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FROM THE WASHINGTON CITY GARETTE.

WESTERN STATES.

In reviewing the conduct of the different states which compose the Union, we cannot withhold the expression of our admiration at the magnanimity and disinterested patriotism of the Western states. We do not hesitate to affirm, that in no nation with which history makes us acquainted, have more brilliant examples of both been produced. Though almost insolated by nature from the other states, possessing immense internal resources, and having every thing within their reach that can sustain life, increase their independence and contribute to their happiness, they discover more anxiety, more eager solicitude to conserve the Union, and to support the honor and maintain the rights of their country, than almost any of the other states, whose policy it is to preserve that sacred cord which unites us together. At the call of their country they have abandoned the sweet comforts of domestic life, like the Grecians of old, and undergone all the hardships, sustained all the privations with which a military life is accompanied. The old and the young alike, actuated by one common impulse, have rushed at once into danger to recover the insulted honor of their native soil. How superior, how incomparably superior is such generous, such patriotic conduct as this, to the frigid, indifferent, calculating spirit our Eastern brethren have discovered! There is something so catching, so resistless, so fascinating in true patriotism, that the cold blooded traitor himself experiences, at its manifestation, the momentary thrill of extacy, and feels, for a time contemptible in his own estimation. We need not now recur to the annals of Greece or Rome for examples of patriotism and valor.—Our minds are no longer fired by the names of Horatii, the Camillii, and the Fabeii, of antiquity. We view, within the bosom of our country, men equally ready to sacrifice their lives on the altar of patriotism, and at the shrine of national honor. Perish the wretch whose soul does not glow with enthusiasm, when he reflects that they are his countrymen. We know no virtue more commanding, more elevating, than the country. The patriot's bosom is the sanctuary of honor. Sweet and consolitary must be the reflection that he fought, and bled for his country.——In the evening of life, when the dark and gloomy shades of dissolution approach, when the soul no longer hovers on the wing of hope, memory dwells on the service he has rendered his country, and the patriot sinks into the arms of death, blessed by the remembrance that he had performed his duty. We wish not to be understood, in speaking of the Eastern states, as including those who have supported, and so ably defended, the measures of government—we mean our observations to apply exclusively to those wretches among them who have labored to wither the arm of their country, and to render that country the disgrace of nations. We feel shocked when we reflect that those men are Americans. It is in vain they cloak their treachery, their infamy, under the mask of temperate opposition—the cloven foot of ambition—the spirit of power that would shrink not at the sacrifice of the happiness of the only country on earth where liberty dwells are manifest in every action. Do those men not reflect that posterity, uninfluenced by prejudice, will examine the page which records their "treasons and villanies," and shrink from the recital, with loathing and horror? Did such an opposition as this exist in that country which claims their homage, it would be crumbled into dust. Had such an opposition as this existed in Sparta, in Athens, or in Rome, the genius of liberty would never have perched on their standard, and led them to victory and freedom. Are they not politicians enough to know, that if we are divided we must fall—and whether this be their wish or not, destruction and misery must be their doom. The Western states have not, with the cold blooded calculations of counting-house speculators, measured the profit and loss of this war. They have seen that their country has been insulted and degraded—and have resolved that this stain shall be obliterated from its reputation, and that it shall once more take a proud and elevated stand among the nations of the world. We wish not to draw any invidious comparisons, but we declare it as our firm belief, that if Kentucky extended along the Canadian line, it would itself conquer that country in a month. May the spirit of patriotism ever animate their labors, and the love of glory ever inspire them to action. On the hardy and adventurous yeomanry of the West, we calculate much; and we calculate without the apprehension of being deceived. They are the bulwarks of our country—Crouched behind the immovable rampart of the Alleghany, they will be firm and unshaken as the majestic and everlasting mountains that defend them.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE.

From our correspondent—Washington, Jan. 20.

You will perceive, that the documents relative to the Russian mediation verify my prediction concerning them, and not only prove that the overture was originally made at St. Petersburg, but was proposed by the Minister of foreign affairs, Count *Romanzoff* to Lord *Cathcart*, the British Minister, before it was communicated to Mr. *Adams*, our Minister.

