MR. ADAMS'S LECTURE ON CHINA AF- that seizure happened.

The recent lecture of the Hon. John Quincy A. doms, before the Historical Society of Boston, on the subject of China Affairs, has created much sensation. We subjoin the most extensive report that has met sur eye-enough to show the drift of the discourse :

The lecture of Mr. Adams before the Historical Society, the other evening, was calculated to excite the establishment of the trade on a more liberal ries of life, are found in Coina. The arts and the surprise of most of the audience, because it adopted a position regarding the dispute between Great Britain and China, wholly at variance with all the opinions that are commonly entertained among as of its real merits. As some cariesity has been expressed to know the mode by which Mr. Adams maintained the justice of the British cause, we have undertaken to give, brief, the heads of the orgument as we understood it.

four questions for consideration, as growing out of the controversy:

- 1. Which party has the rightcous cause?
- 2 The prospect of its progress and conclusion, 3. How the interest of other nations are of may
- be affected by it, particularly the United States. 4. The duties of the American government and
- people resulting from it.

But although he made his extensive distribution of this subject, the limits of his lecture allowed him only to dispose a portion of the first point. To the full understanding of this, he went into the examination of the law of nations, and the four sources from which it springs, described by Vartel as the necessary, the voluntary, the conventional and the customacy. The necessary law is the application of nature to the intercourse Letween nations wholly independent of each other, and can be enforced only between those whick acknowledge that the state of nature is the state of peace. The voluntary law of nations is the application of some law voluntarily assumed, as, for example, that of Christianity emong the European nations, and their descendants all over the world, which law has been recognized by the United States as obligatory in the Constitution .- The question as between China and Great Britain must be tried by the first of these laws, The rights of other Christian nations, so far as they may be involved in the issue, must be tried by the second.

By the law of nature, property springs fro a two sources, occupancy and labor. But occupancy, which gives exclusive right to the soil, must be permanent. To be permanent it must be definite by metes and bounds, which can only be compact. These points being established, the right of exchange, barter, or commerce, nece-sarily follows from property. And the state of nature being a state of peace, and the pursuit of happiness a natural right of man, it is the duty of men to contribute as much as they can to the happiness of one another. No way of doing this is so certain as that of the mutual exchange of equivalents. Commerce. is therefore among the natural rights and duties of

These propositions being distinctly laid down the lecturer went into an examination of the restrictions which Vattel had imposed upon the duty of commercial intercourse upon nations, and after separating from the question the right of any one nation to enforce the performance of it upon another, he endeavered to show that the second and third general laws laid down in that author's preliminary chapter were at variance, and whelly inconsistent with the first. He maintained that it was inspossible to admit with Vattel, that each nation ought to contribute all in its power to the happiness and perfection of others, and afterwards affirm with him that each nation is bound to do whatever it can to promote its own happiness, it making itself the exclusive judge of what that is, without reference to that of any other. This argument was the foundation of Mr. Adams's whole edifice. He built upon it the duty of reciprocity between nations; of commercial intercourse with each other. not from exclusive or paramount consideration of their respective interests, but from equal regard to the interests of both. At the some time, he qualified this general rule so far as to admit every nation to be the judge of what species of traffic is injurious and to have the right to interdict it when no longer fulfilling that condition upon which commercial intercourse is enjoused. This was dwelt upon at considerable length, and with great force and ingenuity, but we find ourselves utterly unable to follow it farther at present than this brief

gynopais. The basis having been thus made, nothing remained but to apply the principles evolved, to the history of the controversy. Mr. Adams reviewed the relations with China, first of the Portuguese, and the manner in which they became possessed of Macao, and then of the British, through the East India Company, and the mi-sion which had been instituted in the person of Lord Macartney. in 1792. He endeavored to show by it, that the policy of the Chinese Emp to had always been based upon anti-commercial principles, and the manner in which it had been carried on was in the highest sense an outrage upon the rights of human nature, and upon those of other nations. He did not spare some sarcasm upon the modes by which the sovereigns of Europe, and especially Great Britain, had endeavored heretufore to conciliate the maintenance of the trade with China with their self-esteem. He considered the formation of the East India Company as having been a compramise with conscience, in the substitu ion of an agent to accept terms, and occupy the position of a tributary, fort of the patient is concerned. which the principal, in his own person, would no consent to. Lord Macartney had been called ucident to the quartet. It had nothing to do with its this sesson, for brick in the wall \$1,275,000.

