AMERICAN.

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FREEDOM OF DEBATE. The perusal of the speeches of the gentlemen of the Minority of Congress, which have been published, might induce the belief, that there is on the part of the Majority a systematic attempt to abridge the freedom of speech. Certainly no such impression could have been intended to be made by these Orators, because there is notoriously no foundation for it; but, from the tenor of their remarks, the People may deceive themselves into such a belief; and, to avoid so entire a misconception of the loose expressions, to which we refer, it may be well to place the fact before them. We then state, that there never did prevail in any Legislative body, within the extent of our reading or personal knowledge, so entire a freedom of debate as now characterizes both branches of the National Legislature. There is no limit to its scope, whilst it continues, if on any subject admitting general debate; and scarcely on any occasion, however tranisent or immaterial, is debate confined to the subject before the House. Although the majority, possess, in the House of Representatives, the power of terminating a debate by the previous questiona power invaluable and indispensable to the decorum of Legislative Proceedings-it is tarely used, and never granted on any occasion until it becomes evident that a debate is protracted with other views than that of illustrating the subject in hand.

a majority whose conduct was more forbearing and respectful to the minority; and this ments however unpleasant to the majority, and | cost? the laudable intrepedity with which a determination to defend that right is so often declared, by Federal Orators, is only defigned as an expression of their abstract devotion to this inva luable privilege—and is not meant to be applied to existing circumstances. Nothing would, | frequently called, through va ious means, to the indeed, be more derogatory to the character of subject of a National Bank, but we have not these gentlemen than a different inference, so seen any moment when the proposition appearwholly unsupported by fact-so contrary to the ed more likely to take effect, than the present. history of every day's proceeding. However The principal objection to such an institution relative fuch remarks might have been during the days of the sedition law, and under the prefiding authority of a Dayton or Sedgwick, in the popular branch of the Legislature, they can have no reference to the latitude of discusfion which prevails and has prevailed under the rule of a Clay and a Cheves .- Nat. Int.

FROM THE NATIONAL ADVOCATE. Boston Folks are full of notions,

as any proverb ever uttered by the Governor otherwise be paid. of Barataria, or Massachusetts. If facts had measures proposed, or the sentiments uttered in the Legislature now sitting in that town. would, for a moment, imagine himself among the same people, or standing upon the same ground, where the voice of Hancock, of Aproverb we have quoted. Although we have | tually defeat the proposition. long ceased to consider Boston as "the head quarters of good principles," we are by no means disposed to contest the pretentions of ats inhabitants to the character of a well informed people; yet, were we to judge the workmen by their works, we should conclude their boasted information to be rather specious than solid; more show than substance; or, as Dr. Johnson would say, although diffused over a considerable surface, no where penetrating to very great propendity; and by the same rule, we should find their patriotism, or mational spirit, still less entitled to our admi-

If to pursue a course of measures constantly tending to defeat the object in view be admitted as evidence of wisdom, then are they wise. If to plead the cause of the enemy-to calumniate their own government—to disgrace their own | tee of claims. country, and to scatter the seeds of insubordination and civil wars, constitute the virtue of we are bold to say, that no "assemblage" of men were ever more industrious in either way, and none more successful in accelerating those events which they most dreaded-or, like the Simpletons in one of Prior's tales (which, by the way, we recommend to the attention of Messrs. Olis and Quincy) in finding their punishment in the fulfilment of their wishes; and they will, we doubt not, continue like them, to find, that-

from the cradle, "Tis all a Wish-and all a Ladle."

BOSTON NOTIONS. The Advocate of yesterday says, the Boston folks are full of notions, we think so too, and that some of them have taken marvellous strange notions in their heads. It would be a wonderful odd notion to trade with the enemy, and another wonderful odd notion to have a state custom house of their own, and another against their country, and a very wonderful Pennsylvania, do adopt the following resoluodd notion to set up king Josiah, or Francis, ! tions: or Harrison Gray to reign over them.—But

equally odd notion of becoming a part of Nova of the enemy. Scotia, brothers and fellow subjects of the refor speculating folks, to play the game of Jack | lay it before Congress. of both sides, to trade to London, and legislate at Washington-but when they find the people of the nation determined not to indulge them | ordered to lie on the table. in their notions, they will talk nation loud for of virtue, of honor, and of the revolution, is | gin ia district. still alive at Boston.

