

Wholesale Prices Current.

DOMESTIC ARTICLES.	Charleston.	olum.	Canton.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island - - - - per 100 lbs.	\$40 to 43	bia.		
" Upland - - - - -	26 - 27		\$22	18
Rice, prime new - - - - -	3 - 4			
Flour, Superfine - - - - - per bbl.	10		9	
" Fine country - - - - -			6	7
Corn, - - - - - per bush.	1			75
Tobacco, prime in leaf - - - per 100lbs.	14 - 15		10	12
" manufactured - - - - -			20	25
Whiskey, - - - - - gal	65 - 75		70 - 75	
Butter, - - - - - lb.	25 - 30		18 - 25	
Bacon, - - - - - lb.	15 - 16		12 - 14	
Lard, - - - - - lb.	18 - 20		12 - 16	
Tallow, - - - - - lb.	18 - 20			15
Bees Wax, - - - - - lb.	28 - 32			25
Hemp, - - - - - lb.				
Homespun, Cotton - - - - yd.	25 - 30		30 - 37	
" North Carolina tow - - -			25 - 30	
Shoe thread, - - - - -				62
Indigo, prime, - - - - - lb.	75 - 80		75 - 87	
Dear Skins in hair, - - - - lb.				18
FOREIGN ARTICLES.				
Coffee, prime - - - - - lb.	23 - 25		30 - 32	
" old - - - - -	21 - 23			
Sugar, M scovado - - - - - lb	16 - 17		18 - 20	
Salt, - - - - - bush.	45 - 60		1	
Iron, - - - - - 100lb	5 - 6		7 - 8	
Molasses, - - - - - gal			53	

It will be observed that the above PRICE CURRENT is incomplete, especially as it relates to Columbia and Fayetteville; this circumstance is owing to a deficiency of correspondence: arrangements will be made as early as possible to obtain regularly weekly returns of the prices at those places, which shall be fairly stated.

FOREIGN.

BUONAPARTE.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman just returned from India, (and who touched at St. Helena,) to his father in Edinburgh:—

"On leaving Bombay we had heard very little of those great recent events which have occurred in Europe. We were acquainted with Buonaparte's escape from Elba, and his attaching to his cause the army of France. On our arrival at the Cape, we received a very indistinct account of the battle of Waterloo, and its consequences; in addition to which it was reported, that he (Buonaparte) had endeavored to escape to America, which he promised him protection and had been secured by an English ship. All this of course gave us great joy; but our warmest wishes could never have anticipated our seeing St. Helena; this however we did, 12 days after leaving the Cape. On making the Island, we were met by the Redpole sloop, who first communicated to us the agreeable intelligence, and was answered by us with 3 heartfelt cheers. I of course expected to see Capt. Fraser; but looking over a recent Navy List was consoled by my disappointment by seeing his promotion. We were of course all very anxious to have a peep at the Great Napoleon. He resides about two miles in the country, in a small cottage, with a marquee adjoining, belonging to Mr. Balcolm, a navy agent; Mr. B's country house is in the same inclosure about an hundred yards distant; this is the only family on the island which he visits. Mr. B. has two smart young daughters, who talk the French language fluently, and to whom he is very much attached; he styles them his little pages. There is a number of little stories of the innocent freedoms they take, and how highly he is diverted by it. He is occupied during the day in writing the history of his life, and the evening is devoted to walking in the garden with the Generals, and his society at Mr. Balcolm's. The only chance strangers have of conversing with him, is by getting an introduction to Mr. B. and stepping in as if by chance in the evening. Our captain and several of our passengers, by this means, have had long conversations with him; he talks upon every subject but those relating to politics, which he seems very desirous to avoid. He behaved with great politeness to the Ladies, who have been echoing his praises ever since. I rode up one afternoon, and had the good fortune to arrive as he was taking his afternoon's walk in the garden. We (for I had a companion) tied our horses to a tree, and slipped behind a bush, a little way from the walk where he was to pass; he passed several times within a rod of us; we had a most distinct view of him; he was accompanied by two of his Generals, Monthelons and Gorgons, who remained uncovered. From what I could hear (for though loud he talks very thickly) the late events were the subject of their conversation. Davoust's name, I could learn, was mentioned with no high encomiums. He was dressed in a plain blue coat, buttoned high over his breast, leaving the belly exposed, which portended a good deal, long white waistcoat, nankeen breeches and military boots; he had a large star on his left breast. He is a middle sized man, well made, rather corpulent with a singular though agreeable countenance, high blue eyes, which appeared to me the most striking feature in his countenance, being so expressive and intelligent; there was nothing at all indicative of the great talents he possessed. He is very strictly watched by the

Admiral: two sloops of war are constantly cruising off the island, the one on the windward and the other leeward sides, besides several guard boats; they are fortifying it in every possible direction. He still however entertains the idea of being at no distant period the Emperor of France; he thinks it impossible that the French people can long suffer under the Bourbons."