origin, which is to be found in a period long before

The lecturer then went into a history of the diffirequest upon his following his instructions to com- 360,000,000. The capital is Pekin, with 1,100,mu leate only with the Vicercy of Canton, and 000 inhabitants; Nankin 1,000,000, and Canton not with the Hong merchants. These merchants 1,100,000. China produces ten, 50,000,000 lbs. hal always been the persons through whom all of which are annually exported from Canton, the India Company's charter had existed; but upon Silk, cotton, rice, gold, silver, and all the necessary footing, the British government, which then as- manufactures in many branches are in high perfecsumed the control instead of the Company, deter- tion, but station my, as improvements are now promin d no longer to submit to treat with any but the recognized authority in the Empire. This Revenue, 200,000,000; army, 900,000 men. The brought matters to a crisis. The Chinese insisted upon an acknowledgement of superiorty, which the Foh. The Chinese inculcate the morals of Con-Buttish have as readutely refused. The quarrel is fucius, their great philosopher, who was born 550 then found d upon an absetact principle of the law B. C. The wall and canal of China are among the of nature and nations, and not at all upon the right Mr. Adams commenced his lecture by suggesting , to be compensated for a prohibited article of trade. It is the demand of one nation to be put on a footthey establish with each other.

With the death of Lord Napier, caused by chagrin and mortification at the indignity and insults chief trade is with England. The first American which had been heaped upon him, the lecturer concluded. And with it he announced that he had it. He finished by a brief allusion to the last of his four questions-the duties of the American government and people in the premises. By contrasting the repulse of Lord Napier's agent from the gates of Canton, in July, 4834, with the ransom of that city for six millions of dollars, in June. 1541, he drew the moral that eve y nation should prepare for war and preserve prace.

We are not sure that we have given the full train of reflections, or of the argument; but by this abstract we are confident that our readers may gather some accurate notion of the substance of the lecture which occupied one hour and twenty minutes in the delivery, to as crowded an auditory, notwi hstanding the torrents of rain, as was probably ever assembled within the walls of the Temple on any similar occasion.

We confess that we do not see that Mr. Adams has sustained the justice of the British cause. Neither the law of nations, which Mr. Adams says is a law of peace, nor christianity, which Mr. Adams says has, in part, become the law of nations, can warrant a muiderous attack upon a people for refusing commercial intercourse with a nation which they do not like, whose commerce they have never courted, and whose hospitality they have never in-

The idea that China must be coerced, by bloodhed and the destruction of her commercial cities, into intercourse with Great Britain, because a state of nature is a state of peace, appears to us to be a gross non sequitur, or else Mr. Adams catches his ideas of peace from the motto of his native State, and below that it must always be sought by the

China is one of the few nations that have adopted the "let us alone policy." She shields herself, or rather she seems to have thought that she had shielded herself, from the abstraction of those commercial laws upon which other nations go to war, by avoidpassive commerce; which being upon her own soil, she could regulate by her own laws. But England seems determined to possess herself of that commerce, and the means of it likewise, and she finds an advocate in a nation which is likely to suffer most by the mode of peaceful commerce.

If Great Britain succeeds in making a treaty with China, after battering down her fortifications and seaboard cities, it is cretty certain that she will put into the conditions certain clauses that will give her ships and her merchandize a pref rence. China now takes the course fabrics of this country and gentian. How long will she consent to take from us any thing which she can receive from a nation that is so expert in illustrating the truth, that a state of nature is a state of peace, and who is so skilled in giving expositions of of the cannon laws

If England should make a treaty with China, ther commercial nations must see that they are not left behind in the right of enforcing trade.

The following treatment of burns is copied from

the London Medic & Gazette: Connon Soar, which, besides its great va'ue as a local application, commands the additional advantage of always being at hand in cases of emergency.

