American.

Commercial Daily Advertiser

PRINTED & FUCLISHED BY B. PECHIN, 31, South Gav-Street.

[Printer of the Laws of the Union.]

Daily Paper Si and Country Paper S5 per ann' CT All advertisements appear in both Papers. TUEED IN, FEBRUARY 24, 4807.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From a late French Pater.

CEDER OF THE DAY.

In our Imperial Camp, at Posen, the 2d of Dec. 18c5. Napoleon, Emperor of the French and King of

We have decreed, and do decree as fol-

Art. 7. There shall be established on the foundation of the Magueline, in our good city of Paris, at the expence of the treasure of our crown, a monument, dedicated to the grand asmy, bearing on the from spiece---

The Emperor Napoleon to the Soldiers of the Grand

2. In the interior of the monument shall be it scribed, on tables of murble, the names of all the men, by corps of the army, and by regiment, who anisted at the bandes of Ulm, of Austerlitz aud of Jena; and on tables of many go'd, the names of those who died on the fields of hartle. Or talles of ver, fluil be engravi | muli be respected; discipline will be observed. el the recapitularion, hi department, of the soldiers which e ch department has tuinished to t) e grand ermy.

3. Arcuma the room shall be so ilptured bas reliefs, whose drail be represented the colonels of each of the regiments of the grand army. with their names. These bas-reliefe thall be f. imed n such a manner, that the colonele fi all begrouped about their generals of division and brigade by the corps of the army. The statue in marble, of the marthals who commanded corps, er whe mide part of the grand army simil Le pla ed in the interior of the reom, (falle.)

4 The armouries, flatues, monuments of every kind, taken by the grand army in its two campaigns; the flandards, colours, and tymbals conqueres by the grand army, with the maines of the regiments of the cremy to whom they beionged, chall be deposited in the interior of the

5. Every year, on the annivertaries of the battles of Austerlitz and Jena, the monument shall beilliumina'ed; there shall a concert be given; preceded by adirecture on the virtues necestary to soldiers, and an eclogy on those who perified on the field of battle on these memorable Jajs.

A month previous, a concurrence si all Le cpened to receive the test piece of music ana. logues to the circumstances. A medulof gold. of 150 Deu'le Napoleons, fhall be given to the authors of each piece which fiall have obtained the prize. In the discourse and odes, it is expressly forbidden to make any mention of the emperor.

6. Our minister of the interior shall, without delay, open a concurrence of architecture, to chaoic the best plan for the execution of this monument. One of the conditions of prospectus shall be to preserve the part of the building of the Magchline, which exifts at this day, and that the expence shall not exceed three millions. A commission of the class of fine arts port to the minister of the interior, before the month of Varch, 1807, on the projects submitted to concurrence. The works thall commence en the til of May, and are expected to be finished before the year 1809. Our minister of the incrior is charged with all the details relative to the construction of the manument; and the director general of our museums, with all the details of the bas-reliefs, Raiues and tables.

7. There mall be purchased a hundred thousand france of rents, in inferipitons on the great book (floch) to serve as an endovmen for the monument and for its annual expen-

8. The monument once constructed, the grand council of the legion of honor shall be specially charged with the care of it, with its prefervation and with all that is relative to the annual con. currence.

Our minister of the interior and the intendant of the estate of our crown, are charged with the execution of the prefent decree.

NAPOLEON. Franciers of Turkey, Nov. 22. On the first of October an alliance offensive and defensive, was concluded between the Porte and Russia, of the following tenor.

ift. The affairs of the Princes of Moldavia sand Wallachin, both as far as respects their rettoration and their deposition, shall be deeided by the two powers. .

2d. The Republic of the Seven Islands shall remaitr under the deminion of Ruffia. 3d. The customs shall continue upon the old

footing. 4th. The Rutians thall during nine successive years, have permission to lead their armies shrough the Ottoman territory, as well against their own enemies as against those of Tur-

5th. The Russians shall have permission to bring their thips of wan to anchor in the Straits of Constantinople, and shall morenver obtain from the Porte the necessary supplies

self. Huffin subjects, old or new, wherever they may be, shall have the privilege of tracing through the whole extent of the Turkith Empire, and even to pouers property there. 7th. The Greak velicis that curried the Rus.

sian for and were forced to lay it aside by order'of the Porte, shall have the liberty of reluming it.

