American.

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

PRINTED & PUBLISHED BT IF. PECHIN 31, South Gay-Street. [Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper \$7 and Country Paper \$5 per ann CT All advertisements appear in both Papers.

SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1807.

CONGRESS.

HOUSE or REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, January 26.

DEBATE On the Bill from the Serate for suspending the writ of HABEAS CORPUS.

CONCLUDED.

Mr. Smilie. I fliall not detain the house long be the remarks which I propose to make on this subject. I thalt wave all oblirvations on the mode of proceeding on this occasion, whether we shall reject the bill on its first, or fusser; is to go to a ferond reading. The question is now put, and I am call d upon to give my vote either in the affirmative or negative. I therefore feel under a necessity to put my negative upon it. I consider this one of the most impersant subjects upon which we have ever been! called to aft. It is a question which is neither moment lefs then whether we thall exercite the only power with which we are clothed, to repeal an important part of the confliction. is in this case only that we have power to repeal that instrument. A suspension of the pri rilege of the writ of Habeas Corpus is in al retness equivalent to repealing that effential part of the conflitution which secures that principle which has been properly called in the country where it originated, the Palladium of perional liberty. If we recur to England, w shall find that the writ of ha eas corpus in that country has been frequently fulpended .-But under what circumstances? We find it was fulpended in the year 1715, but what was the fituation of the country at that time? It was inwaded by the fon of James II—there was a rebeilion-within the kingdom and an army was organised. The same happened in the year 1747-on this occation it was found necessary to suspend it. In latter times, when the government hat grown more c rrupt, we have feen it inspended for an infinitely less cause

We have taken from the thature book of this ' country this moft valuable part of our conflicttion. The convention who framed that influment, believing that there might be cales whe. it would be necessary to vett a discresso here power in the executive, have configured the legislature the judges of this necessity; and the only queltion - v to be determined is, does this necesity exist? There must either be in the country a revelli in or an invalion before fuch s at curbs patied. I really oubt whether either of these exist. I really doubt whicher a fingle law of the U. States has been as yet violand. I will not far this is the fait; but I do | 30th to Wertenhausen. not know any thing to prove the contrary. The further that a rebellion does exist—we are then left at liber v to decide whither it i fuch an one as to endanger the peace of focietr. to fuch a degree that no eldmary remedy will inforce. It an or linery remedy will not. ir mar be our du " to apply an extraordinary one - What is this mighty butinets ? What is the opinion of the executive as to its danger? Does he consider : dangero s? It is a little re- or are at this moment in the act of duct of the corps. markable that in every instance under the Bri- | surrendering. Gen. Bincher also left tilh givernment, the proposition of such a meafive originated with the ex cutive-while here, without any infination of danger from the execulive, we propole on our own fuggestion to fulpend one of the mist valuable privileges that is Grandellicke of Berg had three days secured to the civizen. I. t us attend to the communication of the president on this subject. He states that according to his information the perions concerned in the compirary depend on receiving two Linds of aid-tomign ail and

" On the whole the fugitives from the Ohio, with their affociates from Cumberland, er anr ether place in that quarter, cannot threaten fericus danger to the city of New Orleans."

The presider declares that in his opinion there is no danger to be apprehended. With regard to foreign force, he states his reasons for thinking there is no danger. As the metlage is in the hands of every gentleman, there can be no necelly for me to real it. But be explicitly declares from the flate of our relations with | ry. other nations...there can be no danger from that quarter. This being the deliberate opinion of the executi e magistrate, who is more deeply responsible on this eccasion than any other member of the governation, is it not most 'extraordinary that we should attempt to take steps which ca only be juitissed in the last refort. Are gentlemen aware of the danger of this precedent ! This is the first attempt ever made under this government to suipend this Jaw-if we suspend it when the executive tells us there is no danger, on what occasion may it not be suspended! Let us suppose that it thill te suspended on this occasion—what will be its essed? Parties will probably forever continue to exist in this country. Let us suppose a predominant p tty to conjure up a plot to avenge themselves. Do not gentlemen see that the perfonal liberty of all their enemies would be errlangered. I mention this to forewarn genthemen of the dangerous ground before them:-I do not fay that our courtry may not at fome fecure day be in such a fination as to justify such a salpension. But I have never jet seen her in Tuck a liquation; and at this moment which it dies not exill. When we lee the great lady of the people fo firmly attached to their government aught we to be thus alarmed on beholding & few desperate and unprincipled men artempting to ftir up an infurrection? I here is another confideration which will induce me to give my bear - negative to this bill. If foreign mation's fee that we are obliged, under fuch cir cumstances, to suspend the writ of haleas corpus, will it not flow that the constitution is inextiable of Supporting itself, without the application of the most dangerous and extraordinary