Timothy Pickering, and the rest of Lord *Castlereagh's* "friends in Congress," may now rack their invention to fix some new calumny upon the government of their country. *Pickering* declared, last summer, in the House of Representatives, after it was known that the President had accepted the emperor *Alexander's* overture, that he was convinced our government was *now* sincerely desirous of peace. When pressed (out of the House) to repeat what he had said, he desired to be understood emphatically, as meaning the time then present; for that he had been under a different impression at the opening of the session, which was removed by the prompt acceptance of the mediation. How consistent this declaration was with what he afterwards wrote and pulished in his *Letters to the People*, is too well known to you to render any exposition of it necessary.

The "peace party" in the Senate opposed the appointment of the Commissioners to negociate at Gottenburg. The same party also oppose the filling the ranks of the army. They will neither suffer the administration to *treat for peace*, nor grant the men and money *necessary to carry on the war!* Would you believe it possible, that Mr. *Rufus King*, one of your Senators, spoke against the sending of Commissioners until we had heard from our Legation at St. Petersburg—and intimated, that even after they were heard from, we ought not to negociate at any other place *than this?* Yet true it is, that such is the frivilous part playing by the *great man* who aspires to be President of the United States! *Apropos*—his pretensions for this exaltation have been very much humbled since he has been here. His abilities, as a statesman, have been tested in a manner very mortifying to his partizans and parasites. He has been weighed in the balance, and found wanting—Instead of the talents of a *Nestor*, and the eloquence of a *Ulysses*, he displayed the garrulity of a superannuated old gentleman. In short, he is no longer thought of by his party as their candidate.

The appointment of Messrs. *Clay* and *Russell* will unquestionably be highly satisfactory to the country. They are both men of nerve, intelligence, and probity; and though the former has no diplomatic experience, the latter will supply whatever knowledge of that sort may be necessary whilst his commercial information will be eminently useful and Mr. *Clay's* perfect knowledge of the *territorial* interests and maritime rights of the nation, together with the talents and patriotism of Mr. Bayard, will combine to give weight to the mission. It is understood to be doubtful whether Mr. *Adams* will be enabled, consistently with the duties of his station, to leave St. Petersburg.

If the President has not already given to the country sufficient proofs of his pacific intentions, as well as of his fixed determination not to relinquish a single right which is essential to national independence, the result of this mission will put both these points beyond the reach of all question or doubt. Honourable and permanent peace is the object which he seeks through war. Until that purpose is obtained, he will listen to no propositions which may tend to unnerve the national arm, or to break down the spirit of the people. Those whoare of a different opinion, both mistake his character, and his views of the important trust confided to him by the country.

THE RUSSIAN MEDIATION.

The hearts of all Republicans, of all men who have reposed an unvaried and unshaken confidence in the integrity and rectitude of the administration of the government—of all men, in short, of all parties whose hearts are not rotten to the core, or totally corrupted by the baser passions—must be gladened by the flood of light shed on the history of the Russian Mediation, by the documents on that subject which have just been laid before the Public. Perhaps no occurrence since the Republican era had afforded a wider field for commentary than the offer by the Emperor of Russia of his mediation between the United States and Britain. And never since the origin of civil government, were the opponents of those who administered it more completely defeated, on any ground on which they made a stand, than on this. In this case at least the opposition cannot complain that the Executive has given them a stone when they asked for bread, or argumemts instead of facts. They may, for aught we know, complain of the transmission of facts *they* never asked for—and for good reason *quo ad* their views of ousting from power those now in office; because they knew the facts when elicited, would cover the leaders of their party with shame and confusion, for the false statements to which they have given currency in relation to this matter, and deprive them of all future claim on the credulity of the People.

