



BOSTON, TUESDAY, MAY 18, 1813.

[FOUR DOLLS. PER ANN.]

No. 40—Vol. XII.]

FOREIGN.

GREAT-BRITAIN.

LONDON, MARCH 30.

Remarks on the Russian Campaign.
 "We feel pleasure in turning from the differences which have unfortunately existed at home in the highest family in the country, to the successes of our allies on the Continent. The victories of the Russians gave us less satisfaction than their subsequent advance has afforded. Our most sanguine hopes never induced us to expect such glorious results as may now be anticipated. How few instances does history afford, where valour has been used to good purpose, and joined to such strict justice as in the present war. The name of Alexander will henceforth be held up as an example for the imitation of all nations. Russia has fought not for the acquisition of power at the expense of other states, but for the liberation of Europe from tyranny, and injustice, and to comprehend every detestable attribute in one word) from Buonaparte.—With respect to military conduct—so well connected are the operations of the different corps of the Russian army, that the country between Berlin and Dresden has been occupied by divisions of Russian troops about the same period that their strong columns obtained possession of those most important places. Wittenburgh and Bayreuth, which lie in the intermediate territory between Berlin and Dresden, were approached by detachments of the Russian army, so that the line of communication has been rendered perfect by the occupation of those posts.—There appears to be in these measures of the Russians, a plan, the policy of which is obvious, to advance into the territory of the French tributary States, where the least opposition is to be expected from the interposition of strong garrison towns, or fortresses, and, therefore, their movements have inclined to the Southwest of the Brandenburg dominions, leaving the strong ports of Stettin, Custrin, Glogau &c. on their right, and penetrating into the circle of Upper Saxony, which is more vulnerable to field operations. But small parties, it is to be supposed, have moved down the Elbe upon Hamburg, as the precursors of more important measures. It is of the first consequence, in fulfilment of the system upon which Russia is pursuing the war, to dispose the public mind favourably to her policy in the countries which she is endeavouring to subvert, and that object can be best effected by the reduction of strongholds or fortified positions will be effected with less difficulty.

To attain this object, the Russians are pursuing the proper means. They are rendering the war a national war, on the part of the people whom they support.—This is the conduct which will overthrow the power of Buonaparte. This is the friendship which will form a contrast to his dominion. When he took possession, or, as he termed it, entered into an alliance with a country, his usual custom was to render it French. Thus with Hamburg—its independence was lost, and it soon formed a portion of a department of the French Empire. Not so the Russians.—They have rendered Hamburg independent, self-existing, self-controlling. The progress of the Russian army must bring it in front of Magdeburgh, Buonaparte's great depot, and the destination of his conscript army; and if the movements were rapid in that direction, this strong place would be threatened before Buonaparte or any large portion of his new levies could reach their great point of effort. Magdeburgh is but seventy miles from Berlin, and not so much from either Bayreuth or Wittenburgh, and, therefore, the Russians would be in presence of the former place before Buonaparte left Paris. It is to be imagined, however, that he can have no immediate apprehensions for the safety of Magdeburgh, which is represented to be the best fortified place in Europe. The Russians are acting wisely and politically in following up the war vigorously in this critical era in the fortunes of their adversary, before he can be renovated in military potency from the destruction inflicted upon him in the last campaign. We do not despair of having the satisfaction of announcing the arrival of a Russian army on the Rhine before the conclusion of spring. Circumstances strongly tend to verify the anticipation, and to exhibit the present as the most portentous period of Buonaparte's dominion, since he assumed the sovereign sway of France. The people of Prussia, it is well known, have received the Russians as friends as brothers, as deliverers, and have expressed their abhorrence of the French yoke. What has ever been the dread of Buonaparte will now have its full scope—freedom of the press, and an opportunity of expressing public opinion.