Mr. Dana. Lunderstand that the question is. Whether the bin man be rejected on its first read-Jug, without pasing through the ordinary forms of proceeding. In such cases the urdinary question is, is there any thing in the bill proper for the house to deliberate upon? If they are of o-Titism, that It can be modified in fuch a way as to influre its passage, it ought to go to a commitsee of the whole. This was my's pinion when the milion was first made to reject the bill was disposed to wore against the question, a almosthane bill went to repeal the constitution. 1. I have been accustomed to view the privilege of the writ of habens corpus as the most glorious was notwithstanding

jed, in examine whethertheire was an, no e aty few dar's reffe for it. As on the one hand I was inclined to! Nothing has yet been learned respecting the this reasion, been taged by a strang abhor- | them arrive, but the reports of their march, we rence of rebellion, in I was willing on the other, are afraid, are mere galconade; they dare not to take time to guard medelf against an equally meet us. The battle of Auderlitz is still before strong scelling of abhorrence of dilators. But | their eyes. But what intelligent persons mail already arrested. Had it been confined to not merely the lots of their allies they deplote. are on it, but viewing it in the light of an extraken, and are now at Straiburgh, were not the post feet law, I must give it my instantanems, cannon of their allies. The 50 Russan standnegative. There is another principle which ards which are hung up in the church of Notice appears to me highly objectionable. It author, Dame at Paris are not the colors of their alriles the airest of perious, not merely by the lies. The crowds of Rusians who ded in our predident, or other high efficers, but by any hospitals, or are imprifined in our towns, were person acting under him. I imagine this to be not the foldiers of their allies. stroy the fundamental principles of the constitute | arrived at Fulda, with the two divisions of the i the or publicanimity. Under this view of the General's Lagrange and Dupas. abject I am disposed to reject the bill, as containing a proposition on which I cannot delibe- | make it; but France will include more coatts

The years and nais were then taken on the -Nays 19 - as follow:

YEAS. N'effrs. Alston, junior, Anderlon, Fard, Fark. er, Bufef, Bedinger, Betton, Bibb, Bithop, Blake, innior, Llount, Brown, Brown, Bey Burwell, Lutler, G. W. Campbell, J. Campbell, Chittenden, Claiborne, J. Clay, N. Clay, Clinton, junier, Conmid. Cook, Covington, Data, Darby. Davenport, junior, Dowlon, Dwight, Early, Elliot, Ellis, Limer, Elv. : pres, Fincier, Tilk, Fewler, Garnett, Goldberough, Good- | wyn, Gray, Gregg, Haliey, Hamilton, Hacting, Holland, Holmes, Hough, Jackson, Jones, Relly. Renan, Lambert, Lewis, jurier, Livingston, Lloyd, Lyon, Frac Farland, Magnuder, Marion, Mac Creery, Meritether, M. Micre, | The number of standards taken since the bat-T. Moere, Jer. Morrow, J. Merrow. M. lely, J. Herri lenz, 20 ounts at this moment to 200. Nallon, R. Nellon, Newton, Junior, Patent, Jun. 1 Willon, Winn, Winften, and Wanns.

Meffre. Alexander, Archer, Bidwell, Claudlet. Curts, Eurie, Green, Heling, Martins, Mumford, C.n. Sandford, Southard, Thorace, | Prince that that garrison will not make much Vermum, Verglanck, Walton, Wickes, and N. | remain Williams.

FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

Twenty third Bulletin of the Grand Army. The Duke of Weimar passed the Eibe! at Harvelberg. Marshal Soult proceeded on the 15th to Rathnau, and on the i

On the 20th the column of the Dike! of Weimar was at Rhinsberg, and the line number of prisoners taken in this place declaration he had made through his Min-Prince of Ponte Corvo (Bernadotte), parcie au the soldiers i reguled to France was at the same time at Fursteaburgh. There is no doubt that this Corps, consisting of 14,000 men, ha e already ! fallen into the hands of the I rench army, Richnsberg in the morning of the 20th Bilon's corps, and a part of its baggage, had with 7000 men in order to proceed to Stettin, but Marshal Lannes and the march in advance of him. -This column | ters at Dirmin. is therefore now in our power, or will be ! captured within 48 hours.