The documents prove incontestibly the following facts, all of which have been denied, at different times, and in the most positive, not to say insolent terms, by the oracles of federalism, viz: That the idea of the Mediation originated *with the Emperor of Russia personally;* that it was *simultaneously communicated* to our government and to *that of Britain;* that Mr. Daschkoff was *specially instructed* to tender to the U. States the good offices of Russia; that the offer was excepted with *the greatest promptitude* by the government of the U. States who we already know, proceeded with good faith to carry into effect, as far as in them lay, the benevolent disigns of the Emperor.

We should really like to hear how the whole tribe of augurs, who for nine months past have filled our public prints with conjectures and speculations on this head, will extricate themselves from this dilemma in which a simple developement of facts has placed them—behind what new invention will they take refuge from the recoil of their own assaults. Instead of impeaching the motives and conduct of the executive they must now one and all—from the grey headed seer, whose warmth of temper and inveteracy of antipathy no lapse of time can assuage, down to the mushroom demagogues who cater for the factious prints—defend themselves from imputations of malice and wilful deception.

The same breath which has overturned the pile of falsehood erected on the basis of the mediation, has dissipated forever the absurdities which have gained currency from the same sources on the subject of French influence. No one can read these documents without being impresseed with a conviction that the misrepresentations on these two topics have been more propitiatory sacrifices at the shrine of faction.

However we cannot but lament the prevalence of the delusions we have just noticed, among the federal party, propagated with so much zeal by all their writers, both gratuitous and *pensioned*, there is this special consolation attending their developement: that every incident of this kind removes the reins of government still further from the grasp of those the only object of whose political life, as avowed by themselves, is to snatch them from the prsent possessors. *Nat. Imt.*

SOUTH WESTERN WAR.

Nashville, Jan. 2.

We have this evening heard from General Jackson's Army, the movements of which have been unimportant since the battle of Talladega prevented from decisive operations by the want of supplies. These are however becoming better regulated, and by the sixth inst. he will proceed to form a junction with the victorious army of Georgia, under Gen. Floyd.

The command of the whole of the forces moving against the Creeks has been conferred on Maj. Gen. Pinckey. I have this evening been indulged with a perusal of Gen. Pinckney's instructions to Generals Jackson and Floyd, and think the plan of the campaign such as cannot with such men as Jackson and Floyd to execute, fail to be successful. His observations on *supplies* shew him the adept in the military art. He lately sent one of his aids to East Tennessee to organize a Quarter master's department, and make arrangements for a supplying the troops by water, which can be done with facility and little expense. The principal settlements of the Creeks laying on the waters of the Mobile, the position of the army will always be such as will enable it to be supplied efficiently from the river.

Six hundred troops of the 36th Regt. U. S. Infantry will march in the course of the ensuing week for the Creek nation. They will be commanded by col. John Williams, an officer of high reputation.

Thus far the picture is flattering—but dissentions have been excited in Gen. Jackson's army, which I fear will prevent Tennessee from sharing largely in the future operations of the campaign. Whole regiments of men are disbanding themselves and returning ingloriously to their homes—Gen Jackson's exertions to the contrary notwithstanding. Kentucky will still stand pre-eminent for good militia. Tennessee would rival her if she had field and platoon officers equal to ours—but where those are cringing for popularity, and are characters who can permit a churlish love of home to withdraw them from the field of honor, nothing can be done. Jackson will still have 1800 or 2000 effective militia left.

Gen. D. R. Williams will have a Brigade of regular troops in the campaign. Gen. Claiborne has the 3d U. S. Inft. and about 800 volunteers with him on the Alaba, 80 miles from Ft. Stoddard, and will have to fall back to Mobile—the British having landed large forces at Pensacola. Gen. Flournoy is in Orleans.

Such information as I can give you shall from time to time be afforded.

PORTSMOUTH, Jan. 22.

FIRE IN EXETER.

