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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

FURTHER REFLECTIONS.

The following continuation of cursory reflections on the complexion of the late news from Europe, was penned before the receipt of the Extra from Charleston, which we publish to day. Although the state of Europe, if the news from Savannah may be relied on, be very different from that on a report of which the following remarks were predicated, their correctness is not materially affected, and they are not inapplicable to the latest news, as well as to that which preceded it.

It has evidently been the object of the British government to annihilate France, or at least to reduce her to so low a state as to be compelled so accept any peace which the Allies might dictate. With this view it has exerted all its influence to direct the war against Napoleon personally, well knowing, that, if he could be separated from the nation and overthrown, France could be reduced to the lowest point of degradation that could befal a great and gallant people. With whom, in that event, would the Allies have to treat?—With the twelve Mayors of Paris, who had opened the gates and surrendered the city without a struggle? Or, with some of the chiefs, who, after sharing his fortune, and rising, by his favor, to high distinction, had deserted him in the hour of his greatest need. Or, should they treat with the House of Bourbon, who had entered France with the invading enemy, and advanced towards Paris over the dead bodies of their slaughtered countrymen who had formed a rampart around that ancient metropolis? With which soever of those parties the treaty may be formed, the effect will be the same. France will not be felt in the treaty. The Allies will be the only party to it.

Succeeding in this great object, every thing else would follow in regular order. The restitution of acquisitions, made during the war, could become a question, only, between the allies and their enemy. Put that enemy down, and nothing would be heard of it in the negociation which ensued. A conquered people, or a people whose weight and importance were reduced to nought by any other means, could claim no conditions; they must accept them. Thus Great Britain would retain all her conquests. The other allies might recover what they had respectively lost, but that would be their sole recompense. G. Britain alone would be a gainer, and to a vast amount. Should this be the result, Europe will indeed have undergone a very extraordinary change by the long and bloody war, in which it has been engaged. Great Britain alone will be aggrandized by it.——She will have become more formidable, not to France only, in any condition in which France may be left, but to the whole civilized world. With almost all the islands in the East and West Indies and in the Mediterranean; with the Cape of Good Hope, and vast possessions in India and on this continent; and with a Navy superior to that of all other nations combined, her resources and power will have received an augmentation beyond what they were known to be at any former period.

The allies seemed, in a certain stage, to be aware of this danger and to act under its influence.——Their declaration at Frankfort breathed a spirit, not less magnanimous towards France than truly wise in regard to themselves. It treated France as a great and gallant nation, which had signalized itself with its accustomed bravery, and had failed in nothing but its former good fortune. It intimated distinctly that no attempt would be made to reduce her to her ancient limits, and that it accorded with their policy that she should retain a rank among the nations of Europe, superior to that which had been held by her proudest monarchs. It intimated also, as an inducement to her to accept even such conditions, that G. Britain would likewise make sacrifices to promote the general interest, and secure the future repose of nations. From a candid view of this paper, and of the time and circumstances under which it was issued, it may fairly be inferred, that it was not only a marked feature in the policy of the allies, who were parties to it, that France should hold a distinguished rank in Europe, but that advantage was expected from the weight attached to that rank, in the approaching negociations, to obtain from England the sacrifices promised on her part.

In treating of the sacrifices to be made by England, in return for those which were claimed of France, the causes of the war between the two nations were brought into view, and the nature of the equivalent offered on the one side for the concessions on the other clearly indicated. Acquisition being the effect and not a cause of war, if allusion was made to it in the declaration of the allies, it must have been as constituting a part only of the sacrifices that were expected to be made by England. A security in favor of neutral rights was evidently contemplated by them. Had the negociation been opened on this basis, the allies of the continent would have maintained the high ground they had actually gained, and which it was eminently their interest to hold. By resting there, and arbitrating, as it were, between the parties, throwing their weight into either scale, according to circumstances, they might have turned their successes against France to the advantage of Europe, and even of the world. But, by pushing the war against France, with a view to her extreme depression, it is feared that they have lost an opportunity, whatever may be the result in that respect, of doing great good to mankind, which they never before enjoyed, and which may not soon recur, at least to the same extent.