8th. The Grecian subjects of Turkey shall be allowed to enter the Russan service when they please; the Porte gives them permittion to

9th. The right of Legations relative to interpreters, shall remain on the old foreing. ich. The Ambassador of France thall quit

Constantinople. rith No Firmans shall be any longer granted to the vessels of Turkish subjects to proceed to the countries of the enemies of Ruffia.

CASSEL, 4th November.

On Saturday morning, the advanced guard of the corps under the orders of his excellency Marshal Mortier, appeared before one of our gates called the Leipsick gate: about 12 o'clock the greater part of it entered our city, and was lodged at the houses of the citizens; the rest kept bivourque in the neighbourdood. In the afternoon his majesty the king of Holland arrived with his guards. His majesty set offagain yesterday.

The Hessian troops are prisoners of war. The French troops occupy all the gates and

PROCLAMATION.

Edward-Joseph-Casimir Morrier, Marshal of the Empire, Colonel general of the Guards of his majesty the Emperor and King, Grand-Cross of the Legion of Monour, Grand-Cross of the Ord r of Christ, and Commander in Chief of the 8th corps of Grand-Army, to the Hessian

INHABITANTS OF HESSE,

I come to take possession of your country; it is the only means to spare you the horres of war. You have witneffed the violation of your territory by the Prassian troops; you must have Seen grieved to see the good reception which the Electoral Prince gave them. As, moreover, your sovereign and his fon are in the fervice of Prussa, they are bound to obey the orders of the Commander in Chief of the Prussan army. The dignity of a Sovereign is incompatible with that of an officer in the service of a foreign Power-Your religion, laws, and privileges On vour side remain quiet ; have confidence in the Great Chief on whom your fate depends, and then your fiate will only be improved. Given at the head quarters at Caffel, the ift November 1806.

EDWARD MORTIER.

LONDON December 25. Varel is positively stated to be in possession of the French. The following intelligence contained in a letter from Bremen of the 19th, is two days later than that brought by the mail: " I address vou by means of an express just going off to Cuxhaven, which, it is hoped, will reach the packet bo a in time. A deputation fent by our town to general Daendells, has brought back the affurance that the free navigation of the Weser thail in no way be disturbed. In consequence of this, veilels that were detained at Brake and Eistleet have been released, and will immediately be permitted to go forward Such vellels as are come from English ports will alone be henceforward liable to detention; and there is every realon to hope, that the diffurbances in our trade will be but of short duration."

Price of Streks this day.

Confols for January, 60 1-2 5-8 Peduced 50 3-8 1-2 Omnium 1 1-4 pr. Exchequer Bills par. Price of Streke yesterder. 3 per cent. red. an. 59 1-8 3 per cent. cons. ann. shut 4 per cent. 76 7-8 Long. ann. 16 13-16 7-8 Imperial 3 per cent. 58 1-8 Exchequer Bills, par a 2s dis. Omnium, 1 prem. English tickets 191 16s

Confuls for acc. 60 1-4 3-8

NAPLES, Od. 23.

From Calabria we have received the following intelligence:-" General Franceschi furprised the insurgents near Tasparina; killed 70 and took possession of the town of Squillace. Thence he marched to Carnzaro, where a confiderable body of insurgents were affembled. He attacked them with horse and foot, killed 250, and took two pieces of cannon. General Euarste deseated another body of insurgents, under the command of one Cornes, near St. Andrew, and at present Calabria Ultra is tolerably quiet, unless fresh disorders should soon make their appearof our institute, is charged to make a re- ance. The dangerous insurgent, Peddi h; his Secretary, father Domizio, a capuchin, and three thousand of his adherents have implored the mercy of king Joseph, through general Partonneaux, and obtained a free pardon. They have already arrived at Salmona, and tranquility is now restored in the province of Abruzza. Ira Di. abolo was seen on the 24th inft. near Sarno, attended by the Calabrians. He is said to have A d from Castello Maro to the Isle of Capri, which is as yet occupied by the English. A fleet of English transports, with fresh troops, is arrived in Sicily.

> ----NEW-YORK, February 21. We noticed in yesterday's Mercantile Advertiser that the son-in-law of Colonel Burr had published a resutation of the charges alledged against him in the cyphered letter to General Wilkinson. The following is a copy of this refutation, addressed to his Excellency Charles Pinckney, Governor of the state of South-

Carolina:

"OAKS, February 6, 1807.