From Exeter.—"On Wednesday evening last, about six o'clock, the inhabitants of this town were alarmed with the cry of FIRE! It proved to be in the barn of Judge Rogers and Nathaniel Gillman; the fire was first discovered in the south west corner of the barn in the chamber. The cattle were all preserved before the fire had fallen from the second story of the barn. The house of Judge Rogers was only eleven feet from the barn, but was preserved by the great exertions and intrepedity of the inhabitants. Mr. Gilman's house was about 30 feet from the east end of the barn, and although the wind blew the flames on the house, it was also preserved. In a few minutes after the commencement of the fire the wind fortunately changed and blew the flames from Mr. Gilman's house or it would have been almost impossible to have saved it. Existing circumstances render it almost certain that the fire was set by an incendiary. It is suggested that a person was seen running from the barn a few minutes before the fire broke out."

BOSTON, Jan. 23.

BOSTON PRICES CURRENT.

By the advice of our particular friends we have again thought fit to omit our sheet of *General Prices Current* this day, owing to the utter impossibility of ascertaining private wholesale prices at the present uncertain state of public affairs. Those who hold and purchased at high prices, are unwilling to dispose of their goods short of the original costs. The purchases are small, and those principally at Public Auction—(prices follow) but we think they are not a fair criterion, for we know many of the articles offered are bid in by the owners; some are put up to close concerns, and others are adulterated and of inferior qualities.

Sales of Merchandize, at Public Auction,
IN BOSTON—for week past.

Jan. 19—100 hhds American salt, 3 years old, 60 days,	6-05 a 6-50
Jan. 19—2 bales N. O. Cotton, pretty good, cash, sale stopped	30 1-4
Jan. 20—10 bolts Russia Duck, good, 60 days, sale stopped	34 00
75 bbls Philad. superfine Flour, good, 60 days,	14 50
1 half pipe American Gin, cash	97
Jan 22—Window Glass, 7 by 9,	16
8 by 10,	14 7-8
Sheet iron,	10
Molasses,	98 a 100
Coffee,	24 1-2 a 25
Bohea Teas,	67
New England Rum,	118 a 125
St. Ubes Salt,	5 97 a 6
Gin,	98 a 103
Cotton,	25 a 26
Jan. 21—18 bbls Albany superfine Flour, good, cash,	11 75 a 12 00
3 do do do little damaged, cash,	11 00
1 pipe Brandy, cash,	1 30
4 bales Upland Cotton, inf. cash,	14 a 22 1-2
6 boxes Chocolate, ordinary, Albany brand, cash,	13
Jan. 20—50 hhds Lisbon coarse Salt, good, cash, sale stopped	7 00
2 hhds Coffee, ordinary, real tare, 60 days,	23
23 boxes Foster's No 2 Chocolate, cash	13
Jan. 22—3 qr. chests Bohea Tea, America's cargo, 60 days,	80
20 boxes Bloom Raisins,	4-00
50 bbls N. York Flour, 60 days,	13 a 13 1-4
30 bbls Philad. Flour, 60 days,	14 3-4 a 14 7-8
10 bbls N. York superfine Flour, 60 days, sale stopped	11 50
8 do N. Y. do sour, 60 days,	8 25
Jan. 20—6 bbls Coffee, ordinary, real tare, cash,	25
4 chests Hyson Tea, Favorite's cargo, 10 lbs tare, cash,	1 48
29 do Souchong Tea, Hamilton's and Hunter's cargoes, 20 lbs tare, 60 days,	1 26
6 qr. do Bohea Tea, America's cargo, 20 lbs tare cash,	89 a 92
3 hhds N. E. Rum, cash, sale stopped	1 19 a 1 21
8 kegs manufactured Tobacco, mark tare, cash,	13 1-2 a 15 1-2
6 krgs Tobacco, ordinary, mark tare, cash,	9
10 boxes Windsor Soap, cash, (dozen)	40 a 41
4 bbls Rice, damaged, cash,	3 50
7 boxes Danforth's No 2 Chocolate cash,	14 1-2
2 boxes Havanna Cigars, cash,	8 50 a 9
Groce Velvet Corks, cash,	60

LATEST FRENCH BULLETIN.

Translated for the Chronicle, from the Paris Moniteur of Nov. 10.

