

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea-Island lb.	500 43 . 00 45			
" Upland,	00 26 . 00 27			
Rice, prime new	00 03 . 00 04	4 00 . 00 00	24 500 22 . 00 24	10 24 . 00 25
Flour, Superfine bbl.	10 00 . 00 00			4 00 . 450
" Fine country	8 50 . 9 00	9 00 . 00 00	9 00 . 00 00	6 00 . 7 00
Corn, bush.	00 95 . 00 00	00 87 . 00 00		75 00 75 . 00 80
Wheat,			1 25 . 00 00	1 25 . 00 00
Tobacco, prime leaf lb.	00 14 . 00 16	00 11 . 00 00	00 10 . 00 12	00 11 . 00 12
" manufactured			00 20 . 00 25	
Whiskey, gal.	00 60 . 00 65	00 75 . 00 00	00 70 . 00 75	75
Butter, lb.	00 25 . 00 33	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 25	00 20 . 00 25
Bacon,	00 15 . 00 16	00 12 . 00 13	00 12 . 00 14	00 12 . 00 15
Lard,	00 18 . 00 20		00 12 . 00 16	00 15 . 00 20
Tallow,	00 18 . 00 20	00 18 . 00 00	00 00 . 00 15	00 18 . 00 20
Bees Wax,	00 28 . 00 30		00 00 . 00 25	00 25 . 00 30
Hemp,				
Homespun, Cotton yd.	00 25 . 00 30		00 30 . 00 37	
" N. Carolina tow			00 25 . 00 30	
Shoe thread, lb.				62
Indigo, prime,	00 75 . 00 80	00 75 . 00 00	00 75 . 00 87	
Dear Skins in hair,				18
Foreign Articles.				
Coffee, prime, lb.	00 23 . 00 25	00 28 . 00 00	00 30 . 00 32	00 27 . 00 30
" old	00 21 . 00 23			
Sugar, Muscovado	00 14 . 00 17	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 20	00 17 . 00 18
Salt, bush.	00 50 . 00 60	1 00 . 00 00	1 00 . 00 00	1 00 . 00 00
Iron, 100 lb.	5 00 . 6 00		7 00 . 8 00	6 50 . 7 00
Molasses, gal.	53		00 87 . 00 00	

Almanac--April 30 days--May 31 days--1816

Mo.	Week	REMARKS.	SUN		MOON	
			Rises	Sets	Sets	Place
25	Th.		5 25	6 35	4 87	10 45 13
26	Fr.		5 24	6 36	5 4	11 28 27
27	Sa.	New Moon 8 h. 4 m. M.	5 23	6 37		A. 10 8
28	Su.		5 22	6 38	7 54	0 53 21
29	Mo.		5 21	6 39	8 58	1 46 13
30	Tu.		5 20	6 40	9 54	2 36 17
May 1	W.		5 19	6 41	10 58	3 32 30

MEXICO AND SOUTH-AMERICA.

From the Louisiana Courier.

The article published in the newspapers of this city, extracted from a letter written by Mr. T. B. Robertson, did not excite my surprise.

That I should be brought into public view by the Chevalier Onis, and selected as a conspicuous victim to the hatred and vengeance of the Spanish government, will not appear extraordinary to those acquainted with my principles and career.

I had the honor to be among the members of the cortes at Cadiz, that were animated with zeal for the freedom and glory of our country, and desirous of breaking the fetters and dissipating the prejudices which for ages had loaded and disgraced the Spanish character. It is for those exertions at a memorable epoch that myself and colleagues have become obnoxious to the despot Ferdinand and his fanatic councillors. The same Ferdinand who owes his life and his throne to the patriotism of a few members of the cortes, during the most stormy season of his revolution; this same Ferdinand, since his return to the throne; has already immolated on the altars of revenge and ingratitude almost every individual of the cortes that thought, spoke, or acted as I have done; and had I not taken the resolution of departing from that land of despotism at the period I did, there is no doubt that my name long ere this, would have been added to the catalogue of sacrifices.

I came to America with a determination to use all my efforts to effect its separation from a government that for three centuries had filled the new world with chains, with groans and with tears. When I undertook this enterprise, I knew the fate that awaited me in case I did not succeed; but to those who are inspired with a love of country who feel that their actions are grounded on the freedom and happiness of their fellow citizens, it is not likely they are to be deterred from pursuing those patriotic views, merely because they are exposed to death and persecution. If Washington and his associates had trembled at the menaces of despotism, the United States would never have become independent.

Assassins have been hired to murder me, as can be proved by authentic documents in my possession. Attempts on my life have been made more than once in the United States; Ferdinand VII. it appears, has demanded me of the American government, in order to increase the vast number of victims already immolated in honor of his return to the Spanish throne, and I suppose the next thing we shall hear is a bull from the pope, hurling the thunders of the Vatican against the republic of the United States, for having granted me the rights of hospitality.