" Dear Sir, " I have received and read the President's meffage with deep mortification and concern. But the letter annexed to it, stated to be a communication in cyphers from Colonel Burr to Gen. Wilkinson, excites my unseigned astonishment. I folemnly avow that, when that letter was written, I had never heard, directly or indirectly, from Col. Burr or any other person, of the meditated attack on New-Orleans; nor had I any more reason to suspect an attack on that place, or any other part of the United States, than I have at this noment to suspect that our militia will be forthwith ordered on an expedition against Gibraltar. On the other hand, I had long had fireing grounds for believing that Col. Burr was engaged by other objects, of a very different nature from those attributed to him, and which I confess the best sentiments of my heart approved. I need not add, that these objects involved not the interest of my country. Without adverting to that integrity of principle, which even my enemies, I truft, have allowed me, can it be supposed that a man fituated as I am, descended from a family which has never known dishonor; happy in the affection and effectm of a large number of relations and friend, polleffed of ample fortune, and flanding high in the considence of his fellow-citizens, could harber for an inflant, a thought injurious to the country which was the frene of those bleffings? The supposition would be monstrous. No, Sir. It was but a short period Lesure the l cannot be soo often.

the possibility of Mr. Bere's intentions being hossile to the Union; and the mi me t which gave birth to that apprehension, gave birth tothe resolution which became a citizen. I confels, however, there are times even now when, in spire of the strong facts which have been exhibited, I am almost inclined to believe my suspicions injurious. Whatever may be the thought of the heart of Mr. Burr, his talents are great beyond question; and to reconcile with such talents, the chimerical project of dilmembering the Union, or wretting from it any part of its-territory is difficult indeed. I travelled through a part of the Western Country, during the last summer, and have no helitation in faying, that either of those projects would have been as much reprobated there as in the Atlantic States. With respect, however, to the communication annexed to the Presidents's message, which occasions you the trouble of this letter; after my felemn affurances to yen, that I had never given Col. Burr or any other person the finallest reason to imagine that I could be induced to engage in any project against my country; it would be infinitely fatisfactory to me, could I explain to you, with the fame certainty, the motive which led him to infloduce my name as he did , But here unfortunately all is conjecture. Two motives only fuggelt themsolves. He imagined perhaps, which by the way he had no right to do, that his influence would be fufficiently great to induce ny affent, and thought, therefore, he might as well confider it already obtained: Or, which is more probable, he might have imagined, that by the apparent concert of a number of perions from different states, a stronger impression w uld bemade upon his correspondent. Considerable etles, too, was no doubt anticipated by Mr. Burr's dilcornment from the parted felf-contidence which would have been man felted by his taking with him his daughter, receiving my cooperation, and thus embarking in the tcheme the fortunes of his infant grandfon-the criy relative except his daughter that he has. But, whatever the motive, which driv from Col Burr the affertions contained in his letter to Gen. Wilkinton; facts, incontrovertible facts, prove that he had no authority for making them. His daughter did not gowith him; the navy of the United States is still faithful to its duty; | law." commodore Truxton, I am told, at the very moment he was faid to have gone to the Welt-Indies, was in Philadelphia, which I know not whether he has ever lett; and I. inflead of following wi ha corps of worthis, am now at my ulual residence where I have been ever since the adjournment of the Legillature, peaceably directing the ploughing of my rice helds and proparing my lands for the entiting crup - This is conclutive. A confpirator against the happinels or liberties of his equitry, would have been at this moment very differently employed. Conspirator! the blood burns my cheek as I write the word-But I meant to contine myfelf fimple to the difavowal, I have made you, of a fingle action or thought hoffile to my country. To feel even that difavowal neccifary is sufficiently painful: I have yielded, however, to circumstances, and made it. My unequivo al manner of making it, I truft will not leave a doubt upon one candid or honest mind.—Still I am an are that the common interchange of good offices with a man with whom I have been long nearly connected, may have given rile to circumflances which however innecent in then felves, malignity will delignt in differring, and the illiberal among my political advertaires exult in diffeminating. I am aware that there will be men base enough, for you and I have not long fince icen proofs of it-to whilper even the circumstance of my connection by marriage, with Col. Burr, as a circumstance warranting fuspicton. About the opinions of fuch men I am indifferent. To the more ingenuous and better part of my fellowcitizens of whatever feet or party, I can only folemuly repeat, as I have done to you, fooner would I have perified than harbored a thought subvertive of the liberties, the happiness or the integrity of my country. Let me always Le judged by my own acts and I shall be satisfied. If Mr. Jefferson or General Wilkinson over find any thing to urge against me, let it be adducett. M. residence is well known, and Ishall never thrink from inveitigation. Nay, more, prefumption, where I cannot repel it by politive proof, thall be received as good evidence, and the flightest inspicion, which I cannot fatisfactorily explain, thall be admitted as guilt. I remain, my dear Sir, with much respect and regard, your's always,

impression became general, that I apprehended

JOSEPH ALSTON.