BRICK MAKING IN ST. LOUIS .- The New pon to perform the Ko-Tow, a ceremony of prestra- York Era says the number of bricks made in St. was the real cause of the war. The common o- the season they brought \$7 to \$8; and \$84 is aspinion that the opium, seized at Canton, was the sumed as a fair price of those in the wall. It is A Brief History of China.

China is an empire of Asia, the most populous and ancient in the world, being 1,390 miles long culty between Lord Napier and the Chinese, con- 1,030 wide. Population from 200,000,000 to communications had been made whilst the East only place which foreigners are allowed to visit hibited. The Government is a despotic monarchy. religion is similar to Buddhism, the chief god being mightiest works ever achieved by man,

The foreign commerce of China amounts to 35 or \$10,000,000 annually, the whole of which ing of perfect equality with another, in the relation is transacted with appointed agen's, called "Hongmerchants." Foreigners are allowed to live at certain stations or factories' below Cantin. The ship reached China in 1784; now the annual average of the United States ships visiting Canton is not arrived even at the settlement of the first ques- 32. The revenue derived from foreign Commerce tion proposed by him at the outset-the justice of by the Emp ror varies from \$4,000,000 to \$6,000,the cause between the two parties. At some fus | 000. According to Mr. Dunn, opium smuggled inture time he promised, if he should live, to resume to China, to the injury of the people, amount d to \$20,000,000 annualy for several years past, much of which was paid in specie, which found its way to London. The Chinese language has nearly 40, 000 characters or letters. The Chinese are eminent for agriculture, and once every year the Em-

Singular Discovery of a Petrified Human

On Wednesday lest the remains of the venerable widow Merry, formerly of Muirend, Dundyvan, band of the deceased Widow Mirry paid the debt of nature, after a toilsome and exemplary life, as Dotion of his widow's remains.

The grave digger, in the performance of his duty eached the coffin which had been so long imbeded n the cah, and was much surprised to find it comobstruction to his labors, he broke it, and in doing the coffin; for, on removing the rest of the fid, this country and in Europe : there lay the veritable Dominie of Dundavan, a body had gradually but successfully finished the of Medical Jurisprudence in this country." wonderful transmutation. For the sake and for the cause of science, it would have been gratifying o have had these singular relics preserved, but the elatives of the deceased widow insisted on their re-interment, and, for the better security, a layer of earth and an iron safe were placed over them.

The color and appearance of the petrified body was that of black oak wood, and from the shoulders downward the members were regular and entire; the body, legs, feet, av. and the very nails of the toes, being perfectly in their order. As a proof of its solidity, the grave digger stood upon it, without making the slightest impression on the wonderful transmuted body of the once bustling Dominic of Dundavan - Glasgow Chron,

Just Sentiments.

The London Spectator, commenting upon the seizure of Groghan, by Canadian volunteers, and our frontier troubles generally, holds this manly lan-

The President of the United States issues a proalde to "frown down the secret societies and the overt pillage of arsenals. And we, who cannot keep our own quasi-military troops in order-who can- alouse Gov. Porter. A short time since he was laudnot oblige the officer to respect the royal commission which he holds, and who have our public gaols prostituted to the vagaries of a band of kidnappers dent. Next week he could be as readily induced -laugh at President Tyler for the weakness of his Government! The British Government has not, country press is but another evidence of his shalso far as we know, even endeavored, like Mr. Tyler, lowness, and imbecility. A truly high-minded and The mode in which I am in the habit of employing to control the piratical fawlessness of its own sul- intelligent editor, would, under no cucumstance, be it is this:-A common shaving box may always jects by admonition and warning. The Caroline be procured, from which a good lather may, in the affair itself arose out of a violation of territory; and course of a minute or two, be easily obtained, we have suffered time to creep on without warning This lather is then gently laid over the burnt sur- the aggresors of the consequences of their acts, unface by means of a shaving brush, and so soon as til another case has arisen. It were well, at least, the first coat begins to dry, or the pain return. if the Governor of Canada imitated President Ty-This practice ought to be repeated occasionally du- let's declaration of the law. At peace, and united ring the first day, or until such time as the poin is in the common object of repressing outrage on relieved. The benefit accraing to the patient is whatever side, the two great countries might crush immediate, and the result of the practice highly sat- the half barbarized ruffishs, who, under the cover i-factory; for in more superficial borns, if early an- of defending each, brave the other; but while fuplied vesication is prevented, and, in the course of tile jealousies and punctifies give to the two Goa few days, desquamation of the cuticle follows, vernments the semblance of hostility, it remains in without leaving a raw surface. Of course, this, the power of a few backwoods-men and borderers is a remedial measure, is most applicable to super- to plunge two empires into an unwelcome contest, ficial burns; but even in such cases as involve de- which must double the burdens of the British taxstruction of the more deep tissues, it is not used payer, and saddle the American citizen with much without advantage, in so far as the personal com- dreaded national debt-to say nothing of private roin and misery.