In the last Bulletin we mentioned that aid derived from their own country. Aftergy- the Grand Duke of Berg, in the affair ! ing his opinion of the foreign aid expected, he of Prentzlow, chilged the Prince of corps will fell into our hands. Hohenlohe, and his 17,000 men, to lay cown their arms. On the 29th an engmy's corps of 6000 men likewise capit. ulated to General Milhaud, at Passewalk. This gives us 2000 horses more, with their saddles, harnesses, and hangers .- | There besides more than 6000 horses which the Emperor has still at Spandau, after having mounted all his caval-

> Marshal Soult having arrived at Rathnau, feil in with five squadrons of Saxon cavalry; they solicited a capitulation, which was granted. This produced a farther supply of 500 horses for the ar-

stand of colours, among which are some on us, and on our people the obligation embroidered by the hands of the be sutiful of giving solemn thanks to the God of Queen herself; a heauty which has Armjes. You have seen by the last proved as disastrous to the people of Prussia, as that of Helen did to the Tro-

The States of the Duke of Brunswick are taken possession of, and it is believed that the Duke has fled to England. All his troops are disarmed,

Twenty fourth Bulletin of the Grand Army. Stet in is in our pollesain while the left wing of the Grand Duke of Berg's corps, commanded by Cen. Milhaud, forced a column of 6,000 men to capitulate at Passewalk; the right wing commanded by G n. Lafalle summoned the town of Stettin to furreceder, which it did on a capitulation, the terms of which are fubined. Settin is a town in a good flate of defence, well armed, and provided with pallifadoes. We found in it 160 pieces of cannon, and confidera de magazines, with a garrifon confilting of 6,000 fine troops, and a number of Generals, who were made prisoners of war .-Such is the result of the capitulation of Stettin, an event which can only be accounted for by the utter difmay which the destruction of the great Prussan army has produced on the Oder, and over all the territory on the right bank of

that river. Of the whole of that great army, 180,000 firong, not a man has croffed the Oder .- They were all either taken or killed, except those who fill wander between the Elbe and the Oder, but who will, within four days, be made prisoners of war. It is unnecessary to dwell on the importance of the reduction of Stettin, which is one of the first commercial fowns of Prussia, and which secures to the zimy an excellent line of

operations, As foon as the columns commanded by the

Livery of the second second

the legislature, disposed to investigate the sub- the rear, thall furrender, the army will take a

besiese that the judgingut of the lenate hal, og Rustians. We long, much to see recocos of on one principle I cannot agree to confider this despite, is to hear the Emperor A exander & his bill as a proper subject of investigation for one directing senate declare, that it was the allies moment. I perceive en fyrther examination of Rusha who were descated. It is well known of the bill, that the senate have provided for its over all Europe that there is scarce a samily in fulpenfron, in cases where persons have ocen Rusha that does not wear in urning, and it is suture arrests, I might have agreed to deliber- Belides, 195 pieces of Russan camon which were

wholly without precedent. If treaton were! On the 21th, the King of Holland arrived with narshing to force us from our feats. I would not | the advanced guard of the army of the North ! agree to this. I would not agree thus to de- at Gottengen. On the 25th, Marshal Mortier

The linglith would make no peace—they that!

and flates in her federative fellem. [The Capitulation of Stettin, which follow que tion " shall the bill be rejected?" Yeas 113 | this be letier, stipulates, that the town, and all the forts shall be given up to the conquerors, with the tr afary cheft, and all property belonging to the Prussan Government. The garrifon are allowed to march out with the hen rs of war, the inferior officers and privates to be ant prisoners to France, but the officers are difficilled on their parole, and allowed paliports to go where they pleafe.]

Twenty-Fifth Bulletin of the Grand Army.

BERLIN, November 22. This day General Leaumount presented his riniesty the Emperor fifty new figgs and statedards lately taken from the enemy -He rode thro' the principal streets of the town with his stitute even of baggage. drag and, bearing these tellimonials of victory.