WASHINGTON, Dec. 21.

SUPREME COURT OF THE U. STATES On Wednesday Mr. Martin, in a speech of four hours and a haif, concluded the argument og the motion in the case of Melars Bollman and Swartwout.

On Thursday the chief justice observed that the court had the motion made in the case of Mestrs. Bollmair and Swartwout under confideration, but had not vet been abie to make up a decilive opinion. In the mean time, as the situation of the prisoners might be irksome to them, if they could find bail, they might be bailed until to-morrow.

The counsel of Messrs. Bollman and Swartwout observed that one day's additional con-Enement would not make any material differ-

The court added that they felt confiderable difficulty with regard to the admissibility of the assidavit of general Wilkinson-whether a perfon making an affdavit that a particular paper contained the substance of an original paper in his fiand, such affidavit was in such a case as the present was, admissible evidence. They had not been able to find any authorises on this point. They therefore invited the researches

of counsel into it. Messrs. Rodney and Martin said they would deem it their daty under this request, to fubmit to the court such precedents as they could find upon the subject.

NORFOLK, Feb 16.

By the arrival of the schooner George, Captain Herrick, in 16 days from Havanna, we learn that Admiral Willaumes sailed two days before, so that it is almost certain that it was his ship that was seen off our capes a sew days since. The Triumph of 74 guns, has returned to Hampton Roads; the Mermaid frigate was yesterday coming into the Roads also. Willanmez has a Hampton Pilot on board.

With pleasure we have to remark that our dormant police has awakened, and that an examination of bread, weights, and measures has takenplace-On Thursday last there were about 800 loaves, short of weight, seized and distributed among the poor-upwards of 1000 Weights and measures of different sizes were also found deficient and condemned. This friend. ly sort of visit to the stores and bake houses, we earneally hope, may be repeatedly made.—It

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TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1807.

Benapaire sais, in his Imperial decree, that vessels thall not go from English to I rench

Certain accounts say, that French privateers are to seize veilels from Inglish ports and compel them to go into the parts of France

Quere. - Will not the privateers in this case be more guilty than the neutral?

It will perhaps be salutary for Nr. Cullen, of N. York, who raises such a strange cutery a. bout the imperial decree, to reflect, that the idea attacked to Blockade, as ufed by Bonaparte, is different from the generally received one. The French Emperor means to blockade the English out from the continent, and not blockade them in their own ports. Hence, although privateeismen may make the imperial decree a pretext of seizure for trading from England to A. merica, they can never jullify the procedure by the terms of the decree.

Aletter from Martinique, d'ated Jan. 25 h. says, " A brdy of the principal Treach merchants of this place have petitioned the government net to allow Americans, er fereigners o any description, to transact bulli ess here, unless through a Trench con infillion merchant. The prefect has granted their requer, and after a cer a'n date, a law to this circet will go into operation. From that time no supercargo or captain o' a vefel will be permissed to di pore of his cargo, but in the manner directed by the said [Phil. Register)

We would direct public attention to the proporal for publishing the Lite of Lorenzo DA PONTE, a native of Venice, and diffinguithed in the republic of letters as a Port of extraordinary talents. He received his education in the most collebrated colleges of Italy, and commonced his d'amat c coretrat Vienna, where he succeeded the great Methalio as Poet of the Imperial theatre in the reign of Joseph II, who was Lie admirer and protector. He refided in Germany twelve years, until the death of Joseph and the succession of Leopald, from whose pers curion he was compelled to fly in a few months after the decease of his patron. He took refuge in London, where he was employed as Composer to the Reval Theatre; and, aftercontimuing there 12 years more, he emigrated with his family to the city of N. York, where he is at present occupied in teaching the Latin and Italian languages in some of the principal famijies. His life has been chequered; and the history of it now offered to the public will, we underland, include his Dramas and other poetic works. " The Siege of Belgrade," so well received on the theatres in Lurope and America, is a translation of his i alian drama" Ura Cons N. Y. Paper.