Standard of Union.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

Having lately heard almost illimitable speeches in the popular branch of Congress, particularly one or two on fiscal matters, in which sheets upon sheets of figures and calculations were recited, not remarkably illustrative, as it appeared to me, of the subject in hand, I caught myself almost involuntarily calculating the cost, not of the war, but of the speeches which are delivered in that body; and I cannot help submitting to you, and through you to your readers, the refult of my calculations.

This House is composed of about 185 members (including the delegates) of whom there is generally in the city the average number of about 160 members. Their daily pay, at 6 dollars each, amounts to, say-The expence of the officers and the at-

tendants of the House is not less per day

Daily cost to the people, The time employed in business in the House averages about 4 hours a day, which makes the time of the House worth two hundred and

sifty dollars an hour. Every member therefore, who speaks one hour, charges the people, for this favor conferred on them, two hundred and fifty dollars; And never, we are well convinced, was there | two hours five hundred; three hours, seven

hundred and fifty dollars. too, we cannot help faying, when fuch conduct | add nothing, but seriously to ask, how many | manage well his private concerns, when he has is not duly reciprocated. It appears, there- | set speeches delivered in that Assembly (set | not a correct knowledge of their situation; fore, and we hope every reader of Congress | ry has caused universal satisfaction here. It is | Some think he is to carry out an arranged onal Debates will clearly understand, that the | marks to none other) occupying more than | duly to manage the fiscal concerns of the na. bold affertions of the right to speak their senti- half an hour in the delivery, are with the tion, without an adequate knowledge of its

A GALLERY MEMBER.

FROM THE SAME.

A NATIONAL BANK. The attention of Congress has of late been has generally been, that the constitutional power to establish banks in the states was question- leave to report by bill or otherwise. able That objection will be obviated by the adoption of Mr. Calhoun's idea; the right to | ble. establish Banks in this district, over which the Congress possesses exclusive jurisdiction, be-

ing undisputed and indisputable. The general convenience of such an institution as it regards the operations of the government, we believe will not be denied; and if established now, with a competent capital, it will Is one of those sayings, which by frequent | at once relieve the government from the necesrepetition, has become a proverb; and, like sity of obtaining from individual subscriptions other proverbs, which have stood the test of more than a third or fourth of the loan necestime, must have a foundation in truth—as a sary for the year 1814, and would besides furreview of the history of this famous metropo- nish the government with these necessary funds It's wiff convince us. It is as well established | probably at a lower rate of interest than must |

As to the advantages of such an institution to hitherto been wanting to illustrate this trait | the community generally, there is probably a of character, they might be found in recent | difference of opinion; and we are aware of | mery of Ky. who had not spoken long, before transactions. Who, that has attended to the strong objections which may be urged against it. We are, nevertheless, in the aspect in Journed. which it now presents itself, inclined to wish

that it may succeed. We doubt very much, however, whether it will eventually receive the sanction of Condams, or of Warren, had been heard with ap- | gress; not that there is any constitutional obplause—Where the corruptions, injustice and | jection, that being obviated by its location in | of. oppression of the British government, re- this district; but that, as its establishment may sounding from the rostrum and the pulpit, had | be of service to the government, and may greatexcited universal indignation and abhor- ly facilitate its operations, by relieving it from rence? Or, who, after reflection had taught | the dependance on casual supplies by voluntahim to realize the identity of place and people, | ry subscriptions, it will receive the decided could help exclaiming—if this be indeed the hostility of every member of the Federal party " cradle," and these the " sons of liberty," the | in Congress, of every one of those who deem good old lady must have rocked the brains of | it treason to their party to support their goher offspring till she has turned them topsy | vernment. This description of persons in the turvy, and made of them a ricketty, degenerate | Legislature, combining with those in each race; and, if not satisfied with this explana branch who are conscientiously opposed to tion of so strange a metamorphosis, he could | extensive monied establishments, of whom | not, perhaps, do better than resolve it into the | there are not a few, will, we apprehend, even-

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

TUESDAY, Feb. 15. Mr. Wheaton of Mass. presented a petition of William Rotch jr. and sons, merchants of New Bedford, praying to be allowed the demurrage and other expenses occasioned by the detention beyond the stipulated time, of their ship in England, which was employed to bring home American prisoners of war.