It does not become me to anticipate the conduct of the American government on this occasion, further than to remark, that I feel perfectly tranquil under the guardianship of the laws of nations, as well as those of the United States; and much do I wish that I had nothing else to dis-

turb my serenity, but the Quixotic menaces of a fanatic monarch.

During the campaign against the British in Louisiana, I had the honor to act as a soldier, and I should be proud of any future occasion to manifest my zeal in the service of the United States; and if during my residence in this country, I should be so fortunate as to inspire this government or the people, with a disposition to my fellow citizens of Mexico, in their struggle for liberty, I shall not, I hope on this occasion be considered criminal, either by this nation, or in the eyes of the universe.

If I am not mistaken, we are fast approaching the epoch when the legitimate monarchs of Europe will openly avow their hostility to the American republic. Already are they maturing a future crusade against the liberties of the human race in the western hemisphere, and the first step in this holy enterprise, has been taken by the pious and magnanimous Ferdinand.

The progress of liberty in the new world, is filling the potentates of Europe with dismay. The vicinage of the United States to the Mexican empire, excites not only the fears of Spain, but Great-Britain. If six million of Mexicans become identified in interest and feeling with the citizens of the United States, we might then bid defiance to the machinations of the old world. The vast and growing population of the western parts of the United States, would find the internal provinces of Mexico a vast and permanent vent for their surplus industry.

The gold and silver of Mexico, in place of flowing direct to Great-Britain and Spain, and furnishing the sinews of ambitious wars, would find a channel to and through the United States; a new and powerful stimulus would be thus given to the industry and enterprise of this country, and the period is perhaps not remote when the United States could supply all that Mexico requires, as cheap as can at present be done from Europe.

To promote these object may be deemed criminal by depots, and by those who affect to think the Mexican population unworthy the blessing of freedom—but to those who have been born and bred in the land of liberty, my views and motives I hope will be appreciated and supported.

It has been said by some politicians that the Mexicans are not yet sufficiently advanced in civilization to be susceptible of rational freedom. Alas! how little are these people known or understood. There is not a people under the sun of more mental aptitude than the Mexicans.—This homage has been paid to them by every liberal traveller that has visited them. But the present state of the revolution speaks more decisively in their favor; without foreign assistance, without scarcely a single musket, and in fact with only stones and clubs, they began the revolution against their cruel oppressors.—They have at last so far succeeded as to make the cause of freedom felt and circulate from the Mexican gulf in the extremities of California. Organization has succeeded tumult, and a constitution founded

on republican principles has been formed; and notwithstanding a train of difficulties more serious and numerous than ever before a people had to encounter, they have attained a strength that ensures their emancipation from Spain. The final accomplishment of their independence may be retarded weeks, months, or years, but the issue is as certain as the rising of tomorrow's sun.

Spain may perhaps be able to keep possession of Mexico and some few strong places for a little while longer, because the republican forces have not as yet either trains of artillery or the means of assailing fortified places, but the omnipotence of Spain over the effections, and the fears of the Mexican people is forever lost. There is not a Creole mother throughout this vast empire, that does not, while nourishing her offspring, secretly or openly chaunt to its infant ear the song of liberty; nor is there among six millions of people of all classes and colors, one hundred thousand persons sincerely opposed to the independence of Mexico. It may be asked if this is the fact, why has not the republican party already fixed the destiny of their country? the answer is plain—it is because they have never been supplied with munitions of war essential for the operations of a considerable army.—Almost every musket and pound of powder in their possession have been taken from armed men by an unarmed multitude. Shut out from all intercourse by sea with any of the nations of the world, and deprived of any trade (until very recently) either by land or water, even with the United States, is it not surprising that the revolution has not long ere this been crushed; and if it has reached the point I have stated, is there not good ground to believe in its speedy and eventual triumph! For the development of these facts and my opinions I am indebted to the chevalier Onis: for most surely I should not have intruded myself on public notice, if that chevalier had not marked me out as a victim to Spanish vengeance.

Among the inscrutable operations of the Deity, it appears he could not have selected a more suitable instrument to promote the separation of America from Spain, than permitting Ferdinand to re-ascend the Spanish throne. Every act of this imbecile mortal has tended to widen the breach between his American subjects and the Spanish Peninsula; and if among his other follies he will only persist in his Quixotic demands on the U. States, it will be the happiest event that ever occurred to Mexico or South America.

These demands have excited in me no wonder for I recollect that when I was in the cortes, the Spanish government then intended to declare war against the United States, and was only prevented from doing so by an exhausted treasury, and by subserviency to the British cabinet, who did not think it politic, at that time, to promote the rupture.

Extraordinary vicissitudes have taken place since that time among the nations of Europe, and conformably to the legitimate arrangements of Vienna, every brother monarch is to support the pretensions of each other, more especially when such pretensions accord with the views of the British government.