SENATE OF THE U. S TATES. February 10.

Dr Logan observed, the hed fir some time viewed with anxiety the continued depredations committed on the commerce of the U. States by the belligerent powers of Eurepe, by which our mercantile capital had suffered a loss of millions, and our national character was de. graded. He considered this lamentable siquation of our commerce to arise from the bounty

in the form of drawback, given by government to encourage the carrying trade, by which our merchants were led into unnecessary conflicts with foreign nations-he therefore moved that a committee be appointed to confider the propriety of repealing so much of any acras allows a drawback of duties on goods, wares, and merchandize experted out of the U.S and that such committee be instructed to report by bill or

otherwife.

February 17, 1807.

The reports and ordinary businel's of the day having bean dispused of, the Senate took up the House of Representatives, for repealing the duty on falt, and for continuing in force the 2 1-2 per cent additional for the Mediterranean fund Dr. Mitchill made a speech against the bill until the hour of adjournmet.

February 13. The same bill being again under consi, deration Mr. Maclay spoke at length in savor of the bill, and in answer to Mr. Mitchill. After

him, in the course of the debate, Messrs. Bradey, Smith of Md. Adams and Hillhouse, argued agaist the bill. And Mr. Moore delivered his Isentiments in iis favor.

February 19.

The question was taken on the two sirst sections of the bill, & carried to Arike them out i Ayes 17, noes 15. Afterwards on motion of Mr. I radley, a substitute was offered and agreed to, repealing the duty of 8 cents, as imposed in 1797, from the 1st July next. And gen. Smith moved an amendment, which was carried for shortening the continuence of the bill from the end of the next sellion of Congress to the 31st Dec. next. In this form the bill has passed to a third reading.

The bill " respecting sei zures made under "the authority of the United States, &c." was referred to a select committee consuling of Messre. Mitchill, Adams and Smith of Md.

Extract of a letter from a respectable boute in Lordon, to their correspondents in Charleston,

dated London, Dec 26, 18c6. " Nothing new in politics, except that we hear there has been an engagement between the Russans and a divition of the French army, in which the latter has been roughly handled. The King of Prussia, who has spurned with indignation Bonaparte's overtures for a sociation, has, with 40,000 men, effected a junc-

tion with the Russans; and would show have 49,000 more-Russia has actually 300 000 m a on theirmarch, so that we have some gleam of hope lest-no sale for produce."

From the Lordon Exening Post, January 1. BRILISH NAVY .- The following is the state of the British Naval Force un to the dar: -In commission, 133 ski son the line (81 s.f t'mat are at seas; 13 of from 50 runs to 44(8 of them at sea); 163 frigates (1.3 of them are at sea); 190 sloops, &c. (145 of them are at sea); and 265 gun brigs and other ressels (201 of them at sea) making a total of 765 vessels (558 of them at sea.)—In ordinary, 50 ships of the line; 19 from 50 to 44 guns; 52 fright, s. 50 sloops, fic. and 13 gun brigs, and other vessels - Total 183. Building, 37 ships of the line, 32 frigrates, 33 sloops, &c. 7 gun brigs and other vessels.-Total 115. The whole amount 1062 ships and vessels, of which 230 are of the line.

The Hegro Quarter of Richard Britain, Esq. (a valuable stone building) was consumed by Thre on the negist of Sunday last. It is situated on the Little Compowder Falls, about 15 miles from Baltimore.

LIVERPOOL PRICES-CURRENT.

" Liverpool. Jan. 5, 1607. " It affords us great pleature to find, that a treaty of umity, commecce, and navigation, between America and this country, was figned in London on the 31ft ult. an event particularly gravifyngar a time when our intercourle with most pairs of the continent of Europe is entirele suspended. The decrees of the French and Durch respecting our trade, must be known to you; and by the latest accounts it appears prohable that even the money transactions between those countries and this will be rendered very delicule, if not impracticable.

" Common cotton had rather revived in demand, and there was forme improvement in the price; very fine uplands reached in I-id a 17 i ad, bur within thefe few days they have expsrienced a decline, and may now be quited is 1-2d a 16 1-2d at which they are in fair dimand. New-Orleans 172 a 13 1-2d per 15, a 13 real good ones are fearce. Sea Llands continue very dell; very few ones have been fold latel; thei may hawever be quoted at 16 2d a 28 5d; good as id a as all; midating is iid a a : : finined and inferi rus 41 2 15 % L. The Hock of cotton generally is mederate, for that althor we thenil be deprived of a great part of our trade to the conficent, get the committeen of this country, and curtique to yours, will require confiderable fupplies.