Mr. Geddes of N. Y. presented a petition of Samuel Bronson, praying compensation for a quantity of timber taken from him for the use of the army.

These petitions were reserred to the commit-

Mr. Lewis of Va. presented the petition of the Columbian manufacturing company, praypatriotism, then are they most virtuous. For | ing for an act of incorporation. Referred to the committee on the District of Columbia.

Job Stanberry of Ohio, praying compensation for a waggon and horses lost in the public service.—Referred to the committee of claims. SENTIMENTS OF PENNSYLVANIA.

the United States, transmitting, at the request | and free from disease shall be enlisted. If any of the Legislature of Pennsylvania, the follow-

ing resolutions of that body:

'Considering that some of the gallant defenders of our coun'ry who have been captured in honorable combat with the enemy have been seized as traitors and thrown into prison, perhaps to languish out a painful existence of privation and disease, or to receive judgment and cruits shall be thus sent to their regiment the sentence from a tribunal, where power shall take the place of justice, and vengeance usurp | an account of pay, subsistence, and clothing the seat of reason. We the Senate and House | &c. aggreeable to the forms prescribed and wonderful odd notion to raise an army to fight of Reprefentatives of the Commonwealth of marked D and E.

Resolved, That we view with high approbathese men of notions must remember that all | tion the decisive spirit and firmness which the | sesvice is unexpired, can only take effect withthe people of Boston do not think with them, National Authorities have manifested in secur and that there is strength as well as good sense | ing hostages for the safety of those defenders in the nation to put them out of their notions. of the Republic who are threatened with the The Boston folks cannot make peace with penaties of treason against Great Britian, and England without incurring war with the U. | while we are deeply anxious that a sanguinary States, they cannot trade with England with- result may be averted, and that the calamities outforfeiting the trade with the U. States, they of war may be unembittered by unnecessary

cannot withdraw from the union without los- | bloodshed or cruelty, we are nevertheless pre- | ing the protection of the union, and then they | pared under all circumstances to support our must take the odd notion of setting up a se- government in every measure of just retaliaparate government of their own, or else the ton to which it may be driven by the violence Bristol, the Swedish brig Pelee, 19 days from

Resolved, That the Governor be requested fugee tories of Halifax and Port Roseway. To | to communicate a copy of the aforegoing resobe sure it would be a mighty convenient thing | lution to the President, with a request that he

> Signed, &c. &c." The message and enclosure were read and

Mr. Ingersol reported a bill to alter the out the most valuable parts of their cargues. a day or two and then sit quiet. The spirit | times for holding the district court for the Vir-

purposes," which was twice read and com-

Mr. T. made two reports on other subjects. referred tothe militia committe, which declared it inexpedient to adopt any measures relativethereto.

On motion of Mr. Ormsby of Ky.

Resolved, That the committee on public lands be, and they are instructed to enquire whether any, and if any, what further provision by law ought to be made for quieting and | conjectured at Barba oes, that Com. Rodgers | safety, that neither France nor England should adjusting the titles to lands in the Mississippi | had gone in pursuit of the Cork fleet of fixty | be the masters of either the land or the water;

laying off the territory of Indiana into districts | in pursuit of him. for the Elections of a Legislative Council, was read a third time and passed.

The engrossed bill for the relief of James Crawford was read a third time and passed. INTERNAL RESOURCES.

Mr. M. Kim of Md. rose to offer a resolution those who conduct the concerns of the nation. Any one who had attended to the course of We also find the following articles:the recent debate on the loan bill, would perceive the difficulty which had arisen from want ! of it. Assumed ground had been resorted to as the basis of arguments, for the want of To this simple result of a few sigures, I will facts. It is impossible for an individual to resources. Under a conviction of the correctness of this view, he submitted the following resolution:

Resolved, That the committee of Ways and Means be directed to report to this house some an account of the internal resources of the country, in natural products, agriculture and manufactures, together with such means of improving these resources, and promoting trade and intercourse between the different sections of the country, as in their opinion the public good may require; and that they have The resolution was ordered to lie on the ta-

On motion of Mr. Sherwood, the bill for the relief of Henry Fanning passed through a committee of the whole, Mr. King in the

chair, and after being amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading. THE ORDER OF THE DAY.