The British government seems to have anticipated, partly, the consequences likely to result from a negociation, to be commenced on the basis of the declaration at Frankfort.—From what passed in both Houses of Parliament, it was evident, that the declaration was not made with approbation of the ministry.—To the enquiries of the opposition in each House, whether that paper had been sanctioned by it, evasive and equivocal answers were given authorising the inference that, although the ministry had been made acquainted with it, they had not approved the measure. This inference was confirmed by subsequent events. Soon after the paper was made public, the British Secretary of State for Foreign Affairs passed over to the Continent to the head quarters of the Allies, and from that period we perceive a change of policy in all their movements. Nothing more was said of moderation towards France, while extermination was menaced against her ruler.

For the conduct of most of the Allies of the continent much apology is due. The inroad lately made into Russia by the armies of France, and the desolation of her best provinces, will account for the unappeased resentment of the Emperor Alexander. The same remark is applicable to other powers. But resentment, even for injuries, will not long palliate error.——A blind uncertainty hangs suspended over the great events which have lately occurred in that important region. Ere this, every thing must have taken a decisive character. Should the worst have happened, which though possible is very improbable, the effect will be transitory even there. The remedy which the wisdom of the Allies will suggest, must soon follow. If they have consulted their own interest only, their attention has been drawn in all their proceedings, in a spirit of harmony with our envoys, to the negociation at Gottenburgh.——If they have committed any gross and palpable error, they will cherish that spirit with fervor. England cannot sustain herself for any length of time, notwithstanding all her conquests, against the manifest interest and pronounced opinion of the civilized world. The approximation to such an union will probably warn her statesmen of an approaching danger, which they will be careful to shun.

SALEM, May 28.

SUFFERERS BY IMPRESSMENT.

The following are the names of the fourteen American seamen who have been impressed on board British ships of war, discharged and turned into prison, since the commencement of hostilities, in consequence of refusing to serve against their country, and who arrived here on Tuesday last, in the Union cartel from Halifax:

John Yates, of Pennsylvania, detained four years and eight months, released from the Tenedos frigate.

Sinclair Thomas, released from the Wasp, detained 2 years.

Benjamin Jones, of Baltimore, released from the Sappho, detained 9 years.

John Stephenson, of Maryland, released from the Niemen frigate, detained 8 years.

William Fabre, released from the Sceptre, 74, detained 4 years,

John Mitchell, released from the Majestic, detained 7 years.

George Patrick, released from the Cleopatra.

James Belfour, of Hampton, Va. released from the Dragon 74, detained 4 years and 6 months.

William Raymond, Joseph Parker and Jolonis Killiger, released from the Plantagenet, one of these detained 14 years!

Jeremiah Allen, released from the Surprize, detained 4 years.

Asa Cullcrew, released from the Valiant.

Amos Merrick, released from the Arab.

BOSTON, MAY 30.

VALUABLE GIFT.

The following is a description of the rich Service of Plate, presented Commodore PERRY by the inhabitants of Boston.

A *Salver*—of an oblong square shape, 23 inches long, by 16 1-2 wide, with a bright gadroon edge.

Two *Ice Pails*, or decanter Coolers, barrel shape, hooped round with a bright gadroon edge, at top and bottom.

Two *Pitchers*, of a large size, Chinese shape, with tops and bright gadroons at top and bottom.

Two dozen *Tumblers*, plain barrel shape, with gadroons at bottom.

Wine Glass Coolers, each to hold a dozen glasses, oblong square shape, standing on feet with balls ornamented with a bright gadroon at bottom, and narrow rim at top, impressed with an oaken leaf.

A Coffee Pot,—Tea Pot,—Sugar Bason,—Cream Ewer,—Tea Cadie, and *Slop Bowl*,—all of oblong shapes, standing on feet with balls at the corners, ornamented with deep borders, impressed with roses and leaves, and with bright gadroons at top and bottom.

NAVAL ENQUIRY.

This Court, composed of Commodores Bainbridge and Perry, was ordered by the Hon. Secretary of the Navy, to enquire into the causes of the early return of the U. States frigate Constitution from her late cruise. We learn, that Captain Stewart, her commander, through the Secretary of the Navy, is apprised of the proceedings of the court. As we are informed Captain Stewart remains in command, and no court martial is to be called. It is therefore to be presumed that the return of the ship was not premature: and that the circumstances of the case fully justified her commander.

NEAPOLITAN PROCLAMATION.

The King of Naples, in a proclamation given under the name of his Chancellor of state, declares he has concluded a peace with the Continental allied powers, and that an armistice has been stipulated with England, "which is to be followed by a pacific arrangement, under which the liberty of the sea is to be acknowledged, and the freedom of commerce is to be secured." The remainder of the proclamation relates to the internal regulations to be preserved until a general administrative Council established at Rome shall have provided the proper means for the Civic, Financial, and Judicial administration.