" Tarpentine, which had been f long in a deprefied state, has within thefe two weeks terived in demand, and the price of proced, a ving to fome speculations made in berthe perfuafion that the flecks were not uncludely great, and that the low prices obtained of late would operate as a diffeouragement to the collection of it in Amer. ca; it has been however, for their few days, rather let's enquired after; it may be quoted according to quality at 10s a 13s od po cwt-Tar flea-

de at 215 a 215 6d per bariel. " Our mar'et has been rather doll for wheat and flour; the former at 12s a 1.5 3.1 p. r 70 ib. und the latter at 44 a 46s per cwt. With respect to our future prospects for their articles, wemay remark, that we entertain he of inion we have before given, that the crop of iall year did not exceed an average, and that the stocks of old wheat left on hand were finall. In this port our present flock of grain is training. It is therefore our opinion, that this country having no more than an average crop, and a finall old Hock will require an average importation; which for the last tifteen years has been about 4 millions of bushels of wheat annually, beside other grain and flour, which is computed to be about 1-20th part of our consumption: of this about three fourths has generally come from the Bultie ; and ac bre is every profpect of our being again d prived of that supply, it is probable there will be a good opening i'm fhinnens from America, which trav regionable beentected to fell on good terme; but as much deputs on the general opinion by which our tarmers are induenced, who hold to large a propertion of our stock, it is very difficult to form an opinion as to the price, on which much dependence can be placed

"The fales of rive have of late been very triffing, at 140 2 20s per cwilds, spaid. As the frek is heavy, and the export denands entirely fulperided," we do not expectablete prices to be supported.

"Athes having crime forward more plentifully, they are not new is brisk. Boiton pets 66:, New-York 64s, and pearls 718 a 7 .. per cwi. The flock on hand not being heavy, thefe prices are likely to be improved, untels the supplies should be more confiderable.

"Timber for fome time past continued in good demand, and been gradually improving .-Square timber in par'icular is scarce and wan'ed. Georgia pitch-pine logs 2s 10d a 3s per foot; plank 6d 26 1-2d per foot, 2 inches tnick; New-York oak logs 3s 5d 2 3s 8d; pine 2s 6d a 28 8d; plank 6d a 6-1-2 i; New-England oak logs 23 6d 2 25 Ed; pine 28 6d 2 25 7d; maple, beech and birch 2s od; cak plank 6d a 6 14d: pine 4 1-4d x 4 1-2d; oak beatd 2da 3 1-2d; and pine 2 3 4d 2 3d per foot of 1 mch thick. As our supplies from the Baltic are likely to be inconsiderable, these quotations are expected to be

supported. .. We have it not in our power to communicate any encouraging accounts respecting tobacco; during the last month very little has been done in the middling and fine description, and the low qualities are almost unsaleable.-The stock in this market may be about 5000 . hhds, and in London we suppose there may be occo hhde. York and Jame's river may be quoted 3d a 7d; Potomac 3 1-4d a 5d; Rappabannock 3d 2 6d; stemmed 6d 2 8d; Maryland kitefoot 8tt a 9d; coloury 6d a 7 1-2d; and brown 5d a 5-2d per lb."

Marine Intelligence.

From the Merchants' Coffee-House Books. February 25.

Arrived, ship Wm. Crane, 53 days from Aststerdam, Gin, Wine, Iron, &c -S. Smith & Bu chanan. Sailed in company with Montecillo & Amiable Matisda, sor N. Y. (arrived.) Also, ship Hope, Dashiels, 53 days from Amstertlam, Gin, &c .- Nathan Levering. Also, ship Connedicut, M'Clure, 15 days from

Charleston. The flip Margaret, Clark, brig Two Brothers, Richardson, and sch'r Mary, Almida, hence have arrived at Havanna.

We are inclebted to Captain Vickery, arrived at this port, for the following list of American vessels, which were at the Havanna during his

Ships Abby and Sally, Sheldon, of and for Providence, R. I. to sail in three weeks: East India Pilot, Vickery, of Norfolk, for Campea-

chy, Feb. 6. Brige Matilda, Gray, of and for Providence, to sail in 10 days: Argus, Thayer, of ditto for Boston, in to days; Ruth and Mary, Russel, of and for Philadelphia, just arrived; Smilax,