

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island lb.	\$00 43 . 00 45		\$00 24 . 00 27	0 24 . 00 27
" Upland,	00 27 . 00 30	27	00 24 . 00 27	0 24 . 00 27
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	9 00 . 00 00	6 50 . 7 00	6 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 23 . 00 23			
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--June 30 days, 1816

Month	Week	REMARKS.	SUN	MOON
			Rises	Sets
30	Th.		4 59	7 1
31	Fr.		4 59	7 1
June 1	Sa.		4 59	7 1
2	Su.		4 59	7 1
3	Mo.	Court of Equity in Georgetown.	4 58	7 2
4	Tu.	1st quarter.	4 58	7 2
5	W.		4 57	7 3

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

THE revolutions and wonderful events, which happened in Europe and America, within the last thirty years, surpass every thing to be found in the history of any former period.

In no former age of the world, have such astonishing events taken place within so short a space of time. The writers of romance have exhausted their imagination in the relation of adventures most improbable and unexpected; but they have scarcely imagined things more incredible than those to which most of us have been, as it were, witnesses. The truth, without exaggeration, exceeds for variety and extent, the most surprising combinations of romantic fiction. The revolutions of France have exhibited to our view such grand moral commotions as have no parallel in history, and for the description of which the pen of Tacitus would alone be competent. Nothing can ever entirely destroy the impulse given by the prodigious convulsion which overturned the ancient fabric of the French monarchy, and shook the whole political world to its base. Its influence will long act upon the condition of mankind, and the conduct of sovereigns. Can it be possible that from the midst of these volcanoes, which have so much amazed us by their novelty and violence, a devouring lava will be poured out, to overwhelm Europe with desolation and barbarism! To extinguish the lights acquired in centuries past, and establish the ancient reign of feudal and papal tyranny? Will governments ever be convinced, that true policy consists, not in deceiving, but in undeceiving the people; and that the great secret of every wise government is to require of its friends and its enemies to do, not what they may be able or obliged to do, but what it is their interest to do. Discontent produces revolutions—wisdom consolidates them, by imparting to the social spring an elasticity which is necessary for compressing the licentious passions of the many, and bringing them under the yoke of salutary laws.

It would be useless to enquire whether the government which had been established in France prior to the last revolution, was better than that which was overturned by the revolution, or whether that which now exists be better, or worse than either. Every form of government has its advantages and disadvantages. To us, in this happy country, however, it appears pretty clear in general, that Democracy is the most perfect social administration, if it be pure, and well balanced: But if it be corrupt, and not kept in order by just and necessary restraints, it becomes excessively bad: *corruptio optimi pessima*. This truth is proved by all history.

It is often asserted that a republican form of government would be unsuitable to France; and our argument to sustain this position is, that that form of government is only proper for small states. The same reason would go to prove that such a government is not adapted to the condition of the United States. But all the reflections which have been made on this subject apply only to nations which have

never known or practiced the representative plan. This form of administration draws together and concentrates the wishes and interests of every part of the empire, without confusion, or inconvenience. In such a system the will of the people is expressed by their representatives constituting the Legislative power, while the force of the nation is lodged in the executive department.

The difficulty consists in the act of combining the representative system in such a manner as to remove and renew the agents employed in exercising the functions of government, without exciting commotion and disorder. This is happily contrived in the American system. Why would not a similar form of government suit France? Are the French people so very different from the people of the U. States, or of Great-Britain, that they would have no relish for such a government? But how can they ever again hope for an opportunity of choosing a form of government? The party and military governments established during their revolutionary career, after devouring all around them, finished by devouring themselves. History affords many such examples. Let us wisely appreciate the incalculable advantages of such a government as ours, and carefully abstain from acts tending to bring it into discredit, or endanger its existence.

Castlereagh's love for America.

"It is my wish and desire to promote between the two countries feelings of reciprocal amity and regard."—Speech in Parliament.

"Fœnum habet in cornu, coveto Americane."

As among the many astonishing effects of the last war, the love of the amiable and undesigned Lord CASTLEREAGH, is perhaps the most astonishing, it may not be uninteresting to enquire into the valuable consequences of British friendship. Our late enemies, the Algerines, and their neighbours, have communicated the best information on this subject. The following is extracted from the *Analecic Magazine*.