Field marshall Davouk having invelled and Porter, Puih, Quincy, J. Randelph. M. I rum mond Custrin, a principal fortrefact Prus-Randolph, Rhea, (Penn) tihea. (Tenn) Rubil. | sin Proper, that place has corrected, and Sailly, Sammens, Scheneman, Scaver, Sman, 14000 prioners have been made there. The Smelt, Smile, J. Smith, S. Smith, Southern ! Cherry town long on their parele, but the Stanton, Stedman, Sturges. Taggart. Toil. privates are to le cert to France. This formadge, Tenny, P. R. Thompson, T. W. trefs, which was wed provided, is fituated in Replicher, Wassworth, J. Whitehill, R. | table magalines. It is one withe most impor-Whitehill, D. R. Williams, M. Williams, I unt conquests of the Cra.d Arry, and gives | felice. us the command of all the places on the O.

> Lield Marshall Elevisab ut to commen the traditrategral Marketingh, and it is pro- | ed at Cossel on the first of October.

Chi be lift the Duke of Berg hal his head gutriere at Feiesland. It eppeare nom bis manœuvre: "at he intende to attack the c immn commanded by the Prossian general Billy. Genord Beet er tod at action with general Bore. lart's brigade of Cragracus, on a plant in the from of the little town of Auslian. The enteth cavairy and infantry, were thrown into conference atulion, and our troops forced their nor along with the Prusslane into the on, which was all compeled to capied te. was accounted officers were discrissed on their a many the prisoners we ound the troops composing the myai hussan reciment of guards, who, in the seven year's were were presunted with toger skills cloaks by the Emprets Catharine, a. a mark of her approbation of the con-

The military chest belonging to General been removed over the Perne, and were on the territory of twe lish Pemerania. The Grand | but armaments going forward at Cassel; Daile has demanded this property -On the ist, of N vember the linke had his head quar-

General Rivener and the Duke of Weimar being eut off from Stettin, made a nouement as if they was a tree return towards the Elbe, but the Field Marshal had calemater on this mancourte, and there is no doubt but that both The Held-Mushal has concentrated his

corps at Settia, where more camen and ma-

gazines are daily found.

Our ir politive already alvanced into Poland. Prince Jerome, with an army ferned of the Pavarian and Wirtenburg troops, proreceis to Selecia. His maietty has appointed Gen. Clarke, Gevernor of Lerlin and of ail Prassia, and has already laid down the principles according to which the internal government of the country is to be administered. The King of Holland advances into the Hanoverian territory, and Marshal Mortier into that of Cassel.

Letter from H. I. and R. M. to the Archbishops and bishops of the Empire. "Monsieur L'Eveque, the success we have just gained over our enemies, with We have taken up to this period, 150 | the and of Divine Providence, imposes Note of the King of Prussia, the necessitv under which we lay to drawour sword, in order to desend the most precious wealth of our people, honour. Thatever repugnance we may have had, it have been driven to the last extremity by our enemics; they have been beaten an confounded. On the receipt then of the oresent, assemble our people in the Ilynples, chaunt a Te Deum and order praers to be put up to God for the prosper ty he has granted our arms.

"This letter being for no other purpose, I entreat God, M. L'Eveque, to have you in his holy keeping.

" From our Imperial Camp, at Weimar, October 15, 1806.

NAPOLEON." (Signed)

Twenty Sixth Bulletin of the Grand Army. " Imperial Heari Quarters, Berlin, Oct. 31. "The brigade of light cavalry and dragoons, under General Rivaud, forced 7000 infantry and five regiments of cavalry to lay down their arms on the 29th October, near Passewalk. On the same day the light cavalry of the reserve of the Grand Duke of Berg, under Generai Lassalle, arrived before Stettin, and forced the Governor to capitulate. There were found large magazines, and 160 cannon. The garrison, 6000 men, are prisoners of war. men, uncer General Blucher, and one of Dace of Weimar and General Lincher, which 10,000 under the Dule of Sane Wei-

however, from a respect to the other branch of are cut on on the right and lest, and pursual one mar, are sutrounded between the Elbe | and to present the only homego which a grateand Oder, and must soon surrender. "The Prince of Neuschatel and Val-

> Major-General of the Grand Army. (Signed)

" Mårshal ALEX.BERTHIER. Treenty-Seventh Bulletin of the Grand Ar-

" BERLIN, Nov. 6. "At Stettin we found a considerable quantity of English merchandizes, and in that great entrepor of the Oder were alquantity of provisions.