From the Boston Daily Advertiser.

By an arrival at this port from Marseilles, Paris papers to the 5th ult. have been received. They contain no notice of the prohibition of English papers and pamphlets, but all contain extracts from London papers. They assert that perfect tranquillity prevails at Lyons, a serjeant and five men only having been arrested. The proprietors of the Bank of Hamburg have refused to ratify the convention made in their behalf by the Senate with France. The public lands transferred to them by that convention, as an indemnity for the specie taken from the Bank by the French in 1812, will produce only 35 per cent of the amount taken away, and for which indemnity ought to be made.

It is repeated that a good deal of uneasiness prevails in Prussia. The Prince Royal of Bavaria has proceeded to Milan to settle with the Emperor the misunderstandings relative to the exchange of territory between Austria and Bavaria. There is a serious misunderstanding between the Senate and citizens of Frankfurt. The Emperor of Austria has appointed the Archduke John, who has been recently on a tour to England, Viceroy of the Kingdom of Lombardy and Venice. Cambaceres, Merlin de Douay, the painter David, and the regicides Thebaudeau and Cagnac are at Brussels, and Gen. Vandamme at Ghent. Fouché has not left Dresden. On the 6th of January, died at Warsaw, Mr. Francis Ignatius Narudsky, at the age of 125 years.

Sir Robert Wilson, Bruce and Hutchinson have not been admitted to bail, as was stated in the English papers. Their application to be released on bail has been refused. The public reading rooms in Paris are closed, and not to be opened until a new permission from the prefect of police. Carnot had arrived at Warsaw, on his way to St. Petersburg. The Princess of Wales has arrived at Athens. On finishing her visit in Greece she will proceed to Constantinople. Fouché is going to Prague, where Thebaudeau is already. Vandamme is coming to America.

New-York, March 30.

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

By the British Packet Osborn, which arrived at this port yesterday, with the February mail, the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser received a file of the London Morning Chronicle to the 10th ult. inclusive, from which the following extracts are made.

LONDON, February 9.

Several questions were asked yesterday in both houses of Parliament, respecting the treaties and conventions, and the negotiations and transactions connected with them. In the House of Lords the Marquis of Lansdown enquired with regard to the communications that had passed between the Allied powers subsequent to the treaty of the 25th of March, signed at Vienna, and previous to the late military occupation of Paris, re-

lative to the establishment of a government in France, in the event of success in their arms. The Earl of Liverpool upon this point could not state the nature of the communications that passed, whilst he positively asserted there was no engagement entered into for imposing a Government upon the French people, he admitted that the understanding was, that the most Christian Majesty should be restored to his throne. Upon another point, as to the communications had with the provisional government, his Lordship stated, that no negotiation was entered into with that Government, and as the Marquis of Lansdown observed, that it was matter of notoriety, that the Provisional Government offered to negotiate, it was to be understood that such matter was met by a refusal, to which Lord Liverpool assented. His Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex also asked a question respecting the holy league, as it has been termed, the treaty between Russia, Austria, and Prussia, which we published a few days since, and Lord Liverpool admitted, that a treaty of that nature was signed at Paris. This document was likewise alluded to in the House of Commons, by Mr. Brougham, who justly inferred, that more was meant by it than was immediately apparent. The learned gentleman also adverted to a still more important document, which forms a prominent point in the secret history of these negotiations, namely, a treaty between Austria and France, and to which a third power (not named) is stated to be a party, the stipulations of which are said to be intended as guarantees against Russia. The existing of such a treaty Lord Castlereagh did not deny. It will thus be seen that so luminous as the papers are that have been laid before Parliament, the whole case arising out of the late negotiations, is not brought forward, and that questions of the highest importance remain altogether unexplained. It is not a little singular, that the Convention at Paris, the construction of which involves matters of high interest, has been altogether omitted in the documents communicated, and that it has become necessary to make a specific motion for its production.