Her Majesty the Empress and Queen Regent has received the following official news from the Grand Army, dated Nov. 7:—

The Duke of Tarentum (Mackdonald) was at Cologne, where he is organizing an army for the defence of the Lower Rhine. The duke of Ragusa (Marmont) was at Mentz. The duke of Belluno (Victor) was at Strasburg. The duke of Valmy (Kellerman) had gone to Mentz to take command of all the reserve.

Count Bertrand, with the 4th corps, consisting of four divisions infantry and one division of cavalry, forty thousand strong, occupied the right bank of the Rhine beyond Cassel. His head quarters were at Hockeim. It is now four days since they began to work, to form an entrenched camp on the heights, one league in front of Cassel. Many works were marked out and in great forwardness. The remainder of the army had passed the Rhine.

His majesty signed on the 7th, the reorganization of the army, and the appointments to all the vacancies. The vanguard, commanded by count Bertrand, had not yet seen any enemy infantry, but only some light cavalry. All the places on the Rhine, were arming and provisioning with the greatest activity.

The national guards, recently levied, were repairing in every direction to the fortified places, to form their garrisons, and relieve the regular disposeable forces.

Gen. Dulauloy had reorganized the 200 pieces of cannon of the imperial guard. General Sobier was occupied in reorganizing 100 pieces of foot and horse artillery, and in repairing the loss of horses, which the artillery of the army had experienced.

After the battle of Hanau, Gen. Bertrand drove a corps of 3000 Bavarians and Austrians into the Kirtzig. The Bavarian Gen. Wrede was mortally wounded in this affair; and it is remarkable that all the relatives he had at the battle of Hanau, among whom was his son in law the prince of Oettingen, were totally destroyed. It is supposed Gen. Wrede was the principal agent in the defection of Bavaria.

NEW-YORK, Jan. 26.

We understand the U. S. sloop of war John Adams, now in this Port, is selected to carry our Ministers (Messrs. Clay and Russel) to Gottenburgh, and is ordered to be put in immediate readiness for sea.

Extract of a letter to a gentleman in this city, dated St. Mary's 8th Jan. 1814.

"A schr came into Amelia yesterday bringing the crew of a Spanish schooner which had sailed from Amelia within two weeks, and was burnt by the French privateer that was in Rhode Island last Oct.

"The Carthagenian privateers are troublesome, they blockaded the port of Havanna 5 days."

From Sackets Harbor. A letter from Rome in the Gazettee, says, they are apprehensive of an attack at Sacket's Harbor, and are removing their property from the place. This is partly so. Yet they were preparing for an expedition at that post the beginning of the month. The people, it is true, *fear* an attack; but the army or garrison *wish* it. Those whose duty it is to protect the place, are attentive to it, and are able to repel any force the enemy can readily bring against it. Our information is direct from the spot.

IN COMMON COUNCIL.

JANUARY, 24th, 1814.

WHEREAS it appears from a communication addressed to the Mayor of this city, that the most calamitous events have occurred on the Western frontier of this state, whereby an extensive country has been depopulated, and thousands of our fellow citizens have been driven from their habitations, destitute of the necessaries of life, and exposed to the rigors of the season, and to all the privations and evils of poverty: And it being incumbent on us, at all times, to humble ourselves before the Almighty to supplicate his mercy, and more especially at the present time, to pray that the calamities which afflict our country, may be removed, and that those which menace us, may be averted—

It is therefore, Resolved, That Wednesday, the second day of February next, be set apart for a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer—And the people of the city are requested to abstain from all business and labor on that day and to assemble in their respective places of Worship, and devote themselves with humble and contrite hearts to the offices of religion, and to those devotional exercises which are suitable to an occasion so solemn, and at a crisis so important to the well being of our country.

Resolved, That the sum of Three Thousand Dollars be and hereby is appropriated out of the City Treasury, towards the relief of our brethren in the West: That it is respectfully recommended to the different religious congregations of this city to cause collections to be made for the same purposes in their respective Churches, on the day above set apart as a day of Fasting, Humiliation and Prayer, and to deposit the same with the Mayor of this city, who is hereby requested to transmit such contributions, together with this donation to the committee of Safety and Relief at Canadaigua, to be expended under their direction for the benefit of the sufferers on the Western Frontiers.