These are the weapons which he dreads more than the sword—these he knows will finish what the arms of Russia and Great-Britain have begun—these will every day add to the number of his enemies, and unmask those traitors who are his friends. The sparks of discontent and hatred to his dominion have long been stifled by the weight of his power. The pressure is now removed, and may tyranny perish in the explosion! As might have been supposed, the cant of the French Marshals has not succeeded, and the people of the Continent

are not persuaded, that the French are their friends, and the Russians their enemies. They have felt what French friendship is, and know that civility cannot be productive of more baneful results. On the one hand they see Russia offering a free trade and national independence; and on the other, France presenting a total destruction of commerce, and a slavery which annihilates national existence and subjects the inhabitants to fight the battles of a foreign tyrant.—Will the nations of the Continent—will the Hollanders—the Germans—the Prussians, by supporting the French, choose life instead of death—misery instead of happiness. [Traveller.]

FROM THE LONDON COURIER OF APRIL 1.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, yesterday, in the Committee of Ways and Means, opened the Budget for the year, in a very clear and convincing speech.—The taxes proposed are an increase of the custom duties of 25 per cent. with the exception of certain articles, viz.—tea, sugar, wine, raw silk and cotton wool. This increase, it is estimated, will produce from 850 to 900,000.

An additional excise duty of 13d. a bottle on French wines, estimated to produce 30,000.

An additional duty on tobacco, one hundred thousand pounds.

Increase of duty (double the war duty) on goods imported, the manufacture of France and her dependencies; this he estimated would produce 200,000.

On export duties an increase of 1-2 per cent. estimated to produce 150,000.

One penny a pound on foreign hides exported.

On American cottons imported in British ships three half pence a pound, and in foreign ships 6d a pound.

No opposition was made to any of the new taxes but to the last, which Sir Robert Peel and others seemed to consider would be of great injury to our cotton trade. Sir Robert thought if "the raw material were suffered to come free into our ports, the produce to the revenue would be three times as great from the export of goods manufactured from it, as from the duties now proposed to be laid upon the raw material when imported."

In consequence of the opposition to this tax, the Chancellor of the Exchequer consented that the resolution for imposing it should not be reported with the other resolutions relative to the other taxes.

An Adjutant General's Opinion of what the Commander in Chief would do on taking Little York; but which does not yet appear to have been done.

FROM THE AURORA.

The destination of our squadron and troops from Sacket's harbour, it now appears, was York, the capital of Upper Canada—an open and unfortified town, containing about 3000 inhabitants. The town of York has no fortifications, unless such field works as may have been thrown up since the war commenced, or the ordinary resource of abatis. There was nothing there to countenance any idea of a sap, as mines are rarely constructed but of solid materials, and where there are solid ramparts to defend.

The operations of the left must, from the nature of this movement, have been in concert with this attack upon York; we should, therefore, think it probable, that the left wing, under major general Lewis, would have crossed at three points on the Niagara strait, and taking fort Erie above, and passing above Queenstown, attack fort Chippeway, occupy the heights of Queens-town with the centre, and with the third attack fort George, at the entrance of Niagara strait, from Ontario.

The right and left divisions of the left wing would be under general Boyd and general Winder, from whose skill and valor we may safely conclude the happiest results.

It is probable that passing in force at these three points—they would demolish fort Erie and fort Chippeway, leaving a strong picket at each, and concentrate their main force below fort George; in order to move upon and co-operate with the advance at York.

In a direct line by water, York is about forty miles west by north of fort George; the route by land is 20 miles more; but the road is very excellent, and it is to be presumed that a strong column was immediately pushed on to York from fort George in case of attack. York is near 180 miles south by west of Kingston.

As these are conjectural speculations arising out of the few incidents which have been brought to view by the scanty newspaper accounts, we shall not be surprised to find another and a better plan of operations. But at present we feel confident that our troops are in secure possession of that part of the province of Upper Canada which lies above York. A few days will afford facts upon which we can speak with more confidence.

It seems to be calculated at the Southward, that near will daily gain friends; and that Americans generally will at last become "too proud for the dull pursuits of civil life."

Miscellany.