"The 1st of November the Grand Duke of Berg was at Demmin, the 2d at Teterow, while his right lay at Ros-The Prince of Ponte-Corvo, in charging a that our peculiar folicitude has been excited:with the cavalry, had a fall from his, and it is in their successful execution, that cur horse, but was not huit. Marshal Soult i higheit expedations have been surpassed. arrived on the 2d at Flaur.

oust at Frankfirt-Prince Jerome in whilst by the judicious application of our Silesia.

his command, in order to return to own territories—a General very little known was his successor.

" The fortifications of Spandau, Wirputting in the best possible state of de-

" Marshal Mortier, who commands the 5th corps of the Crand Army, arriv-

"The Prince of Hesse-Cassel, Marshal in the service of Paussia, and his son, a General in the same service, have withdra n stom it. The Prin e in answer to the Nove which was transmitted to cess. him, demanded permission to march at the head of his own troops, along with Marshal Mortier replied, he had no orders touching such a proposition; but that the Prince having armed, after the least farther armament on his pan would be considered as an act of hostility, as the Prussians had not violated his territories but on the contractive received with territories being evacuated by the French, and that in point of fact, the Hereditary Prince was more desirous of marching at the French by all sorts of provocation.

" He will pay for his frenzied conduct blood of their subjects to England, in ortder to fight with it against France in the great treasures, part of which, it is said, are shut up in Magdeburg, and part remitted to foreign countries. This soudid avarice has caused the catastrophe | Providence, and your public usefulness of his House, the existence of which on our frontiers is incompatible with the sufety of France.

ADDRESS TO THE PRESIDENT.

E05TON, JAN. 26, 1807. The following is a copy of the Address to the President, (with an accompanying Letter) which passed the House of Representatives on Saturday last, by a majority of seven-

To the President of the United States.

It is with the most cordial satisfaction, and peculiar delight, that we perform the duty enjoined upon us by the Senate and House of Representatives of this commonwealth, in communicating to you the high and grateful sense which they entertain of the important services rendered by you to these United States, in the eapacity of Chief Magistrate, during the whole course of your administration. The Attest two branches of the Legislature in the expression of their own respect and esteem, have undoubtedly expressed that of their constituents, who now appear to compose a decided majo-Tity of the citizens of Massachusetts. Although thind most of our sister states in this justly Gerved, and highly becoming tribute of ap-Progrion, yet, as it is now the result of a long and fied experience of the wisdom and rectitude Kyour administration, it is respectfully hoped, bat it will not be less acceptable to you or to the community at large, than if it had been expessed at an earlier period.

That you life and health may long be preserved, you distinguished services lung be continued, and your happiness constantly increased, is the secere and ardent wish of Your mit respectul and humble servants,

JOHN BACON, PEREZ MORTON. The resident of the mited States.

To the President of the United States. It's with pleasure that the two branches of the Legislature of Massachusettts improve the prortunity afforded by their annual meet. In to offer to you the only tribute which can bacceptably to the chief magistrate of a free show i-the tribute of their appropation iful people can extely pay to their nost disringuished divized ;-the homage of their conildence and e tee.

We are happy in being able to assure you that the tentiments which we now express for ourselves, have, during the auspicious period of voter Acimilistration, experiencest & constant and increasing progression with the great body of our committeents. They have viewed with granification, in system of frugality, retreachment and economy in our national expendi ures, Coungenial to the primitivo habits and systems f Vallachuseits) introduced and pursucci with a faithful and disinterested perseverance. As a maintal consequence of this sysso found 500 pieces of cannon, and a great tem, so pain and obvious in its principles, and so fumiliar in its ap lication to their private and local co-corns-they have contemplated with satisfaction, the relinquishment to the several Sia e Cinteriments of those branches of public reverter, which had by the constitution freck. General Savary was, on the 1st, been tubmitted to the control of the federal Goat Kratzeburg, and early on the 2d at vernment; under the confidence, that they Wharon and Jabel. The prince of Ponte- | would be put into requilition only upon extrao dinary exigences, and at periods of great na-Corvo, on the evening of the 1st, at Ja- | tional pressure. They found the increasing protion, or to commit fuch an act either of delpo- 8th corps of the Grand Army, commanded by bel the rear-guard of the enemy. The jauct of the public revenue, applied with a iteady conflict was spirited, the Prussians were | and unvaried hand, to the rapid extinction of a put to the rout, unti would have been f-Debt, which had threatened by its increasing completely cut off that day, had not the tan Nation It is in view of those effective weight, to repress the rifing energies of an inlakes, and the difficulty of traversing the i measures which have been adopted for the accountry of Mecklenburg, saved them, complithment of this great and defirable object,