MUCH MONEY.

Cadiz, Jan. 18.—The Mino, which is just arrived, is one of the richest vessels that ever entered our port. She brings from Vera Cruz 3,624,466 dolls. of Mexican coinage, and 152,563 in provincial money, besides 245 bars of silver, and 32,895 ingots (8 ounces each) 257 bags of cochineal, 23 of indigo, and 19 chests of vanilla. From the Havanna she brings 81,085 dolls. of Mexican coinage, and 11,025 in provincial money, 3481 ounces of gold, besides a large quantity of tobacco, coffee and Jesuit's bark.

ALBANY, May 31.

From Champlain.—We learn that commodore Macdonough sailed from the mouth of Otter Creek on Friday last, with a force competent to meet the enemy, who remained near the lines, and who will probably on Macdonough's approach, retire into the Sorell.

From Sackett's Harbour, we have nothing of interest. The enemy remained off the harbor; some small detachments had landed at different points, to reconnoitre and plunder. The Superior is fitted out for sea, and the new ship will be launched next week. The naval stores, were progressing by land.

Some detachments of troops have arrived here from the south, on their way to the frontiers; others are soon expected.

NEW-YORK, June 1.

Capt. Rowland, of the smack ——, who arrived at this port yesterday morning in three days from Mistick, informs, that he passed the British squadron off New-London on Sunday morning; the squadron then consisted of two 74's, five frigates, one brig, two schooners and five sloops of war, a brig and the privateer Liverpool Packet. Capt. R. touched at Killingworth, and was informed, that several barges had that morning captured and burnt a sloop.

Capt. Rowland also states, that the frigate Maidstone was apparently considerably injured in the late contest with the gun-boats. Some splinters were found floating in the Race, supposed to be from the frigate. Her mizen mast was undergoing repairs, and her pumps apparently at work.

The sloop Henrietta, capt. Burger, from Newport, for New-York, laden with salt, rum, fish and oil, was captured on the 15th ult. off Narraganset beach, by the Bulwark, ship of the line, mounting 81 guns, and 2 field artillery pieces, and 2 of her barges, after a chase of 2 hours and a half, during the chase, one of the barges kept up a continual fire of musketry, until within half pistol shot, when captain B. hove to and was taken possession of; he and his crew and passengers were carried on board the Bulwark, where they were detained 3 days, during which time, the cargo of the Henrietta was sold to the inhabitants of Block Island, for cash, the greatest part of which was taken from the Henrietta in the boats of the purchasers: A man called Gov. Gorden, a resident of Block Island, was the principal contractor for the purchase of the Henrietta's cargo, who came on board the Bulwark, with his family and dined. After the cargo was taken out of the Henrietta, she was fitted out as a tender to cruise in the Sound.

Capt. Burger informed us, that while a prisoner on board the Bulwark, his trunk was broken open, in the ward room and robbed, notwithstanding it had been previously strictly examined by the first Lieut. of the Bulwark. Capt. B. further states, that all his crew, while prisoners with him, were also robbed of all their wearing apparel.

Capt. Burger informed us, [and requested us to make it public] that the captain of the Bulwark observed to him, that the U. States had provoked G. Britain into this war—that for the last two years they had only been playing with us; but he had now come to teach us the calamities of war, and was determined to burn every seaport town he could; and those towns the guns of his ship could not reach he would destroy with the two artillery pieces, and a large flat bottom boat he had on board for the convenience of landing his marines.

It is reported that the British cartel schooner Billow, Capt. Mix, which arrived at this port on Monday morning, from New Providence, was boarded off the Hook by the Saturn, razee, and was informed by some of the officers, that they had captured the privateer schooner Hussar, the same evening she went to sea, and had her then in co. as a tender. The Hussar sailed from this port about a week since.

The Saturn is a fast sailing razee, and mounts thirty 32 pounders on her lower deck, and twenty eight 42 pounders on her upper, deck, with a complement of 550 men and throws a weight of metal of 2130 pounds. When the Saturn was a 74 gun ship, her calibre was 32's and 18's, and the weight of metal which she threw was but 2040 pounds, being 96 pounds less than she now throws.

It is further reported, that the British have recently captured in the West Indies, four French frigates.