FROM THE ANNAPOLIS (MARYLAND) GAZ.

Effects of the war on our large Commercial Cities, and particularly on Baltimore.

A CITY which has risen into consequence by means of commerce, is something like the body in a state of lethargy when deprived of it. It is commerce which animates and enlivens, which gives energy and nerve to every species of business. This we see particularly exemplified in the situation of Baltimore, whose increase of population, and rapidly in improvement, has no parallel in this, or perhaps in any other country. Its local advantages, as well as the enterprise of its citizens, induced emigrations, not only from Europe, but from every part of America, and here fortunes were accumulated with astonishing rapidity. No place more abundant in desperate and enterprising speculations.—The streets, in those times, were crowded with waggons from the country: the wharves with ships from foreign parts; and the produce of the state was conveyed here, in small vessels, as to a general depot, and a scene of industry universally displayed itself over the face of the city. With those extensive capital, every grade of artificer, tradesman, and laborer, found active and profitable employment. Provisions, coal and wood, being plenty and cheap, enabled every man, with a proper share of economy, to gain money and pay his expenses. The reverse of this must now be the case—and should a strict blockade be kept up by the enemy, until they are driven from the bay, by encumbrance of weather, a scene of indescribable distress will there be exhibited. A total annihilation of trade, succeeded by a general state of alarm, must throw out of employment the brick-maker, bricklayer, carpenter, as well as many others; and such being the exorbitant price which most of the necessary articles of life command, that to procure them will soon be placed beyond the reach of their power. Under such circumstances, many will be compelled to resort either to the cold heart of charity, or to emigration.—Should they migrate, it might be asked to what place they could flee where the scene would be materially changed? The country could afford them no asylum, unless their habits, their mode, their occupations in life, were relinquished for others. Other commercial cities would not afford them employment, because the uncertain events of war have put a stop to all improvement. Misfortunes, which they did not foresee, nor even dream of, will drive them to acts which, but from necessity, they would otherwise abhor, and shudder to commit. A sad resort will be left them in this calamitous situation, when they have neither home, food or business. Then will they see, that they have erred by placing confidence in the authors of their ruin, as well as the nation's disasters.

FROM THE SALEM GAZETTE.

Taking Canada.

About Eleven Months have elapsed since the declaration of war by Mr. MADISON, and since we were told all Canada would be forthwith taken by one rapid descent.

How stands the account now at this late day—what have we lost—and what have we gained?

Have we conquered Canada? No.—Have we stormed Quebec? No. Have we even taken the uppermost Canada or obtained any foothold in that feeble province? No.—President MADISON with seven millions of people under his command and with a Standing Army of near 60,000 Regulars, has not yet subjugated the wilds of a remote British Province, thinly populated and nearly destitute of military force and means.

On the other hand—what have we lost in this War of Conquest?

We have lost our honor—and one extensive province, which for nine months has been held and garrisoned by a Captain's Guard of British redcoats.

We have lost the Grand Bank FISHERIES, and our numerous fishing boats are lying rotting in our coves and at our wharves, and our fishermen are thrown out of employment. G. Britain can by force of arms hold the Fisheries as long and easily as we can hold Canada after the conquest. FISHER AMES said "every single acre of the Grand Bank 40 fathom under water was worth a thousand acres of Louisiana. Jefferson's wide spread asylum for liberty and equal laws." But our land Rulers who hate Commerce are willing to lose the Fisheries in order to obtain still more useless Territory.

We have lost our Commerce—our Revenue—our Peace—our means of livelihood and honest industry—and what have we gained instead of those benefits? Why—Madison gained his Election.

The Ship Neptune, with Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard, has sailed from the Delaware for Russia.

The Richmond Enquirer says an arrangement is made for the exchange of some of the prisoners at Jamaica.

By Mail.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, APRIL 20.

MELANCHOLY OCCURRENCE!

