

The barque Hazard, Kimball, of Salem, in 34 days from Savannah. On the 24th ult. in lat. 38, long. 71, 30, in a gale, lost off deck 39 bales of cotton.

The brig George, Meldroon, in 38 days from St. Croix. March 1, in lat. 25, long. 69, 14, spoke schr. Betsy, 10 days from Martinique for New-York; same day was boarded by the Leander. 19th, in lat. 28, 47, long. 65, 30, spoke the schooner Chance, Ray, 7 days from Philadelphia for Martinique. 28th, in lat. 34, 16, long. 70, 30, schr. John, Dickinson, 37 days from St. Domingo, for Philadelphia, short of provisions, supplied her, and afterwards spoke a Hamburg ship, which vessel gave the John a cask of water. 31st, spoke the brig Alexander, 38 days from Caudaloupe for Philadelphia.