Our intercourse with the nations of "The enemy linding every point of | Europe, though frequently embarrassed retreat intercepted, to the Oder -to the j by the jealousy and rivalship of contend-Elbe- to Swedish Pomerania, appeared | ing interests, has been preserved on terms desirons of reaching the nearest coast of conducive to our national interests and the Baltic -they were, however, very ill i compatible with our national hono :- and provided; when any part of their column | the mestic able blessings of peace have fell into our hands, we found them de- | been secured to our country, during a period of un xampleddineulty devastation " Marshal Lasties is at Stettin, Dav- , and distress through the civilized world; public force, we have commanded the "The Duke of Weimar has quitted respect of these piratical and barbarous his powers, upon whom the customary laws of nations, or the come on principles of reason and justice, have no governing influence. The abundant advantages of Thempson, Tracey, Trage, Van Cer tande, Var | the mische fa merale, and personal consider | tember z. Erfort, Custrin, and Stettin, are our agricultural and manufacturing interests have been secured to us, by means, the most safe, efficient and desirable, the removal of burdensome impositions and embarrassing restrictions. Our extensive commerce, though harrassed at times by v x dion's mines & unreasonable Interruptions, has under the fostering care of the government, been attended with a very general and encouraging suc-

The recent extension of our territorial limits, (an event which is too often gratithose of France, against our enemies- | hing only to the pride and ambition of nations) derives in this instance its chief impossince to us, frem its capacity of contributing to our permanent safety and delenc :—and above all from the moraliister. M. De Malsburg, at Paris, the ty of the means by which it has been ob-

it has been a consideration consoling to the feelings of philar thropy, and propitieus to the interests of humanity, that pomp therein by the Hereditary Prime; | your benevalent efforts for the civilizaand that from the period of the Hessian | tion of our aboriginal inhabitants, have been crounced with success we the until the battle of Jena, there was nought | ard at and generous real with which ther have been directed.

Impressed as we are, with these unfeigned and grateful sentiments of apthe head of Prinsian troops, and to insuit | probation towards the past measures of your administration, we have only to assure you of that rational and steadfast by the loss of his dominions. There is confidence, with which they have inspirnot a principality in all Germany that has | ed us respecting the future: and that been so uniformly the enemy of France. | whether our rights are hereafter to be For many years its Sovereigns sold the vindicated against the aggressions of foreign foes, or the machinations of internal conspirators, the copie of two Worlds By this traffic of his troops | Massa: husetts will not be found waiting the Prince in question has amassed in their duty, to the calls of their country or the requisitions of their government.

That your life and personal happiness may long be protected by a beneficent for many years continued, is, for the sake of our country, our sincere and ardent wish.

> Commonwealth of Massachusetts. SENATE, Jan. 22, 1807.

The foregoing address being read, considered and approved—it is ordered that the President of the Senate, and the Speaker of the House of Representatives, transmitthe same to the President of the U. States.

Sent down for concurrence. JOHN BACON, President. In the House of Representatives, Jan.

Read and concurred. PEREZ MORTON, Speaker. JOHN D. DUNBAR, C. S. M. S CHARLES P. SUMNER, C. M. R.

NEW-YORK, February 4. A gentleman who arrived in the Eastern stage yesterday, informs, that great damage has been done through the state of Connecticut, by the late storm of rain. Among other losses sustained he mentions that the tipkes near New Haven, and the turnpike bridge a few miles above the city, were entirely destroyed. The Stratford, Bridgeport, and Suckatock bridges, were carried away by the ice. The roads generally through the reute from New Haven to this city, were much injured by the rain.

A number of young gentlemen of Norfolk have formed themselves into a Thespian Corps. and are performing in a theatrical way, for the purpose of raising money for charitable pur-

Thomas Leiper, Jeremiah Piersall, and Chandler Price, have been elected by the senate directors of the Bank of Pennsylvania. The same body have chosen the following gentlemen Directors of the Philadelphia Bank: H. Orth, Theo. Harris, and Samuel

The lower house chose Rebert Porter, Hugh Ferguson, and John Cournd, Directors of the Bank of Pennsylvanic, and for the Phi-