The House again in committee of the whole, Mr. Breckenridge in the chair, on the Loan

Mr. Ingersoll of Pa. resumed the Speech he had barely commenced yesterday, and occupied the floor, in an animated vindication of the justice of the grounds of the present war, for nearly three hours.

He was followed in debate by Mr. Montgo. The committee rose, and the House ad-

ADDITIONAL RULES FOR THE RE-CRUITING SERVICE.

ment will be charged with the recruiting there- &c. out of all bounds.

assign to each the state or states, in which he shall recruit.

3d. The officers superintending the recruiting rendezvous of regiments will alone receive money from the pay master of the army, and will be held responsible for its application.

4th. Each regimental superintendent will select his quarters, station his subordinate officers at different points near him, visit them often, supply them with money, and by all o fixed, but the subordinate stations will be moved at his discretion, and always when the representative of Great Britain. recruiting service begins to flag. His quarters will also be the regimental recruiting rendez vous, where recruits will be inspected, cloathed armed, and equipped and put upon drill.

5th. So soon as the regimental recruiting rendezvous is fixed, the superintending officer will give notice to the adjutant and inspector general's office, to the paymaster of the army, to the contractor of the district, and to the nearest commissary of purchases, to the end that supplies of money, cloathing, &c. be promptly and regularly furnished.

6th. Reports will be made monthly to the adjutant and inspector general's office, of the progress in recruiting, by the superintending officers, and to the superintending officer weekly, by his subordinate officers. Monthly accounts and vouchers for bouuties and premiums to recruits will be transmitted to the paymaster of the army; monthly accounts and vouchers for contingencies, to the accountant Mr. Kilbourn of Ohio, presented a petition of of the war department; and quarterly accounts and vouchere for cloathing, arms, accoutrements, and camp equipage, to the superintendant general of military supplies at the city of

Washington. 7th. No recruits under 18 nor above 40 A message was received from the President of | years of age, nor any who are not able bodied such be enlisted the recruiting officer shall be charged with the amount of the bounty paid the recruit, which shall be deducted from the pay of the said recruiting officer.

8th. When the recruits shall amount to one hundred rank and file, they shall be organi. sed as a company, and put in march for the regiments, respectively. When a party of recommanding officer shall transmit with them

9th. The recruits shall not be mustered until they join their regiments.

10th. Re-enlistments of men whose term of in the corps to which the belong. 11th. The old regulations shall govern in all

cases not provided for by the new. Adjutant and Inspector Gen's office, Washington, 10th Feb. 1814. J. B. WALBACH. By order Adjutant General.

Boston, Feb. 12. NEWS FROM COM. RODGERS. On Tuesday evening passed this harbor for

St. Barts. Capt. Rathbone, of this town, who came passenger in the Pelee, informs us that he faw a Barbadoes paper, which stated that Com. Rodgers had captured (60 miles to the wind-

Mr. Taylor, of N. Y. reported a bill in ad- previous to Com. Rodgers' capturing those vesdition to the act . to provide for calling forth | sels, he fell in with a ship which had been capthe militia to execute the laws of the Union, | tured, with a number of others, by a French suppress insurrections and repel invasionss frigate. Com. Rodgers threatened to fend them which he sent into England on his former de pendence of the civilized world.

prehended ffity or fixty had been captured or territory, and to report by bill or otherwise, | fail, under convoy of two floops of war; ac- and, that the ocean should be left free to the The engrossed hill to establish the mode of cordingly Three frigates had been despatched world.

AMERICAN ENVOYS.

great events which were continually succeeding | prizing changes that have lately taken place in each other in Europe, that very little notice was taken of America or American affairs .the object of which was to ascertain the actual | We find it, however, stated in one of them, that | pen next year, or next month.—At present, resources of the nation. He said he had long | Lord Walpole, was sent a second time to St. Pe- | we can only form conjectures from the partial regretted the want of it, because he conceived tersburg to affure the Emperor Alexander that accounts which are permitted to reach us, disit a species of information very essential to Great Britain could not accept of any mediation in the negotiation of her maritime rights.