The nation is aroused from one end of the Kingdom to the other, on the subject of the income Tax. The universal feeling is, that in attempting to impose it again, Ministers break their solemn promise, and cannot be trusted, either on this or on any thing else. Marshal Soult, it is said, has received an invitation to enter into the Russian service, and many other Frenchmen, distinguished by their talents for command, or for administration, have been pressed by Emperor Alexander to settle in his empire. Several persons who have cultivated it under very encouraging circumstances settle in Russia. Lapeyrou, the naturalist and Chaptal, the chemist, and Ex-Minister of the interior, have declined the invitation, and are preparing to set off for the United States of America. Several other literati are said, to pursue the same destination. Such are the results of that narrow policy, which is warring against every thing and every person, that is distinguished for liberality in France.

February 10.

Another day has passed without any arrival of French papers. Three days Journals are now due. Some further discussion took place last night in the House of Commons respecting the treaty signed in January, 1815, against Russia, to which it is now openly stated Great-Britain was a party, Lord Castlereagh endeavored to get rid of the subject by asserting that it was a mere historical fact. It is a fact however, of too much curiosity and importance to be passed over with that indifference which his Lordship chuses to effect. A new embassy to China is on foot, Lord Amherst to be the Envoy.

BOSTON—FROM FRANCE.

Bordeaux, 26th Jan. 1816.

The English are again detested throughout France, while our government and fellow-citizens are greatly in favor with the people of this country. This is a great triumph to us.

The House of Representatives, composed generally of weak men, are now occupied with the budget. How France is to pay these enormous contributions no one can discover. All the circulating medium is going fast out of France. In a few months it is thought the sight of a five franc piece will be a rarity. The public mind is much occupied with the trial of the British officers who assisted Lavallette in his escape, and in whose papers some light has been thrown on the affairs of Elba. Wellington, since his famous letter on the Museum has continued to lose ground. Madame Lavallette is still in close confinement. A Roman Senate would have crowned her for her example of connubial attachment; but the Royalists think she ought to suffer for her husband!!! I will not predict events. While there is union between the allies, and British gold can buy the ministers of the miserable legitimates who at present disgrace Europe and the age, I see no hopes for the resurrection of this bleeding country. But the best informed among the patriots think their sufferings will not continue long. Commerce is at its lowest ebb.

BORDEAUX, Feb. 8th, 1816.

It appears that a conspiracy has been formed to a considerable extent, the object of which, it is impossible yet to unravel. A usual, numberless surmises have been formed upon the subject; and what we are informed of, is merely this: that several persons have been arrested in Paris, Lyons, Bordeaux, and Metz, and some lives have been lost at the latter place in the attempt to surprize the fortress by the conspirators; for my part, I am inclined to believe that these machinations are secretly encouraged by the English with a view to Polandize this country.

I have it from good authority that the celebrated Laine, in conference some days since with the King and Council, recommended strongly to them to encourage and promote the most friendly intercourse with the United States—and represented to the King in the forcible manner, that the U. S. only power, who could, in few years, relieve, by their weight of interest, (in a great burthen which France now

Extraordin

Letters from the Hag contain the following extract:—The vessel was the vessel, a philippine ship, was written, "I ship east away on the coast of we shall all I pr whose hands philippine make the press known to and patents." This note was 15, 1815, and was signed V

dated Made 1816.

On the 2d February, in about 20 minutes past 12 o'clock in this Island on shocks of an earthquake continued for the space of which time the motion as a ship at Thanks be to a kin been lost;—ev

ORIGINAL PAGE(S) MUTILATED

HOUSE OF R.

DARTMOOR PENSION

On Motion of Mr. Pleasants, The house went into committee whole, Mr. Jackson in the chair, to place the surviving sufferers at prison on the navy pension list; reported to the house with an amendment (making the pensions commence on the 1st of April, 1815, the day on which the moor massacre took place) and the bill amended, was ordered to be engrossed for a third reading.

Mr. Webster submitted a motion on the tariff, proposed on cottons by a maximum duty of thirty per cent, for years, and then gradually reducing per cent. Mr. W. offered several amendments in support of his motion, but the objection of Mr. Lowndes, he withdrew it present, to wait some information which enable the house to act more understandingly on the subject.

Mr. Ward of Mass. moved an amendment the object of which, substantially was the operation of the duties on cottons, proposed by the bill, to be offered this motion to protect the merchants engaged in the India trade, from which would inevitably result, in their by the duties proposed, they way home or ordered, and without notice to enable them to frame their shires accordingly.

Mr. Lowndes opposed the motion, duty was necessary at all to secure manufactures, it was necessary to commence operations without delay; and he thought the gentlemen would find that more would ensue to the manufacturing from the delay he proposed than prevented to the mercantile class by adoption.

Mr. Hurlbert was also hostile to the India. It was said that the bill would in India merchants—he wished the mercantile possible success and happiness; but he was