DECATUR, it will be remembered, compelled the Tunisians to refund to the American people the value of the prizes which they had allowed the British to take from their ports—"The brother of the prime minister of Tunis," says the Magazine, "chanced to arrive with money at this time, and seeing the British consul in conversation with Com. Decatur, threw down the bags which contained it, with great indignation, at the same addressing the consul in English, which he spoke fluently—"You see, Sir, what Tunis is obliged to pay for your insolence. You must feel ashamed of the disgrace you have brought upon us. You are very good friends now, but I ask you whether you think it just, first to violate our neutrality, then to leave us to be destroyed, or pay for your aggressions?"

Again—let us hear the opinions of the Algerines—"One of the Dey's officers, one morning insinuated to the British consul at Algiers, that it was his fault that they declared war. "You told us," said

he, "that the American navy would be destroyed in six months by you; and now the Americans make war upon us with two of your own vessels which they have taken from you."

British enmity may give us ships, as the Algerines have seen, but what their love is to give us—may the American people never see.

Trifles best disclose the temper—a little incident which has lately occurred will intimate the disposition of the present British ministry towards our country: The *Literary and Philosophical Society of Charleston* made an application through the most respectable channels, to be permitted to have extracts from the old *Colonial Records* of any facts or events which might illustrate the ancient condition of South-Carolina, either physical or political. After frequent evasions, they were finally refused! How very obliging, how perfectly without suspicion must those characters be who treat a request, originating from an innocent literary curiosity, as though it were an attempt to search out their state secrets. British professions cannot now deceive even Indians and Algerines—let them never lull to sleep the vigilance of Americans.

Southern Patriot.

An inky war now prevails among some of the principal actors in the late bloody one. Gen. Boyd has published a vindictory and aggressive pamphlet, entitled "Documents and Facts relative to Military Events."—Another has appeared under the title of "An Enquiry respecting the capture of Washington by the British," attributed to the pen of Gen. Armstrong. This last eulogises in high terms the then Secretary of War (Gen. A. himself) exonerates the President from censure, and throws the blame of the fall of Washington on Gen. Winder. This has produced a reply, entitled "Remarks," &c. of which Gen. Winder is supposed to be the author, wherein that calamity is laid to Gen. Armstrong alone. In consequence of a reflection contained in the Ex-Secretary's pamphlet, on the conduct of Gen. Izard, that gentleman has produced one to shew that his famous retrograde, zigzag, "amphersand" (&) march from Sackett's Harbour to Niagara, was imposed on him by Gen. A. contrary to his own opinion of propriety. After this warm skirmishing among the belligerents in the small shot of pamphlets, a heavy cannonade of ponderous tomes is expected from Gen. Wilkinson, who has threatened to batter down the rampart of some men's reputations, when he shall have strengthened the citadel of his own. In these contests of great men, who are at the sources of information, some few sparks of truth may be elicited to light the path of the future historian.

Telegraph.

The Hon. John Gaillard, Representative of this State, and President pro-tempore of the Senate, arrived in town this morning—and we are happy to learn in a good state of health, although his public duties this session, have been of the most arduous nature. It is truly gratifying, to our feelings, to observe the high standing and influence of all the representatives from South-Carolina—and it is no less pleasing to reflect, that to their efforts and active industry, most of the important measures adopted this session owe their origin and support.

S. Pat.

Mr. Alton's admirable picture of the "Raising the Dead Man by touching the bones of the Prophet Eliah," is now exhibiting at Philadelphia. A correspondent assures us, that so true to nature is the painting, and so wonderful its effects, on the beholder, that several ladies, in contemplating the scene, have experienced a sensibility so strong as to occasion their swooning.

We observe with much pleasure, that by the enterprise of our mercantile associations, this city and Georgetown now offer to country dealers an ample stock of foreign merchandize, not surpassed in variety, we presume, by any importations of the season. By referring to the advertisements of the Commercial Company of Washington, and of the Importing and Exporting Company of Georgetown, besides the stocks of individuals, our western mercantile readers will find every kind of foreign goods, British, French, Colonial, &c. offered, that can be necessary in a good assortment—being exposed to a fair competition, at auction, they may, no doubt, be had at reasonable prices.