Published by order of the Common Concil,
J. MORTON, C. C. C.

PHILADELPHIA, January, 26.

A letter from the Havana says, "The crops of COFFEE have been nearly all cut off; many estates that made 300,000 lbs. only make 30 to 50,000lbs. this year owing to the frost last winter. The average will not be more than a third of last year's produce.

PITTSBURGH, Jan. 19.

PITTSBURGH VOLUNTEERS.

A letter has been received from *Samuel Douglas*, Esq. commanding the Pittsburgh volunteers, by the editor of the Commonwealth, dated at Meadville, Jan. 10th which states that from the enemy's taking so many sleds from the neighborhood of Buffalo, the American troops all felt confident of his determination to cross to Erie as soon as the ice can bear him. If he does not come to Erie, says Mr. Douglass, my company will unanimously volunteer to assist in dislodging him from Fort Niagara.

CONGRESS.

IN SENATE.

The bill in favor of Paul Cuffee was this day read the third time and passed. [Our report of yesterday's proceedings was incorrect in stating that this bill passed: it was reported correctly engrossed, but was not then put on its final passage.]—*Nat. Int.*

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

The bill from the House of Representatives for the more effectually enforcing the non importation acts, was taken up and twice read.

The Senate resumed the confideration of the bill to prohibit theimportation of certain articles.

The following section was moved by Mr. *Fromentin* to be added to the bill:

And be it further enacted, That nothing in this act contained shall be construed so as in any manner to contravene the rights secured to French ships coming directly from France or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of France or her said colonies: and to the ships of Spain coming directly from Spain or any of her colonies, loaded only with the produce or manufactures of Spain or her colonies, by the seventh article of the treaty between the United States of America and the French republic, signed at Paris on the thirtieth of April, one thousand eight hundred and three.

And the question being taken on the same, it was negatived.

Mr. *Gore* moved to amend the bill so as to except from the prohibition of cotton goods, *Nankeens* from beyond the Cape of Good Hope; which motion was decided in the negative. yeas 12, nays 13.

After receiving various unimportant amendments, the bill was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading, yeas, 18, nays 12, as follows:

Yeas—Messrs. Anderson, Bibb of Geo. Bledsoe, Campbell, Chace, Condit, Gaillard, Giles, Howell, Lacock, Leib, Morrow, Robinson, Smith, Stone, Taylor, Varnum, Worthington.—18.

Nays—Messrs. Dagget, Dana, Fromentin, Gilman, Goldsborough, Gore, Horsey, Hunter, King, Lambert, Mason, Wells.—12.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THURSDAY, Jan. 27.

Mr. *Webster*, of N. H. presented the petition of sundry inhabitants of Portsmouth, N. H. praying that the proceeds of the direct taxes and internal duties there paid may be appropriated to the relief of the inabitants who have suffered so much by the late fire in that place. Referred.

Mr. *Howell* of N. Y. presented the petition of Ebenezer Goodrich, praying compensation for damages sustained by means of a detachment of the Pennsylvania militia. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. Howell also presented the petition of David Wandell, for a Revolutionary claim. Referred to the committee on that subject.

Mr. *Goldsborough* of Md. presented the petition of Solomon Frazier, heretofore presented on the 23d Dec. 1811, and of Mary Eccleston, presented on the 10th of same month. Referred to the committee of Ways and Means.

Mr. *Jackson* of Va. presented the petition of Josh. Snapp, heretofore presented on the 11th February last. Referred to the committee of Public Lands.

Mr. *Gaston* of N. C. presented the petition of Edwin T. Satterwhite, praying further relief for losses sustained by the capture and subsequent loss of the U. States' brig Vixen. Referred to the committee of Claims.

Mr. *M'Lean* of Ohio, presented the petition of Isaac Weltry, respecting a land claim; which was referred to the committee on Public Lands.

On motion of Mr. *M'Lean* of Ohio,

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be instructed to enquire whether it be expedient to make provision by law for the appointment of agents in those states, (where commissioners of loans are not appointed) for the purpose of paying military pensions—and that they report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Nelson* of Va.