"ST. PETERSBURG, Oct. 19 Her Majes ty the Empress, on Sunday last, granted audiences of Messrs. Adams, Galla in, and Bayard, in the quality of Envoys Extraordinary and Ministers Plenipotentiaries from the United States of America. This mission extraordinawished, that it be completely successful, and that the re-establishment of Peace between his Britannic Majesty and the Republic of the United States may free the navigation and commerce of our Empire, from the only restraint practicable mode of procuring, at stated periods, This striking proof of friendship and confidence which the Republic of the United States has given to the Emperor, and the distinguished choice which it has made of its Plenipotentiaries, are much applauded."

"London, Dec. 27. Mr. Dallas, Secretary to the Legation of Messrs. Gallatin and Bayard to the Court of Russia, is arrived. It is supposed that the object of mission is to obtain from this government a distinct exposition of the 32 dollars. terms on which the Court of London will accede to a peace with the U. States.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb, 14. INTERSTING INFORMATION. We have been favoured with the following extracts of letters from England, to gentlemen in this city.

Extract of a letter, dated

"LONDON, Dec. 21. "There are three Gottenburg mails due. It 27th Oct."

London, Dec. 18, 1813.

You have no conception of our present com-And I sincerely hope yours will be the next to. follow the example of all Europe.-The glorious news pouring on us so fast has nearly driven us all mad, and you cannot meet one sane man in an hour.

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 25, 1813. Advices have this day been received from London, stating that the French Emperor had

LIVERPOOL, Dec. 27, 1813. going out in the capacity of a negociator.

Norfolk, Jan. 12. Captain Gordon, went down on Thursday last to Hampton Roads, with an intention to proceed to sea, but the wind falling very light, she returned on yesterday to Crany Island, where she is now anchored.

AMERICAN

Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY, Feb. 17. CURSORY REFLECTIONS.

Our readers, we think, may rest satisfied for

some time, with the news which have been laid before them, detailing the interesting events which have lately happened in Europe .- Lonsuch a mass of important intelligence, as seldom occurs even in that busy theatre, which has ex litical duplicity.

The mind, which is capable of impartial obtions of philosophical deductions and of reli gious reflections-will yet wonder at the surbeen the cause of such infinite wretchedness to the nations of Europe.—Here is room for serious reflection; here is food for pious medi-

Such a mind will naturally turn its attention to the chief figure in this most interesting Dra ma, the Emperor Napoleon.-It will anxiously consider his present critical situation, now nearly confined to his own territory, and that territory threatened on every side by numerous and powerful enemies-It will wish to learn, ward of that island,) TEN SAIL of the Lon- whether the people of France will desert him, don fleet, all of which he burnt, except one, in the hour of adversity, and what, in that case, will be his fate. - Whether they will strip off The Barbadoes paper contained the names | his imperial robes, and recall the Bourbons?___ of the vessels captured—and further states, that Or, whether they will adhere to his fortunes, and support him in a system of government that seems to be congenial to the martial spirit of that nation, and enable him still to be the and to repeal the act now in force for those to the United States to retaliate for the conduct ambitious rival of ambitious England, both of of the British government relative to the cartel | whom are equally inimical to the rights and in-

Unhappily, the people of the United States Only about eighty fail out of nearly two hun- are no longer unconcerned spectators of these dred, which had sailed under convoy from Lon- mighty conflicts.—It is their interest, as a comdon, had arrived at Barbadoes: and it was ap- mercial nation, that a due preponderance of lost in the gale which dispersed the fleet. It was power should subsist in Europe; it is for their

But these are reflections which we offer with diffidence, and with a due respect to those The British prints were so occupied on the who are of a different opinion.—After the sur-Europe, no man can safely say, what will hapfigured and distorted by venal and prejudiced writers on both sides of the Atlantic.

> Gottenburg Mission.-Mr Clay, has been in town several days; and it is said the corvette John Adams will not sail until next Sunday perhaps not then. We understand Mr. Clay is to wait here for further instructions, which are preparing for him at Washington. Armistice, concluded between our Government and Governor Prevost .- N. Y. Gaz.