to be when the sun is passing the "Penobscot."



Salurday, December 4, 1841,

TWe have been informed by a gentleman from Pottsville, that the Valley Anthracite Furnace has blown out, and that the manager of the establighment, offer abstracting three thousand dollars from the Miners' Bank of Pottsville, by means of a draft on New York, drawn by himself, which was duly hishonored, has decamped with the money. We do not know the cause of the blow out. The ore as well as the kmestone, we understand, is brought from Reading, but whether it is the famous ore which the Gazette of that place stated had been ordered from Furnaces in the neighborhood of Danville, we cannot say, The Furnaces at Danville are doing wall, and have done so for more than a year past. The Shamokin Furnace will be put in blast in the course of a week. This is the region after all for the Anthracite iron business.

TO ROBERT PLENING ENG. - We have understood from one of the counsel residing here, who is employed in the case for which Mr. Fleming has gone in pursuit of testimony, that he has had three peror ploughs a piece of land himself in presence of or four letters from him upon the subject of his business, and has no doubt of his safe return in a short

We have received from a friend, a copy of the trial of John Earls, handsomely bound in law binding, for which he will accept our thanks. Als and recently of Coastridge, after a pilgrimage of 82 though it is now more than five years since Earls years in this sublunary sphere, were conveyed to was tried in Lycoming county, for the murder of their last resting place in Old Monkland church his wife by poisoning her with arsenic, yet the inyard by a respectable company of relatives and cidents connected with the trial are still fresh in the friends. Some five-and twenty years ago the hus- recollection of many who witnessed that protracted and laborious investigation. The counsel for the prisoner labored with a degree of zeal and learning, minie of Muired, now included in Dundavan estate, which nothing but a consciousness of the prisoner's has been pardoned by the Governor. This act of and his remains were deposited in the grave which entire innocence could have warranted, and of Executive elemency, was a popular movementhad to be opened on Wednesday last for the recep- which they were firmly persuaded, until after con- Wright having been merely the dupe of another. viction they were astounded by the confession of Earls himself, of his guilt. Judge Lewis, who presided at the trial, fully sustained the high character he had already attained for his eminent legal acparatively fresh, but the upper part of it forming an quirements. In corroberation of this, we need only. to refer to the following extract from Beck's Mediso injured most materially the singular contents of cal Jurisprudence, a work highly distinguished in

"I am indebted for this pamphlet to the Hon complete petrifaction. The coffin it now appears, Ellis Lewis, the Judge who tried the prisoner. had been saturated in water during the long period I know of no case to which I would sooner reof its seclusion, and the action of the water upon the fer than this, as a proof of the advanced state Beck's Med. Jurisprudence, page 414.

The New Yorkers gave a splendid dinner the Prince de Joinville, at the Astor House, a few evenings previous to his departure for France. The dinner, like all fashionable dinners on such occanumber of guests was about one bundred and sixty. The price of takets \$20 each. Hard times in New York, no doubt, when dinners cost twenty dollars. At about 9 o'clock the same night, the Prince attended a grand Ball given by Mrs. Mott, Five rooms in her splendid mansion were thrown open upon one floor, and three were occupied in dancing. The Prince has on board his ship a grand Band, supported by his sunt, at an expense of \$40,000 france per annum.