Resolved, That the committee on the petition of Jasper Anderson be instructed to enquire into the expediency of providing for the officers, soldiers, sailors and marines on state establishment, entitled to bounty lands under the engagements of the state of Virginia, made during the Revolutionary War, out of the public lands of the United States, such compensation as may be deemed advisable to make for the state engagements, and that they have leave to report by bill or otherwise.

On motion of Mr. *Forsyth* of Geo.

Resolved, That the committee of Commerce and Manufactures be instructed to enquire into the expediency of continuing in force an act declaring the consent of Congress to an act of the Legislature of the state of Georgia, passed in Dec. 1804, establishing the fees of the Harbor-master and Health-officer of the ports of Savannah and St. Mary's; and that they have leave to report thereon by bill or otherwise.

RULES AND PRIVILEGES
OF THE HOUSE.

On motion of Mr. *Roberts* of Pa.

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to revise the standing rules and orders of proceeding, and report such alterations and amendments as they may think proper and necessary if in their opinion any be required.

Mr. *King* of Mass. said he had intimated a few days ago an intention of submitting a motion to add to the rules of the House—he now rose to execute that intention. His object was two-fold. The first member of his motion referred to original motions and resolutions to be offered by members of the House; and the second to the manner in which they shall be disposed of. He was desirous to give to every member of the House a fair opportunity to offer propositions to the House and to prevent unpleasant competition for the floor. His second object, relating to the subsequent disposition of such motions, was more important in its nature. He had been induced to move it at this time from a review of what took place in relation to certain resolutions which he had thought it his duty to offer respecting the coasting trade. He had looked to the constitution, the law and to the rules of the house, to see by what authority a majority in this house could say they would not consider any motion offered by any member. He never could conceive that it could depend on the will or pleasure of a majority of this house, or of any other legislative body whether the representatives of the people should be heard or not. The right was too important to be held at the will of any majority; and with that power and the power of stopping debate by the previous question, justice and right were excluded from the House. Yet this was the house which some affected to consider the Temple of Liberty! Mr. K. made an allusion to the emblems of Liberty still preserved in the house, whilst the substance would be, as he said, banished from its walls, if this principle was sanctioned, &c. Mr. K. concluded his few observations by offering the following resolutions to the House.

1. *Resolved,* That the Representatives of the People in Congress assembled, cannot consistently with the provisions of the constitution and the nature of our government, refuse to consider any resolution offered by any one of said Representatives. Therefore,

2. *Resolved,* That the refusal by the majority in this House to consider the resolution offered by one of the Representatives of the People of Massachusetts, on Friday the 14th of Jan. 1814, asserting the right of the people and of the respective states to a free state coasting trade, interdicted by an act of Congress, was an infringement of the right of the Representative, and of the privilege of a member of this House, to be heard on this floor in behalf of his fellow citizens, and an injury to the people. And therefore,

3. *Resolved,* That the decision of the majority of this House, not to consider the resolutions before named, offered by a member on Friday the 14th inst. on the subject of the state coasting trade, be and the same is hereby rescinded.

And to provide against such abuse in future,

4. *Resolved,* That the following be added to the rules and orders of this House, viz: That every original motion or resolution, in writing, offered by any member (the nature, reason and object of it being first stated by him, if he sees fit) shall be immediately received by the clerk and read, and thereupon be before the House for consideration, to be disposed of as the House may judge right. And such resolutions and motions shall be in order, and be called for by the Speaker, immediately after reports from select committees; and if any question of priority arise, it shall be decided in the order of states, as in the case of petitions.

A question having been raised whether these resolves did not come under the rule which requires propositions to amend the rules of the House to lie on the table one day before taken up,

The *Speaker* decided that the *three first* resolutions were not of that character.

The Yeas and Nays having been called on the consideration of these resolutions—

Mr. *Culpeper* of N. C. called for a division of the question, so as to take it first on the first resolve. He said he would vote for con-