Plattsburgh, Feb. 6. Yesterday several loads of cannon and canwhich it can experience since the renewal of non ball arrived here from French Mills, and the ties of the strictest friendship with England. I to day a great many more are expected here. It is generally understood, that part of the army at French Mills is going to Sackett's Harbor and the other part is coming here. N.Y. Columbian.

COMMERCIAL. MARKETS-at Port-au-Prince, Jan. 24,

very dull, and coffee high. At Havana, Jaa. 23—generally good; flour Prices Current, New-York, Feb. 14.

Ashes, pot, ton, dols. 125; pearl 175; Beef, cargo, 7 50; prime 8 50; mess 10 a 10 25; Bristles, Russia, lb. 95 a 100; Brimstone, roll cwt. 20 a 25, Bark, Carthagena, per lb. 30 a 35; Brandy, 4th pf. gal. 3 a 3 12; peach, 4 pf. 1 25; butter lb. 25 a 30; Chocolate, best, 28; Cheese lb. 11 a 14; Candles, mould, lb. 22; Coffee, lb. 24 a 27; Coal, (Virginia) buhs. 1 25; Cotton Georgia (Upland,) lb. 31 a 33; New Orleans, 35 a 36; Flour, fine, (bbl.) dolls. 7 50 a 8 50 appears the Nep une, Capt. L. Jones, sailed superfine, 8 50 a 9 25; Flaxseed, clean, per from her port, but was obliged to put back on cask, 10; Fish, cod, per cwt. 4 a 4 25; salaccount of the ice, and remained at Cronstadt | mon, bbl. dols. 13; Gin, (Dutch) 1st pf. gal. 250; country 1 40 a 1 50; Gunpowder, (Am.) per 25 lb. dols. 19 a 20; Hides, dried, lb. 19 a Goods of the manufacture of this country of 20; Indigo, flotant, no prices; Carolina, 1 a 1 every description, have advanced in price, to 6; Leather, soal, lb. 30 a 32; upper, side 2 25 a an unprecedented degree. The Prints you 2 50; Molasses, (Surinam) gal. 1 25; sugarbought of us cannot be had for less than 2s. 3d. | house, 1 50; Pork, cargo, bbl. 14 a 15; prime, nett. Quil.ings we sell as fast as we can print 16 a 17; mess, 23 a 24; Rum, (Jam.) 4th pf. 1st. A field officer or captain of each regi- them, at 5s. 6d. and 9d. Cambricks, Jaconets none, W. India 2, N. England 1 50; Sugar, N. Orleans, cwt. 25, Muscovado 22 a 23 50, Havanna white 26 a 27, brown 23 a 23 50; 2d. The adjutant general attached to the merce. Every market in the world is open Teas, imperial 2 50 a 3, hyson 2 12, young War Department, will select these officers, and to us, with the exception of yours and France. hyson 2, hyson skin 1 50 a 1 75, southong I Tobacco, Va. lb. 7 a 12, Kentucky 10 a 13, Virginia twist 10 a 20, sweet scent 14 a 15; Wine, Madeira L. P. gal. 3 50 a 4 50; L. M. 3 a 4; Lisbon, Sherry and Teneriffe L. P. 2

Prices Current, Philadelphia, Feb 12.