GT Some of our cotemporaries complain of the conduct of the Philadelphia Spirit of the Times, towards H. B. Wright of Luzerne, They should recollect that the Times is not an organ that was established for the benefit of the party, but of a clamation avowing the disordered state of society clique who felt a deeper interest in the patronage within his own jurisdiction, threatening the lawless of the general government than the principles of with the terrors of the law, and entreating the peace- democracy. The editor, of course, is not respon-

He at one time was made, most shamefully, to ing Commodore Stewart, and out of sheer patriotism was determined at once to make him Presito abuse his grand-mother. His contempt of the guilty of such conduct.

Tavern License.

Keepers of public houses, whose license expire in January, or persons who may wish to commence keeping public house, should recoll et they are required, under a law of the ression of 1841, to give public notice thereof, in a newspaper printed in the county where application is made, for at least three weeks previous to the sitting of the court at which the license is to be granted.

The Lead Mine.

The lead mine discovered near this place, is not Several miners have been engaged for the last six months, in driving gangways and making other excavations. During that time they have taken out about one hundred tons of good ore. We were informed by one of the miners that they have now A LART'S BLUNDER .- A fashionable lady in extended the gangway almost two hundred feet in this city is going to have a house built soon, on one the hill, and that the vein of ore presents a breast tion of the person, and knocking the head nine Louis in 1841, are estimated at 30,000,000, and of the best sites in town. Every thing about it, of about five and a half feet. There are, in all, been dismissed. It was the Ko-Tow, then, that sales have been made is \$5 per 1000, and early in the rear, and a Lemonade all around it. The ners term it, on the top of the hill, ranging from the detection becomes more easy. water is to come in at the side of the house in an five to twenty feet apart. The workmen say that

Governor Clinton how remarkable stormy it is apt | to yield from 60 to 80 per cent., depending upon the quality of the specimens tested. We have seen bullets cast from it, by smelting some of the ore in an iron ladle, over a common smith's fire. Those interested in the work, intend to put up a smelting furnace early in the spring, when the whole motter will be fully and fairly tested.

Editorial Miscellany.

In the trial of Cooper the novelist, against James Watson Webb, for a libel, the counsel for the defendant was occupied eleven hours in realing "Homeward Bound" and "Home as Found," with a running commentary thereon. Mr. Cooper was charged with having ridiculed American manners in these works.

It is not true that Henry Clay is about to resign his scat in the U. S. Senate, on account of ill health. His health is entirely restored. He will, therefore, not go to Cuba.

The snow at Baltimore, which fell on Saturday last, was about six inches deep.

It is stated in a Philadelphia paper, that a French tailor, on a visit to that city, had carried with him to Paris six hundred orders on American account. Every day's experience goes to show the necessity of a tariff, for the protection and encouragement of our home manufactures.

Two hundred and fifty Mormons lately arrived at St. Louis, from England, bound to Nauvoo, the city of the latter day saints, as these leather-he ided fanatics call themselves.

The New York Evening Post, it is said, openly justifies the repudiation of the Mississippi Bonds, For the honor of the press, we hope this is not true. The state received the money, and should repay it, although it was improperly squandered,

The remaining pews in the new Church of Ascension, in New York, were again offered for sale. The total amount of sales so far, is over \$70,000, being more than the entire cost of the church and

Hoos.-Over one hundred hogs, averaging one hundred pounds each, were sold in Cincinnation the 12th inst., at from \$1.25 to \$1.37 per head.

Mr. Wright, the Treasurer of the Norvistown Rail Road, who was a few days since sentenced to hard Libor in the County Prison of Philadelphia,

Jungs Woodwarp has intimated his intention to resign the office he holds. He will be welcomed back by old friends and acquaintances.

Our coal men are quite busy now. The amount shipped from the Wyoming Valley will reach nearly 50,000 tons. Next year, if the navigation is uninterrupted, the amount will be more than people by the Banks. If Congress would encourdoubled .- Wilkesburre Advocate.