[We give the above report as we heard it, not having seen any person who belonged to the cartel, and she was yesterday ordered by Major General Dearborn to proceed to sea forthwith, as she entered this port contrary to the arrangement for cartels.]

Extract of a letter from a mercantile house in New Haven to their friend in this city, dated on Monday.

"About 7 o'clock this morning the sloop Defiance, captain Reynolds, with a cargo of flour, cotton, &c. was captured in the mouth of our harbor, by a small sch. supposed to be the Liverpool Packet. The Revenue Cutter, with 60 or 70 men, has already gone in pursuit of them; and the sloop Astria, captain Harrison, with a part of the artillery company, and 4 guns on board, is now getting under way. We are in hopes they will in the course of the afternoon, bring in both the prize and the privateer."

Extract of another letter of the same date.

"There is now in sight of this place a British frigate and sloop of war."

A Swedish cartel sch. has arrived at New-London from Bermuda, which place she left on the 18th May. By this arrival we learn that Admiral Cochrane remained there, and that no later news than that by the Fair American had been received.

Extract of a letter from Capt. S. Field, late master of the sloop First Consul, and now a prisoner on board the Saturn razee, off Sandy Hook, dated on Sunday evening.

The privateer schr. Hussar, of *Baltimore*, from New York, was taken by the Saturn, in 20 hours after leaving port. The captain and part of the crew have been sent to Halifax in an American brig."

From the Ontario (Canandaigua) Messeoger of May 24.

ALARM AT PULTENEYVILLE.

Gen. Porter has received a letter from Gen. Smith, communicating the particulars of the late visit of the enemy at that place of which the following is a summary.

On Saturday evening (15th) the British squadron was discovered making towards Pulteneyville, and information sent to Gen. Swift. who repaired thither in the course of the succeeding night with 130 volunteers and militia On Sunday a flag was sent on shore demanding a peaceable surrender of public property, and threatening an immediate destruction of the village (which is on the margin of the lake) in case of refusal. Gen. Swift returned for answer that he should oppose any attempt to land by all the means in his power. Soon after the return of the flag, Gen. Swift was induced by the pressing solicitations and intreaties of the inhabitants of the town, to permit one of its citizens to go to the enemy with a flag and offer of the surrender of the property contained in a store house at the water's edge, consisting of about 100 barrels of flour considerably damaged, on condition that the commanding officer would stipulate not to take any other, nor molest the inhabitants.—Before the return of the flag, the enemy sent their gun boats with several hundred men on shore, who took possession of the flour in the store, and proceeded to further depredations. Gen. Swift whose force was too inferior to justify an open attack, (and which if attempted, must have exposed his men to the guns of the whole fleet) commenced a fire upon them from an adjacent wood, which wounded several, and became so harrassing as to induce them to re-embark, when they commenced a cannonade from the fleet upon the town, which was continued for some time, but with no other injury than a few shot holes though the houses. Three hundred barrels of good flour had been removed back from the store house a few days before, leaving the damaged flour which was the only booty obtained by the enemy. The 300 barrels of flour were deposited about a mile back of the town, of which the enemy were apprised by some prisoners they took. But they chose to forego the plunder of it rather than trust themselves in the woods with Gen. Swift and his riflemen.

PETTY TYRANNY EXPOSED.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman residing at Buenos Ayres, to his friend in Connecticut, of the date of Jan. 10 1814.

"The war between the U. States and G. Britain is carried on here as well as on your own coast; but I hope for the honor of both England and the U. States, that the manner of doing it here will be approved of by the people of either of those countries. There are in Buenos Ayres, from 20 to 30 Americans; some residents of long standing; others officers and supercargoes of ships, detained here in consequence of the war, who have formerly lived on terms of intimacy and friendship with the English inhabitants of this city, and even since the war broke out the same harmony existed among them for a considerable time. It did not wholly cease until the arrival of the Aquilon frigate, captain Bowles, notwithstanding the threat of his predecessor capt. Haywood, to put every American in irons, whom he found afloat, and send them to England, with some other expressions of a similar kind in common use among the officers of the British navy.

It is now more than four months since we have received any letters, either from England or the U. States, and we begin to entertain apprehensions that we shall get no more letters from either of those places during the war; for the redoubted capt. Bowles, having his frigate anchored in the outer roads of Buenos Ayres, about three leagues distant from the shore, boards all vessels coming into port, and forcibly takes possession of their correspondence. The letters for Americans are all opened and detained by him; and even if newspapers are contained in them, he basely and infamously appropriates them to his own use; blots out the name of the American owner and writes his own. His total want of shame, or his being educated to believe that any act of brutality of a British naval officer is warrantable, has caused him to put such papers into circulation among his acquaintances, with the blotted name of the right owner and his own, staring the reader in the face.