The questions brought forward by Spain relating to West Florida, did not originate in the cabinet of Ferdinand; its source springs from a higher and deeper authority; it may be traced to the councils and policy of Great-Britain. That Spain has ceded her rights to the Floridas to Great-Britain, no doubt exists in my mind, and that the great maritime port of Havana may likewise be required by and ceded to England, is highly probable.

England in possession of the Floridas and the port of Havana, would hold in her hand the keys of the commerce of the Mississippi and the Mexican gulph, and would be ready in case of necessity or policy to take the empire of Mexico into her safekeeping. All this and more may be attempted in this age of political miracles.

To check the daring progress of the republic of the United States, has been openly avowed by British statesmen, and is now openly inculcated by the British writers of the present times. If the girdle that was proposed at Ghent to encircle this country could not be accomplished, that is no reason why Great-Britain will hesitate now to plant her sceptre in the vicinage of the United States.

Americans be on your guard. Be assured that the coalition of legitimates in Europe are disposed for a crusade against whatever people or country that have hoisted the banners of liberty.

Mexico free and independent, allied to the United States by interest, and gratitude, as well as by the laws of nature, would be of more importance to the human race and to the civilized world than any event that has occurred since the 4th day of July, 1776.

JOSE ALVAREZ DE TOLEDO.

FOREIGN NEWS.

LONDON, February 25.

Glasgow letters which arrived yesterday, gives a melancholy account of their trade and manufactures, in that country. No fewer than eighteen respectable houses, chiefly in the Linen and Cotton trade, has, within ten days, stopped payment. Among these, is, the house of Messrs. S & Son, whose extensive manufactories employ not less than 400 persons. Their connections, with two or three houses in London, will, it is expected, be attended with serious consequences. The amount which the house has failed for, is upwards of half a million sterling.

February 27.

A Dutch Mail has arrived. It communicates the most melancholy details of the ravages of the plague in the province of Bosnia, which it has nearly depopulated. This Turkish province, which had hardly a million of inhabitants, has lately lost 500,000 persons by the plague. Three years ago, upon an exact enumeration of the Catholics, they were found to amount to 112,000 souls, of whom scarcely the half are now remaining; and the disease has not yet ceased to rage.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg, had arrived in England, and the nuptials between him and the Princess Charlotte of Wales were soon to be consummated.

PARIS, February 7.

A lady, disguised in the uniform of an officer of the King's body guard, was arrested yesterday at the Thuilleries, between 3 and 4 o'clock in the evening, at the moment she was entering the door leading to the saloon of the foreign minister.—Some persons say, this disguise was to cover some hostile project against the life of the King—others pretend it was for the purpose of presenting a petition to his Majesty. For myself, I am unable to state what were the real intentions of the lady; all I know is, that she was immediately conveyed to the prefecture de police, where she underwent a very long examination, and was afterwards confined *au secret*, that is, prevented from having communication with any person.

HOLY LEAGUE.

[Translated for the Boston Daily Advertiser.]
In the name of the Holy and Indivisible Trinity.

Their Majesties, the Emperor of Austria, the King of Prussia, and the Emperor of Russia, in consequence of the great events which have distinguished, in Europe, the course of the three last years, and especially of the blessings which it has pleased Divine Providence to shed upon those states whose governments have placed their confidence and their hope in it alone, having acquired the thorough conviction, that it is necessary for ensuring their continuance, that the several powers, in their mutual relations, adopt the sublime truths which are pointed out to us by the eternal religion of the Saviour God:

Declare solemnly, that the present act has no other object than to show in the face of the universe their unwavering determination to adopt for the only rule of their conduct, both in the administration of their respective states, and in their political relations with every other government, the precepts of their holy religion, the precepts of justice, of charity and of peace, which far from being solely applicable to private life, ought, on the contrary, directly to influence the resolutions of princes, and to guide all their undertakings, as being the only means of giving stability to human institutions, and of remedying their imperfections.

Their Majesties have therefore agreed to the following articles:

ART. I. In conformity with the words of the Holy Scriptures, which command all men to regard one another as brethren, the three contracting monarchs will remain united by the bonds of a true and indissoluble fraternity, and considering each other as compatriots, they will lend one another on every occasion, and in every place, assistance, aid, and support; and regarding their subjects and armies, as the fathers of their families they will govern them in the spirit of fraternity with which they are animated, for the protection of religion, peace and justice.

ART. II. Therefore the only governing principle between the above mentioned governments and their subjects, shall be that of rendering reciprocal services; of testifying by an unalterably beneficence the mutual affection with which they ought to be animated; of considering all as only the members of one christian nation, the three allied princes looking upon themselves as delegated by Providence to govern three branches of the same family; to wit: Austria, Prussia, and Russia; confessing likewise, that the christian nation of which they and their people form a part, have really no other sovereign than him to whom alone power belongs of