Resumption in the West. The Cincinnati Gazette is hurrying on the re-

sumption, and the editor says, that according to his observation, in Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and New Orleans, it appears probable that re sumption will be attempted near the commencement of the year 1842. Kentucky and Ohio, it is added, must follow the example without much delay. The current of public opinion, it is also said, a less sacrifice. The plea that resumption may the fire was ex inguishe i, compel the Banks to press their customers is no mistaken. Petitions are circulating in Indiana for be most readily obtained that is made of wool. a stay law for ten years. Ohio cannot follow in that wake-and we mistake if Kentucky will.

Bicknell's Reporter.

Resumption in Virginia. The Richmond Enquirer says : - "Our intel i

gent correspondent proposes the 1st of September, as the period of resumption. The Lynchburg Virginian proposes the 1st of October. We should prefer, for our own part, the 1st of August, or even an earlier day, if practicable. The sooner, certainly, the better. But we must have an eye to the state of the Exchanges between Virginia and the North; and by one of the days specified, it is presumed the next harvest of wheat, and the tre ent crop of tobacco, m.y be brought to market and come into requisition, and furnish available funds for the resumption of payments and the solid support of our Bank credit. It is bester to wait a short time to allow these Institutions the means of maining their specie payments, when they commencerather than precipitately begin the resumption, and then be compelled to close the vaults again."

THE DAGUERHEOTTPE AN INSTRUMENT OF PO-LICE.-The N. Y. American remarks-That it assome suppose, one of the humbugs of the day, never entered the head, probably, of M. Daguerro, when perfecting the process of causing the sun beams to play the limner, that his beautiful application of science would become a resource for the repression of crime. Such, however, is the fact; bbls, is 18. and now, the French police, when any suspicious person or known criminal is arrested, cause him to be daguerreotyped, and his likeness is appended to the register; so that if, after he is set at liberty

The regues however have found this out, and Erie in the rear. This is the same lady who told pared in New York and Philadelphia, and found ter the usual expression of their countenance.

MR. EDITOU; The public seems to be quite ignerant of the extent to which the silk business is now carried on in this country, and therefore it may not be inappropriate to throw a little light upon the subject. I have this morning received a

report of the silk operations in a portion of Laneaster county l'enn-ylvania. I am sure it will afford you pleasure, if it do not excite your surprise. The report says as follows:

Charles Herr raised and reeled 552 lbs. of co-

Pennsylvania Silk.

John Lummy and brother raised 534 lbs, of cocoons and recled 60 lbs. of silk, and are now pur-

chasing cocoons and reeling daily. Chas, Carson raised and reeled 5244 lbs, of co-

COLLEGE			
Doctor Bowman	raised	188 lbs. of cocoo	ns.
John Wissler		264	44
Mr. Milligen		160	**
John Mizler	44	78	**
Perker & Kentz	16	143	**
Mr. Demuth	**	190	
Two young ladi	s at		

Numerous others raised smaller quantities, say 20 to 50 pounds each.

The above named quantities will, of course yield two hundred and seventy pounds of reeled silk. If every county in the United States was to do the same, what wou'd to the resu't in reference to our Yours. monetary affairs !

GIDEON D. SWITH. Baltimore, Nov. 23, 1841. Bul. Pat.

The Real Course of New England Prosperity.

The last Miners' Journal says that if the newspapers are to be credited, the New England States are now in a most prosperous condition, and then gives the whole credit of this prosperity to the perfection of the New England banking system.

The prosperity of the New England States at this time, while the Middle, Southern and Western States are suffering under great pecuniary embarrassments, rests up in a more solid foundation than any banking system. It is the incustry of New England and the investments of New England capital in manufactures, that now gives prosperity

The following fact speaks volumes. The factory girls at Lowell have on deposite in the Savings Bank upwards of \$305,000. The whole number of depositors is 978. It is common for one girls to have \$500 on deposite.

Is there any Lowell in Pennsylvania! Has Philadelphia capital been invested in the interiorlike the Boston capital, in building up manufactories! How many poor girls in Pennsylvania have by their industry, money in our Banks !