We are informed by Capt. Nelson, of the schr. Two Sisters, from Wilmington, N. C. that on Monday night last, between the hours of 7 and 8 o'clock, Capt. John S. Oliver, who had charge of the privateer ship General Armstrong, of this port, lying at Wilmington, strong, of this port, lying at Wilmington, being on his return from said vessel to the shore, was hailed by Gun-Boat No. 157, commanded by Sailing-Master Evans. On his remand to go along side the Gun-Boat, a boat was despatched for him, and he was shortly after brought alongside in his boat, when some altercation took place, in consequence of Capt. Oliver's refusal to get on board the Gun-Boat, and he was SHOT, and afterwards dragged on board. Capt. O. was so near the person who shot him, that his clothes were singed. We understand he carried on the mercantile business in Wilmington. A Jury of Inquest had been held on his body, but the result was not known.

MARYLAND.

BALTIMORE, MAY 8.

Defence in Shoal Water.

It is the opinion of many, who are well acquainted with the subject, that a naval force might soon be provided in this port capable not only of annoying the enemy in his present position, but in case of necessity of aiding most powerfully in the defence of the city.—For this purpose it is proposed to build about 20 boats of a similar description to those used by the Danes in the Sound and Belt, calculated to carry each 1 or 2 long 32 pounders, and 30 or 40 sweeps, with a full complement of men well armed.—There are several intelligent ship masters now in Baltimore who have seen the Danish Gun Boats, and may probably recollect their model.—They are open Boats, say about eighty feet long, flat bottomed so as to draw but little water, and in other respects calculated to sweep fast in smooth water.—They have a platform for the guns at each end, and ports to open in the bow and stern.

The probable result of their offensive operations would be the destruction of the greater part of the Tenders, Brigs, &c. which now remain in our waters unmolested. The season of the year is fast approaching, when the weather will favor them in their enterprises.—Of their efficacy in case of an attack on the city, no person of common sense can entertain a doubt; but there is one objection to this plan, which may probably be invincible, and that is, it will cost money: if this objection could be conquered, every thing else might be accomplished in the course of two or three weeks.

ANNAPOLIS, MAY 7.

Invasion.

While Mr. Madison is endeavouring to make preparations for a grand expedition into the cold and sterile regions of the North, he leaves the seacoast, with all its productive and valuable islands, to the depredations and ravages of the enemy. Of islands they have taken possession of many, which furnish them provisions and water, sufficient to prevent the necessity of their leaving the coast for a moment in pursuit of either. These will be of great utility to them during a continuance of the war, and they may even cultivate them without fear of being molested by any power within our reach. Such are the advantages of a maritime over a land force, to carry on war with a great naval power, that if we had a navy, such as we might and ought before this to have had, these depredations would have been prevented. But according to our wise system of policy, nothing is equal to militia for the protection of maritime rights.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PHILADELPHIA, MAY 10.

On Wednesday last the Poitiers in our bay was joined by the Spartan and one other frigate, three schr. and a sloop, (tenders) and on Thursday lay near the western buoy of the Brown.

Mr. McCoy is re-elected to Congress in Virginia; Mr. Bailey, peace candidate, is elected vice Mr. Bassett, war candidate; Mr. Kerr is elected against Mr. Clay, both war candidates; Mr. Eppes, war candidate, is elected vice Mr. Randolph, peace candidate. Messrs. Burwell, Clopton, Dawson, Lewis, Gholsen, Lewis, Newton and Sheffield, are understood to be re-elected. There have been some changes; but the relative strength of parties will probably be the same. The Democrats are gratified to think they shall escape Mr. Randolph's eye.

The National Intelligencer got a notion lately, that a naturalized citizen, taken by the British was about to be hung by Admiral Warren; and called aloud for vengeance in return. But O'Neal had been set on shore in safety. "By my soul," (says an Hibernian,) but some folks have such revengeful dispositions that they want to retaliate an injury before it is committed."

Among other dignified blackguardism, and such as must bring great honor on those who use it, some Democrats in North Carolina have published a *Negro Fellow as a Federal Candidate for Congress*. If this don't conciliate and convert the Federalists, and receive the commendation of respectable Democrats, surely they must be very unreasonable! Members of Congress, generally, too, must feel themselves greatly complimented!