Capt. Bowles resides in the city, and enjoys the full benefits of the hospitality and attententions of its inhabitants, as much as any foreigner here. To him the correspondence taken from the ships coming into port, is sent by his Lieut. After overhauling the letter bag in secret and taking out the American letters, the bag is sent to the British Commercial Room (a kind of reading room) and the letters delivered by the managers of that room to the persons to whom they are directed.

If a letter has an enclosure, it must be opened in presence of the manager delivered it; and if the enclosure happens to be directed to an American, the manager takes possession of it, and carries it to capt. Bowles.

The above recited acts of tyranny would be thought much less of, were they not countenanced or tacitly acquiesced in by most of the English residents here, many of whom are gentlemen of refined sentiments, and on every other subject possess much liberality. It is the more surprizing that this brutal conduct is acquiesced in by the English residents, as there are several of them who have been made prisoners of by American *privateers* and on the high seas, and who have on their arrival declared, and continued to declare, until such declarations were deemed treasonable, that they were well treated by their captors, and that their baggage and papers were delivered to them *unopened*.

You will please to make out a copy of these observations, and have them inserted in your newspapers, that the American people and their gallant naval commanders may be informed, that the British commanders of ships of war do not respect nor consider as neutral any part of the river Plate, nor even the outer roads of Buenos Ayres; and that should captain Bowles be taken by one of your frigates, he may treated as he merits."

UTILITY OF GUN BOATS.

As we have observed in the public prints much of what appear to us unjust criticism upon the result of the late excursion of Com. LEWIS, with his flotilla, to New London, we have thought it due to truth, to state correctly the facts concerning it, and what we conceive to be true inferences from them, as to the contested question of the utility of Gun-Boats.

The first object of this excursion was, To drive the Liverpool Packet privateer, by which our coasting trade has been so much annoyed, out of the Sound. The second was to bring away a new gun boat from Satauket—where it was liable to be destroyed by the enemy.

Both these objects were accomplished.

The flotilla afterwards proceeded to Black Rock, New Haven, and Saybrook, at which last place forty sail of coasting vessels were lying, bound eastward. They asked for convoy to New London. It was answered, that it could scarcely be expected that gun boats should protect them against a frigate, corvette, and armed sloop, then in the passage before New London; but if desirous of proceeding, the flotilla would throw itself between them and the enemy, and do its utmost to protect them. The flotilla sailed with the convoy, with a fresh and fair wind. The enemy appeared determined to dispute the passage, and were so situated as to be enabled, by the wind, to place himself directly in the passage. On the approach of the flotilla he gave way, chose his distance, anchored, and in a few minutes began the action which continued until the vessels under convoy passed—*unhurt*.—This object being accomplished and night coming on, the flotilla came to anchor and reconnoitred the enemy with the barges in the intention of boarding the armed sloop—which could not be effected, as the enemy had very carefully stationed her between the two ships. Signal was made to renew the action at daylight the following morning—the flotilla proceeded towards the enemy and found him *towing away* on the retreat. The flotilla pursued, until two of the enemy's ships were perceived coming through Fisher's Island Sound, in order to cut off the retreat of the gun-boats from the shore, and several others coming up to join the two ships and sloop. It should be observed that during the action, there was a fine breeze of wind, such as brought the fleet from Saybrook to before N.London in 2 hours and a half.

This last object was thus accomplished.—The result of the whole proves the *utility of gun boats*.

Nat. Adv.

AMERICAN.
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BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, June 4.

We have been perusing a file of London papers, chiefly the Courier, that *pure* fountain of Ministerial intelligence—It is remarkable, that scarcely any other papers reach this country; and it is curious to observe the strong coincidence of style and sentiment of these papers and our Opposition publications. One would think, that they were edited by the same set of hirelings, and *paid out of the same purse*—They evince the same hatred to Bonaparte, and the same contempt for Madison.—Lord Castlereagh, of course, is every day eulogized as the Lord of the Ascendant, who, *with his* 500 *millions of dollars*, is destined to destroy the one and annihilate the other.

