

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island lb.	\$00 43 . 00 45			
" Upland,	00 27 . 00 28	25	\$00 23 . 00 25	0 24 . 00 25
Rice, prime new cwt.	3 00 . 3 50	4 00 . 00 00		4 00 . 4 50
Flour, Superfine bbl.	8 00 . 8 50		9 00 . 00 00	
" Fine country	7 00 . 8 00		6 00 . 7 00	5 00 . 6 50
Corn, bush.	00 95 . 00 00	00 87 . 00 00		00 75 . 00 80
Wheat,			1 25 . 00 00	1 25 . 00 00
Tobacco, prime leaf lb.	00 14 . 00 15	00 12 . 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 00		00 12 . 00 16	00 15 . 00 20
Tallow,	00 18 . 00 20	00 18 . 00 19	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 23 . 00 28		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 29 . 00 25			
Sugar, Muscovado	00 14 . 00 16	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 20	00 17 . 00 18
Salt, bush.	00 55 . 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.	00 48 . 00 50		00 87 . 00 00	

Almanac---May 31 days--1816.

Month	Week	REMARKS.	SUN		MOON	
			Rises	Sets	Sets	Place
9	Th.		5 13	6 47	4 00	10 46 22
10	Fr.		5 12	6 48	4 25	11 37 m
11	Sa.		5 11	6 49	rises.	morn. 22
12	Su.		5 10	6 50	8 17	0 33 1
13	Mo.		5 10	6 50	9 23	1 30 20
14	Tu.		5 9	6 51	10 24	2 26 13
15	W.		5 8	6 52	11 16	3 23 16

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

From the London Courier, of Feb. 12.
BONAPARTE AT ST. HELENA.
 The *Minden*, lately arrived from India, touched on her passage home at St. Helena. Two days previously to her sailing from that Island, Bonaparte had removed, with his companions, from his temporary residence, (Mr. Balcombe's house) to his permanent one in the interior of the Island, called Longwood. It is situated on the top of a hill, and is the only flat piece of ground on the Island. It is nearly 3 miles in circumference, with a good road and walks for exercise. He was accompanied to this spot by Sir G. Cockburn, captain Mackay, and Mr. Glover, Secretary to Sir George. Upon entering the house he expressed himself much gratified at the pains which had been taken to render his abode comfortable. He had visited the house on his first arrival, when it was in a state of disorder, and the great change it had undergone in so short a time, apparently excited his gratitude. He is in good health, and, we are assured, does not discover any depression of spirits from his fallen circumstances. The arrangements made at St. Helena by Sir George Cockburn, for his safe custody, are said to be admirable, and strictness and punctuality are worked into a perfect system. Two sloops of war are constantly cruising in sight of the Island, one to leeward, the other to windward, and between which and the signal posts on the Island, there is an incessant communication kept up. No vessel of any description can possibly approach the Island, without being discovered by these cruisers. The Island of Ascension has been fortified, and a party of Men landed to garrison it.

Boston, April 18.

By the arrival of the *Milo* and *New-Galen*, from England, we have received regular files of London papers, to the dates of their respective departure.
 The *New-Castle* frigate was preparing in England, for a voyage to St. Helena; she is to take out M. de Stumer, Austrian Commissioner, Count Billeman, Russian Commissioner, and M. de Montheun, French Commissioner, who are to have the charge of Napoleon Bonaparte.
 "The proposed marriage of a German Prince with the Princess Charlotte of Wales, occasioned much joy in England. The Prince, who is of the house of Saxe-Cobourg-Saalfield, and whose name is Leopold-George-Christian-Frederick, was born in Dec. 1790. The Princess, who is the heir to the British throne, was born Jan. 1796. It is said to be a love match. The marriage has probably taken place ere this; and one of the stipulations is, that she shall not be taken out of the kingdom without her free and full consent. The prince, it was said, would be created Viceroy of Hanover.
 A Swiss paper of the 12th Jan. gives the following notices of some well known Frenchmen:
 "M. De La Fayette has retired to his estates.

"General Andreossy lives in the vicinity of Paris. He is said to be occupied in revising his memoirs on Egypt, which acquired him considerable celebrity as a writer.

"The Ex-Director Barras has retired to the south of France. He re-appeared in the capital after the re-accession of Bonaparte; but almost immediately quitted it, without having obtained anything from him.

"Nothing certain is known as to Marshal Massena. It is believed that he means to take a voyage across the Atlantic.

"Marshal Soult is at Amand, in the Department of the Tarn. His brother, Baron Soult, has received the Cross of St. Louis, and is one of the bravest officers in the army.

"Lefebvre Desnouettes, and Marshal Grouchy, have hitherto been able to escape all the researches that have been made for them.