NEW-YORK.

NEW-YORK, MAY 10.

From Sacket's Harbour.

An intelligent gentleman direct from the lines, has obligingly furnished us with the following particulars.

On Wednesday, the 5th inst. general Chaudler received a dispatch over land from general Dearborn, informing him of the capture of York. A vessel was then in sight, and a more detailed account expected by her. The winds had been south west for some days on the lake, and must have retarded the operations of the fleet in any attempt against Fort George. In the mean time advice had been received at Sacket's Harbor, that the British had sent a reinforcement from Kingston, of 1500 regulars to York. They left Kingston on the 25th ult. and if general Sheaffe should form a junction with the force going up, another battle has no doubt taken place at York. We hope our troops have abandoned that place and gone to Kingston or Fort George before general Sheaffe could return with this reinforcement.

Abundance of provisions were collected in magazines for the supply of our troops on any point of the lake, and the troops were generally in good health, and anxious to cross to attack Kingston.

MASSACHUSETTS.

SPRINGFIELD, MAY 13.

Representative Election.

A town meeting for a choice of Representatives to the next General Court was held here on Monday last, when MOSES CHAPIN, EDMUND DWIGHT and OLIVER B. MORRIS, Esqs. were almost unanimously chosen.

The following vote passed unanimously.

WHEREAS the War in which the United States is engaged is, in common with our fellow citizens, deemed unjust and ruinous, by the inhabitants of the town of Springfield; And whereas the people of the commercial states have no interest in contending for the principle that our flag shall protect British subjects, to the exclusion and injury of our native seamen: And whereas, our commerce has been annihilated under the insulting pretence of protecting it: And whereas in addition to suffering great and multiplied evils from the continuance of this unjust war, we fear that we shall incur the heinous guilt of acquiescing in the wrong.—It is therefore voted, that our Representatives be instructed to use all lawful and constitutional means to procure the termination of peace, and to preserve to the Commonwealth the blessings of a free and uninterrupted commerce.

SALEM, MAY 14.

Serpent Establishment.

From the Patriot.

The following letter was received by the Reapier. It is from the Rev. Dr. Marshall to Samuel Salisbury, Esq. of Boston, and was obligingly communicated to us at our request, for insertion.

SERAPMORE, OCT. 20, 1812.

"Dear Sir—By our brethren, Mr. Johns and Mr. Lawson, we have been favored with the fruits of the regard which our American friends bear to the Sacred Scriptures—the sum of 4640 dollars. So large a sum subscribed for the word of God, almost wholly by two towns, Boston and Salem, fills us with equal gratitude and surprise. Nor can we pass by unnoticed your personal exertions in this almost unprecedented effort of Christian liberality, which you so much forwarded, both by your own liberal contribution, and what was of still more importance to us, by your voluntary services in rendering the generous efforts of others efficient, through their confidence in your diligence and integrity in conveying the whole to us. We entreat you to add another favor to those for which we are already indebted to you, by conveying to our worthy friends with you, in any way you judge best, the deep sense we have of this their labor of love to the Sacred Word, and to the souls of the heathens who are sitting in darkness and the shadow of death for want of the light thereof;—and to acquaint them with a fact which it would be unjust to withhold from their knowledge, that by this exertion of Christian liberality two towns have sowed the word of life for a whole nation: this sum being fully sufficient to defray the expenses of translating and printing a first edition of the New Testament in almost any one of the dialects of India! So that the fruit of their Christian love may, through the Divine blessing (which we entreat them constantly to implore thereon) spring up from age to age in the country thus enlightened even to the day of Jesus Christ. Glorious thought! Yet notwithstanding less will be the fruit of this one effort of Christian liberality, (perhaps begun and ended in a month,) if it be wisely and faithfully applied, which it shall be ours to do to the utmost of our ability. We inclose the last statement of the translations in our hands, which you are welcome to communicate to the gentlemen to whom we feel so much indebted, in any way you like.