Alum, cwt. dolls. 14; Annatto, lb. 1; Ashes, accepted the terms offered by the Allies, as the | Pot, 9 a 10; pearl, 11 a 12; Brimstone, roll, basis of a peace, and that a negociation would | cwt. uncer'n; Bark, (Carthagena.) p. lb. 40 a ther means quicken and invigorate the service. | be opened without delay. We are also inform- | 50 cts. Beef, Phila, mess, bbl. 13 a 14; prime, -His own quarters will be permanently ed that Lord Castlereagh will set out immedi- 11 a 13; Boston, (No. 1,) 10 a 12; (No. 2,) ately for the head quarters of the Allies as the 9 dolls. Butter, inspected, lb. 18 a 20 cents; Bread, crackers, p. cwt. 8; Bristles, Russia, p. 1 lb. 80 cts. Camphor, refind, 3 50 a 4; Cantha-By subsequent advices from France, it ap- rides, 8 a 9; Candles, mould, 20 a 22 cts; sperpears that reasons (unexplained) had occurred maceti 45; wax 50; Cheese, (Goshen) lb. 15 a to prevent the immediate assembling of a Con- 1 16; Chocolate, (Boston inferior,) 18 a 21 cts. gress. As to the precise object of Lord Cas- (Phila.) 25 a 35; Coal, (Virginia) bushel, 1 30 tlereagh's mission, there is some difference of a 1 37 1-2; Cochineal, lb. 8 a 9 dolls. Cocoa, opinion; but it is generally thought that he is | (Caraccas) cwt. 21; (Island,) 19; Coffee, lb. 25 a 28; Copperas, cwt. 12 a 14 dlls. sheathing copper, lb. 65 a 70 cts. pig, 20 a 22; Cordage (foreign) cwt. 14; (American,) 15 a 16; The United States' Frigate Constellation, Cotton, (Louisiana) lb. 32 a 33; (Georgia Up; land) 28 a 29; (Sea-Island) none; Corks, velvet, groce, 80 a 85; common, bale, 80; Duck. (Russia,) piece, 40 dolls. (Ravens,) 16 a 20, (Bear,) 20 a 22; (English, No. 1,) yd. 55 cts. (American,) piece 20 dolls.; Flaxseed, clean, cask, 8 a 8 50; rough, bush. 1 a 1 5; Feathers (foreign) lb. 30; (Am.) 60; Fish, dry cod, cwt. 5 50 a 6; fall mackerel (No. 1, 2 and 3) bbl. 13 50 a 17; shad, (Mass.) 13; Flour, super. bbl. 7 621-2 a 8 50; rye, do. none; corn meal, 4; in hhds. 8cwt. 19; Furs, otter (south) skin, 1 50 a 2 50; martin (N. W.) 371-2; muskrat 25 a 38; bear, 2 a 4 dolls. racoon, 75 a 871-2 cts. Glass, Hamburg (per box of 100 ft. squ.) per box, 15 a 16 50; Boston, 15 a 16 50; Balitmore, 15 a 16 50; window, (8 by 10,) 17; English, (9 by 11) 20; do. (12 by 14,) 26 dollars; Grain, wheat, bush. 1 40 a 1 45; corn, don papers to the 25th of Dec. have furnished (old) 65 a 70; barley 1 45 a 1 50; oats 50 a 53; Hams, lb. 121-2 a 15; Hemp, (Russia) ton 325 a 350; (Am.) 250 a 300; yarn, Ky. lb. 12; Ginseng, lb. 39 a 40; Gunpowder, (Am.) 25 hibited so many scenes of human ambition | lb. 18 dolls. Glue, (Am.) lb. 16 a 18; Bay maand human depravity, of martial horrors and po- | hogany, ft. 30; St. Domingo do. 35 a 40; Madder, lb. 60 a 63; Molasses, (W. I.) gal. 120 a 5 30; (sugar-house) 1 50; Mustard, lb. 2 a 2 10; in bottles, doz. 4 a 4 50; Nails, various servations, which is gifted with due por- | sizes, lb. 8 a 14; Naval stores-Pitch, bbl. 6 dols. Tar, 6 50; Rosin 6; Turpentine 6; spirits of do. gal. 1 50; Opium, lb. 8; Hog's lard, prizing changes of fortune, and the rise and 16; Indigo, (Bengal) 3 50 a 3 75; (Span. flotant,) 3 50 a 3 75; Carolina, 1 a 1 15; Iron, fall of those ambitious men, who, for more (Russia) bar, ton. 120 a 125; (Swedish) 140; than twenty years, have drenched the soil of (Amer'n) II2 a 120; sheet, 260 a 270; hoop, Christendom with human blood, and have large 145; small, 155 a 160; Juniper Berries, lb. 13 a 16; Leather, (soal) lb. 32 a 32; (upper) per side 7 a 7 50; Lead, pig, cwt. 17 50, bar 20, sheet 22; red lead 22, white (dry) 26, do.

ground in oil, 27; Pork, cargo 18, prime 20,

mess, 21 a 22; Plaister Paris, ton 50; Querci-