New-York, April 26.

Mr. Ward, passenger in the ship *Minerva*, Smith, favored the editors of the *Gazette* with the London Courier of the 1st of March, in which we find the following articles.

A Paris paper of the 24th of February gives a report, that Lucien Bonaparte had converted his property into specie and embarked for America at Civita Vecchia.

The London Morning Chronicle of the first March, states, that "On Tuesday, Ministers received dispatches from Italy by two messengers, one followed by another. By the first they were informed, that Lucien Bonaparte had set off from Rome with great privacy, and his flight was considered to be of so much importance, that a Cabinet Council was convened. They had scarcely met, when a second messenger brought an account that Lucien had been recognized at Florence, and that the post-master had refused to give him horses—that, however, he had contrived to get on for a post or two further, but finding himself discovered and followed he had of his own accord turned about and was on his way back to Rome."

London, March 1.

The cotton trade, after temporary heaviness, has again revived; letters received this morning from Manchester state, that on Tuesday last above 5,000 bags cotton were sold at Liverpool, and that the trade at Manchester was never more animated.

The proposed establishment for the Princess Charlotte of Wales, on her marriage with Prince Leopold, has been bro't forward. The grant is 60,000*l.* a year; 10,000 to be set apart for Her Royal Highness's privy purse. In addition to this, there may be a demand for a town residence.

No Paris papers have been received this morning. We have had none later than the 24th. One of our private letters mentions a report that the Chamber of Deputies means to propose a measure relative to the national property. The object of it is a subject of infinite delicacy and difficulty. The national proprietors have some time been full of apprehensions. This property we understand finds no purchas-

ers, nor can any money be raised upon it by way of mortgage.

March 7.—Paris papers of Sunday last are arrived. They state that the *Judge d'Instruction* made his report on the 29th ult. to the Chamber of Council, in the affair of Messrs. Wilson, Bruce, and Hutchinson. The Chamber of Council has, in consequence of this report, issued an Ordinance, by which, *Mandats* of arrests have been issued against the three accused in the following terms;—Wilson, accused of conspiracy; Bruce and Hutchinson, accused of being accomplices in a conspiracy, directed in general against the political system of all the States of Europe and having for its special object to destroy or change the French Government, and to excite the citizens or inhabitants to arm themselves against the authority of the King; as also of having attempted to further the execution of this conspiracy, by endeavoring to rescue from prosecutions directed by the King the individuals comprised in the first article of the Ordinance of the 24th of July last, and chiefly by concerting, carrying on, and affecting the escape and concealment of Lavalette condemned for the crime of high treason.

"The following interesting letter was received this morning:

Paris, March 4.

"I believe I may now with confidence state, that his Majesty is occupied in forming a new Administration. It is positively asserting that the King has long since been disposed to a partial change of Ministry, but that he has been counteracted in his wishes by the influence of two foreign Ambassadors resident here. I am unable to give you all the names of those persons who, it is said, will compose the New Ministry: but, I am given to understand, that the Duc d'Angouleme will only have a seat and a voice in the Council of Ministers.

Chateaubriand is mentioned as the person most likely to succeed the Minister of the interior, Monsieur de Vanbane. The hostility, division, and jealousy which reign among the members of the Cabinet, independently of their unpopularity in the chamber of deputies, rendered a change of Ministers absolutely necessary.

"I am sorry to tell you that the government have found it necessary to send an armed force to Lyons; where symptoms of fermentation and revolt have again manifested themselves.—This will ever be the case until the government shall have effected a complete *Epuraton* and reform in all the Administration throughout the kingdom, beginning with that of the Police in Paris."

The trial of Admiral *Lincol* and Col. *Boyer* had closed. *Lincol* was unanimously acquitted, and immediately set at liberty; *Boyer* unanimously found guilty, and sentenced to suffer death.

Col. *Boyer* was found guilty of insubordination towards his chief, ad. *Lincol*, inasmuch as he was author or instigator of the revolution which placed Guadalupe under the dominion of the usurper.

Twenty-four Receivers General of Departments, have been removed from their posts in France, and more changes are said to be contemplated.

Extract of a letter from Bordeaux, to the Editor of the Boston Patriot, dated Feb. 18, 1816.

"By a letter of a distinguished officer to a friend of mine, dated Paris 24th of January, I find five Marshals, 120 Lieutenant Generals, 100 Generals of Brigades, and upwards of 200 superior officers, have been exiled. These are the blessed effects of the *amnesty*!!!—The lower house are occupied in rewarding, besides the clergy, all the royalists who have distinguished themselves in favor of the King and family. A storm is thought to be brewing in Italy. The English, it is said, are fortifying Montmaître, to keep the Parisians in awe, while they are sowing the seeds of civil war through their agents in the departments.