We do not wonder at the people on the other side of the Atlantic being ignorant of the true state of America, as all the articles which appear in the Courier are taken from our most violent Opposition prints—*There seems to be a perfect understanding between the Factionists in this country and the Ministerialists in England.*

The late General Moreau is a favorite theme with these Court writers—They tell us minutely what he said, how he packed his trunks, how he lived, and how he died—Not many months ago, this unfortunate gentleman was stigmatized as a Democrat, a French Spy, &c. !—Now, he is a Hero, a Martyr, &c. !

Bernadotte, the old French serjeant, is become a prime favorite with the ministerial writers—and even Murat, one of Bonaparte's kingly cousins, is rapidly coming into favor at Carleton-house !—*Mutatis mutandis, &c.*—"The times change, and they change with them."

Mr. Canning, who is expected soon to have a place in the Administration, has made another speech to the gulls in Liverpool, in which he extols the Pitt system, and sneers at the *Republic* of America—for which, he was entertained at a sumptuous dinner, where were drank many loyal toasts, and many loyal songs were sung in honor of "the Bulwark of Religion," and in praise of the British navy, which is now to be the sole master of all the seas and lakes in the world.

We perceived in one of these papers, an interesting, but very partial account of the battle of Leipsic—It tells how Bonaparte *bivacked* in a corn field, with a parcel of maps before him—how he looked, and how he took snuff—how he warmed himself at a fire made for the occasion, and how he pushed the sticks of wood into the fire with the toe of his boot, in order to make it burn more briskly—When he had arranged his army in order of battle, just at the commencement of the engagement, the whole of the Saxon troops marched over to the enemy—This base desertion, at the critical moment, deranged all his plans, and caused those disastrous misfortunes which obliged him to return to France.

If Bonaparte survives the present conflict, no man will have more cause to be irritated at the ungrateful return for favors bestowed on unworthy objects—no man more cause to regret the treachery of false friends—no man more cause to be tired of *King-making*, for nearly all of them have turned against "*their maker.*"—Murat, King of Naples, stands pre-eminent on the list of traitors.

What awful warnings are these things to the people of America!—How much should they appreciate the civil and religious privileges which they enjoy above all the nations of the earth—and how powerfully should these monstrous doings teach them, in the spirit of conciliation and reconciliation, *unanimously* to defend their just rights, and maintain their republican independence.

COMMUNICATION.

The Comedy of *The School for Scandal* is the chef d'œuvre of the celabrated Mr. Sheridan—With its sterling wit, and ingenious plot, it contains a pointed moral admirably calculated to repress the too general propensity ill-naturedly to remark on the foibles of our neighbors, and to exaggerate their faults—There is no doubt, on the stage at least, that "Ridicule is the test of Truth," as hath been amply proved by Macklin's "Man of the World," which has done more to correct the excessive partialities of the Scotch, than ten thousand labored essays by Addison or Johnson.—But there is a material difference between the two plays—Macklin's satire is entirely levelled (with most sarcastic severity) at the prejudices of a particular nation; whereas Sheridan's wit is ingeniously meant to correct a vice that abounds in every nation and in every community—Hence the merit of the author, and the usefulness of his admonitions.

This excellent Comedy is to be performed THIS evening, for the benefit of Mr. and Mrs. DUFF—The parts are strongly cast, and, we have no doubt, will be ably performed—Beside being respectable in their theatrical profession, and reputable in their connections, (Mrs. Duff being sister of the Lady who married the celebrated poet Anacreon Moore) they are known and admired for the correctness of their conduct in all those domestic duties which can render them worthy of the patronage of the people of Baltimore—and as both are natives of Ireland, we flatter ourselves that their countrymen, on this occasion, will evince that generous spirit which has ever been the distinguishing characteristic of the sons and daughters of the EMERALD ISLE.

Boston Prices Current.—But few alterations in our market for week past—Provisions on the decline—Coal, foreign, $20—Flour, a little advanced, best 14 *a* 14 50—Corn, Northern, 1 60 *a* 1 70; Rye, 2 35 *a* 2 45—Lemons very scarce, several parcels recently arrived, were nearly all damaged—Molasses looks a little better, Havana, good, 70 *a* 72; best retailing 73 *a* 77—Nankins, short pieces 85; blue, 2 55 *a* 2 60—Naval Stores a little advanced—Rice 5 75 *a* 6-20—Sugars, Muscovado, a little depressed, best, 15-50 *a* 16 50