With the warmest thanks to them and to you, I remain, dear Sir, (for my brethren) your obliged friend and servant in our common Lord.

JOSHUA MARSHMAN.

Deacon Salisbury, Boston."

BOSTON.

Massachusetts' Representatives.

Portland, Joseph H. Ingraham, Isaac Adams, Enoch Preble, James Neal, Stephen Longfellow, Seward Porter, William Francis.

Plymouth, Nathaniel Spooner, Barnabas Hedge, Jun. Abner Bartlett, Joseph Bartlett, 3d. Benjamin Bramhall.

Pembroke, Kilborn Whitman.

Norridgewock, William Sylvester.

Rutland, Jonas Howe, Jr.

New-Branford, Joseph Bowman, Jr.

Hardwick, Timothy Page, Judah Spooner.

Barre, Nathaniel Jones, "Black."

Hubbardston, Ephraim Allen, (94 to 43.)

Rockport, Philip H. Washburn, and "Wm. R. Ware."

Dorchester, David Thacher, Ephraim Tripp.

Henry Tucker, "Thomas Alay."

New-Bedford, Gamaliel Bryant, John M. Williams, Jacob Swift, Jun. "William Hafford."

Wenham, Abner Brownell, Abner B. Gifford.

Isaac Corey, Jr.

Acushnet, Jonathan Gage, Stephen Howard, Isaac Adams, William B. Bannister, Isaac Stone, William Chase Jun. Samuel L. Knapp, Samuel Newman.

Georgetown, "Mark L. Hill and "Benjamin Riggs."

"Not of the last House."

Marine List.

PORT OF BOSTON.

SATURDAY, May 15.—CLEARED, ship El Impetuoso, alias Bruno Patricia, Francisco, for St. Jago de Cuba, Juan, Brown, do.; sch. Margarita, Elarago, Havana.

ARRIVALS, &c.

CHARLESTON, April 3.—An. sch. Washington, N. York, 18. 18th, off C. of Va. was chased by two 74's and frigates, and ran into Carriacou—15th, sch. them again, under American colors.

May 1.—Sch. ship Hope, Emory, Lisbon; Russian brig Catalina, Probst, Gottenburg.

N. YORK, May 12.—ARRIVED, ships Delaware, Hickok, of Pilsad, Lisbon, 24; Potomac, Drew, of Alexandria, do. 32; Swedish brig, Catalina, Jan. sen, Falmouth, E. 18, with iron, glass, steel and alum; Spanish brig Don Alonzo, Negras, Matanzas, 30, sugar, molasses and coffee; Sp. schrs. Margarita, Perot, St. Domingo City, 28, molasses and tobacco; Heroine of Saragosa, Copely, Porto Rico, 21, coffee and hides; Mariner, Martine, St. Augustine, 35, salted; a Spanish scho. and sloop from Pilsad, do.; sch. Union, Oronoco, 11. (Most of the above vessels were boarded off the Hook, from the Valmont and Acacia—and the Union was chased by them.) CLEARED.—Ship Com. Rodgers, Newell, for Lisbon; sch. William, Chapman, N. Orleans; Melinda, Lewis, Eastport.

13th.—ARRIVED, ship Georgia Packet, Serrill, Cadix, 46; Portuguese ship Conde de Penize, Senegambia, Lisbon, 47, salt, sugar, and fruit; Spanish brig, Dolores, Martine, Havana, 31, molasses, coffee, logwood and bark; 27 sch. La Rosalia, Caracas, St. Jago, 32, coffee, sugar, tobacco, &c.; also Hero, London.—(Lush off Gull Light, say a 74, a frigate, and a schooner, all of the same name.)

POWLAND, May 7, 13.—ARR. Lemmon, Boston, Henry, do. Co. Leo, Libby, Bordeaux.

PORTSMOUTH, May 13.—An. Br. brig Mary, Gemil, prize to the For. taken off Segul.