The fact is, the Banks can only be sustained by the domestic industry of the country, and not the age manufactures it would do more to create a round currency than the establishment of as hundred National Banks, which when created could not be sustained .- Pennsylvania Intelligencer:

A Life Saved by Presence of Mind.

A CAUTION AND AN EXAMPLE .- The clothes of a colored servant girl of N. Sargent, Esq., took firm on Monday, while she was at work in a basement kitchen. In an instant she was wrapped in a blaze, and in this condition, uttering terrible screams, she sets strongly on the point of resumption, and the ran up to the parlor where Mrs. S, was. The sight Banks ought not delay the preparation for it was appalling, but Mrs. 8, had the presence of mind The exchanges are running riot. Fourteen or fif. to scize the girl and throw her on the floor cloth. teen per cent, from New York to Cincinnati is in- which she wrapped closely round her. In the tolerable. The purchases east must be curtailed or mean time a daughter, the only other person in the cease, or some way be opened to make payments at house brought several buckets of water, with which

Both the colored girl and Mrs. S. were badly longer heeded, says the Gazette, and it doubts not burned, but nothing saved the life of the former but the Bank monetary matters approach a crisis of the presence of mind of the latter. Let those be great importance to the business community. The cautions who have to work about fire when dresssame paper says as to Indiana and Illinois, we fear ed in cotton clothe; and let others remember that their affairs are in such a condition, that they can- the on'y way to extinguish the flame in such a case not soon unite in any movement towards resump- is to smother it by wrapping round the person a tion-though we should rejoice to find our elves tomolen blanket, carpet, floor cloth, or whatever can

U. S. Gazette.

BALTIMORE MARKET.

Office of the Baltimone American Nov. 29, GRAIN.-On Saturday the sales of Pennsylvania red Wheat were made at \$1.41, and to day several parcels were sold at \$1,42 a \$1,43. We quote fair to prime Md. reds at \$1,35 a \$1,40 market not well su; phed.

Sales of new Md. Com in shipping order, at 56.57 cts. for yellow and at 55 cts. for white. We quote old Md. at 62 cts. for white, and 63a64 cts, for yellow,-Sales of Pennsylvania yellow at Pennsylvania Ryc sold to-day at 80 cts.

We quote Md. Oats at 41a43 cts.

PROVISIONS,-The market continues without animation and prices are the same as last week, siz Baltimore packed Mess Beef at \$10 to \$10.50 ; No. 1 at \$8 to \$8,50, and Prime at \$6 to \$6,50; old Mess Pork at \$10 and New ditto at \$11,50. Bacon is without demand and held at former rates viz. prime Western assorted 4 to 5 cents; Hams at 6 to 9 cents ; Sides 4 to 45 cents, and Should ere at 3 to 4 cents. In Lard we are not advessed of any operations and quote No. 1 in he at 7 cents. Butter is without change in pric , and we quote the range for Glades at 10 to 12 cents as in quality and Western at 8 to 10 cents,

WHISKEY.—8s' ents, sf hhds. to-day at 20 cts,

PHILADELPHIA MARKE. BICKNELL'S REPORTER, Nov. 30, 1841.

FLOUR AND MEAL .- The wet weather has tion of the person, and knocking the near times against the floor, signifying tributary vassal- that about two millions more will be made at the she says, is to be sublimated and splendiferous. eight veins, imbedded in compact limestone. These he shall again be implicated in any offence, his l' se- rather retarded the operations for export, and supering the says, is to be sublimated and splendiferous. sign to the Emperor. He had refused, and had close of the season. The towest price at which There is to be a Porto Rico in front, a Pizzarra in veins are plainly visible, cropping out, as the mines being exhibited to the various police agents, plies are now coming for gward more freely. Sales for export of 2000 bbls. Flour, principally Brandyanecdote; the lawn in front is to be degraded, and two hands can take out about fifty tons of ore per now when subjected to the process of daguerreotyp- for good brands.

On Saturday, holders asked \$0, pinion that the opium, seized at Canton, was the sumed as a fair price of those in the wall. It is anecdote; the lawn in front is to be degrated, and the cause, is wholly groundless. That was a mere income as the sum of and market closed heavy. A sale of Rye Flour at