COMMERCE OF CANADA.

Sir Gordon Drummond, Governor General of Canada, has issued a Proclamation, dated on the 28th ult. declaring it lawful to import into Canada, from the United States, by the ports of St. John, Coteau du Lac and Chateaugay, all articles which it has been heretofore lawful to import by the route of Lake Champlain and the river Sorel, only.

Desertion!—A letter from England says that all the prime workmen who were sent to build the British vessels on Lake Ontario, &c. have deserted to the United States; and that, hereafter, they will not send any for like purposes who cannot deposit 400*l.* as security for their allegiance! "That's a good one!"

Major General Phineas Rial is appointed by the Prince Regent, Governor of the island of Grenada—and Patrick Savage, Esq. Consul for Virginia.

COMPETITION OF COMMERCE.

It is a fact, that good beef, pork, hams, butter, and even potatoes, are now imported into New-York, from Ireland, and sold at a cheaper rate than our productions of a similar kind; likewise, wheat from Liverpool.

A law has been passed by Congress, directing the people of Indiana Territory to chose Representatives in the several counties to the number of 43 in all, on the second Monday of May next, who are to meet in convention at Vincennes on the 2d Monday of June, and there determine whether it is expedient to form a constitution and state government. If they shall decide in favor of forming a state government, they are authorised either to form a constitution, or to order another election of representatives for the purpose in such manner as they shall see fit. The state when formed, is to be admitted into the union, and until another census, to be entitled to one representative in Congress. *Petersburgh Incl.*

The law imposing duties on Domestic Manufactures ceased to operate from and after the 21st day of January. We mention this to save manufacturers who are not advised of the fact, the trouble of keeping unnecessary accounts. *Raleigh Star,*

Specie Importations—The British schr. *Mary Ann*, arrived at Charleston from Nassau, on the 8th had 20,000 dollars specie on board.—Large importation of this article are expected, it being not much above par value in the most of the British possessions.

The Legislature of Louisiana, have passed Resolutions for causing a Monument to be erected to commemorate the glorious defence of New-Orleans.

Telescope.

The passage of *Steam-boats* up and down the western waters, is so common as to excite but little attention. They are greatly multiplying.

Earthquake or Sea-quake. We have recently had two apparently undeniable accounts of the effects of earthquakes felt at sea, to the great alarm of those in the vessels; which appeared as if passing, with "much rapidity over a hard bottom of large round stones."

The venerable Asbury.—Last Sabbath afternoon, the Pulpits of the several Methodist Churches, in New-York, were in mourning; and funeral sermons preached in them all, to crowded congregations, on the death of the late Rev. Francis Asbury, Bishop of the Methodist Episcopal Churches in the United States. This Bishop was born at Barre, Hansworth Parish, Staffordshire, England, Sept. 23, 1745. Was admitted as a travelling preacher, in the Methodist connection, in 1760, and continued as a preacher there, until he embarked for this continent, in 1771; where he exercised his functions as a preacher, till 1779, when he was appointed General Superintendent. In 1785, at a general conference held in Baltimore, Maryland, he was unanimously elected and ordained Bishop, which office he filled, agreeably to the directions of St. Paul, for more than thirty years. During the time of his ministry, it is presumed, he preached from fifteen to eighteen thousand sermons; presided at more than two hundred conferences; travelled from one hundred to one hundred and fifty thousand miles; and, perhaps, ordained more Ministers than any other man ever did!—As to the necessary qualifications, to fill the high station he so long held in the church; he possessed good, natural, and acquired abilities; read the scriptures in the languages in which they were originally written; was acquainted with the several branches of polite literature, which he appeared studiously to conceal. But, nothing short of deep and uniform piety, could so long have secured to him the love and confidence of a people, who know how to distinguish between the form and power of Godliness. To deep and uniform piety, and talents far above the common grade, may be added, a zeal and diligence, that has been equalled but by few. For about half a century, this extraordinary man, traversed this vast continent, encountering summer's heat, and winter's cold. And, when pressed by age and infirmity, and solicited by his friends, to lessen his labors, his zeal prompted him on to the last. On the third Sabbath in March, he preached in Manchester, on the fourth, in Richmond; and on the fifth Sabbath, and last of the month, 1816, about fifty miles from Richmond, in Spottsylvania County, Virginia, he ended his course, in the seventy first year of his age, and fiftieth of his ministry; and slept, as it were, from labor, toil and sufferings, to his everlasting rest!—The remains of Bishop Asbury, were deposited in the family burying ground of George Arnold, Esq. at whose house he died. *N. Y. Herald.*