Sailed.—Sch. Fox, Hundy, a cruise.

MEMORANDA.

"Barbados, April 10.—An American Indianman, not knowing of the War, and being in want of water, had shaped her course for this port, off which she has been taken by H. M. brig Newton. She was 104 tons from Canton, bound to Pilsad. [supposed to be the Thomas-Penrose, Capt. Ainslie.] The April and May fleets, combined, (about 500 sail) will sail from here May 4, conveyed by the Grampus, 20, and several sloops of war. The Br. ship Hero, taken by the privateer Gen. Armstrong, and put into Porto Rico, has been demanded of the Governor of that Island, by the Governor of St. Thomas, given up, and arrived at that port. A Nantucket brig, bound home, with a cargo of molasses, has been sent into Antigua."

Ship Ellington, Clark, of Bath, 29 days from Philadelphia arrived at Lisbon April 4.

Sloop 45000, Mr. Scher, from N. York, arrived at New-Bedford on the 13th. Reported that on Sunday last, the United States and Hornet were towing a British 74 into N. York, disarmed!

Ship Fawn, Betody, of Boston, from Charleston, arrived at Lisbon, and was discharging April 15. Brig Catharine, Shannon, ar. the 12th, 45 days from Charleston; also ship Pacific, Stanton, N. York, 21.

The British sch. Fame, Coffill, loaded with plaster, has been carried into Cadiz, by the privateer, boat Weazel, O'rrington.

Sch. Margaret-Mead, from N. Carolina, taken by the Acacia, has been burnt, after having been made taken out. On the 7th inst. the Acacia captured the sloop Factor, Hawkshaw, from Charleston for N. York, and ordered her for Bermuda, but having sprung leaks, was abandoned and destroyed.

The Squire being spoken a few days since, off Charleston; had captured the day before, a sch. from Charleston for Providence, in ballast.

Sch. Eliza, from Charleston for Wilmington, with a cargo, and two Georgetown coasters, in 1804, have been captured off Charleston, by some British cruizers.

Sch. Dash, from Baltimore, arrived at St. Jago de Cuba April 9, having been boarded the day previous, from a French privateer, which fired into her, and wounded the cabin boy.

Brigs Morning Star, Dege, from Lisbon, and Aurora, Brown, from St. Ubes, have arrived at Wilmington.

The privateer-Joar Gillipier, skipper Wellman, of Marblehead, has been destroyed on the Eastern shore, by an English cruizer.

A late London paper, after mentioning the destruction, in Plymouth harbor, by fire, of the Cacina, 74 guns, and the San Josef, 110, was lying close along side of her when the first broke out, but dropped astern, without receiving any damage, observing—"It is rather a curious circumstance, and worthy of remark, that the San Josef and Cacina should have been along side of each other at this time, as it must be well recollected, that on the memorable 14th of Feb. 1795, the immortal Nelson, from the latter, which he then commanded, boarded and took possession of the San Josef, then the Spanish Admiral's flagship, who was killed in the cabin, by the boarders. The Cacina was 20 years old, when destroyed, and a small ship of her class."

Steel's List for March, 1813.—At sea, 75 of the line, 10 from 50 to 44 guns, 102 frigates, 69 sloops and yachts, 143 brigs, 30 cutters, &c. total 478. In commission, 151 of the line, 31 fr. 50 to 44 guns, 131 frigates, 109 brigs, &c. total 761. In ordinary and requiring no service, 12 of the line, 12 from 50 to 44 guns, 42 frigates, &c. total 205. Building, 57 of the line, 3 fr. 50 to 44 guns, 18 frigates, &c. total 73. In the W. Indies, and on the passage, 3 of the line, 1 50 to 44, 9 frigates, 7 brigs, &c. total 31. On the Halifax, New-Brunswick, &c. stations, 6 of the line, 4 44 to 50, 15 frigates, 8 sloops and yachts, 6 brigs, &c. total 42.

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