National Intelligencer.

The last accounts from Buenos Ayres state that Gen. S. Martin was about to cross the Cordilleras with 5000 men; that the inhabitants of Chili were generally anxious for his arrival; that no obstruction existed to the commerce of the United States and Buenos Ayres, where there was now a demand for 25,000 muskets; & that the general Congress commenced its sitting in March last at Tucuman.

Va. Pat.

MILLEDGEVILLE, (Geo.) May 15.

IMPORTANT.

The following letter from Col. Hawkins to the executive of this state was received yesterday by express.

Creek Agency. 10th May, 1816.

I have received two communications from lieutenant Col. Clinch, who commands at Fort Gaines on Chattochoche, (about 65 miles below Fort Mitchell) of the 3d and 7th. The first to inform me "the Indians surprised and took two soldiers who had charge of thirty head of cattle near the Fort, and drove off the cattle. They were pursued 45 miles on the trail which leads to St. Marks. I have demanded the soldiers, their horses, cattle and party of Indians of their chiefs." On the 7th, "the spy I sent after the party reported they had crossed Flint river near Burgess's old place; they had not killed the men, but understood they intended to do so, if they became too much fatigued to travel. That the Seminoles and all the towns near the confluence of Flint and Chattochoche were preparing for war; they had been drinking their war physic and dancing for several days. It was understood they were to divide themselves in two parties, one to go against Hartford the other to attack Fort Gaines." This report is confirmed by an Indian arrived last evening direct from the hostiles; three white men you well know, came this morning to inform me "they were of opinion the Seminoles and adherents are preparing to strike a blow some where; and that all the towns who wish to be friendly, are preparing to remove above the line."—That the Seminoles and lower Indians are determined on a war I have not the smallest doubt.

"I feel it my duty to communicate to you and through you to my fellow citizens on the Frontiers of Georgia, the rumours that are in circulation, as a little vigilance on their part, may save the lives of many helpless women and children."

I deem it my duty to make this communication to you, to give the publicity its importance requires, in conformity with the desire of the col. and am respectfully,

Your excellency's ob't. serv't.

BENJAMIN HAWKINS,

Agent for I. A.

His Excellency Gov. MITCHELL.

Extract of a letter from D. Forest, Esq., a respectable American merchant of Buenos Ayres, to his friend in New-York.

"My last respects to you were under date of Nov. 3d; since then the Buenos Ayres army in Peru has been entirely defeated—and although we have had peace and quietness here, I am afraid that the want of union will put off for years the desired independence of the country."

"Our physical force, as well as our military means, are fully competent to the task of defeating all the attempts of Spain to subjugate the country; but we are unaccustomed to self government, and possess, but very partially indeed, the stubborn virtue and determined patriotism of the North Americans. However, the country must and will be independent, notwithstanding all the follies of its inhabitants, who are rapidly increasing in numbers, and even by their defeats are learning the arts of war."

—New-York, May 18.

By the Betsey from Jamaica, we learn reports had been received there, by way of Panama, on the Main, that Admiral Brown, with the Buenos Ayres fleet, had been in the Pacific Ocean, and made a great number of prizes; that he had assailed and taken the fortress of Xnayaguil, on the coast of New Grenada; and that emboldened by these successes, he had penetrated with his forces into the interior where he had been defeated and made prisoner.

—Edwinton, (N. C.) May 4.

Arrived schr. Betsey, Copeland, of this port from St. Eustatia; which Island Capt. C. left the 24th ult. A day or two before Capt. C. sailed, a British schooner arrived there in a short passage from Antigua, who reported that the blacks of the Island of St. Vincents had revolted, and obtained possession of that place, except the fortifications, which were in the hands of a small body of troops stationed there; and that an insurrection had also broken out at Barbadoes, and that the blacks had succeeded in destroying 13 estates.—In consequence of which, the Islands of Barbadoes and Antigua were placed under martial law; as also several other of the British W. Islands.

Markets for American produce dull, except flour and corn meal, which bore a good price, and looking up—Colonial produce scarce and high.

The town of Boston this year sends the moderate number of *Forty three* representatives to the legislature. A host indeed!

Nat. Int.