

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island lb.	\$00 43 . 00 45			
" Upland.	00 27 . 00 30			
Rice, prime new cwt.	3 00 . 3 50	4 00 . 00 00	27 \$00 24 . 00 27	0 24 . 00 27
Flour, Superfine bbl.	8 00 . 8 50			4 00 . 4 50
" 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		75 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 13 . 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 16 . 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.				67
Indigo, prime,	00 75 . 00 80	00 75 . 00 00	00 75 . 00 87	
Dear Skins in hair,				18
<i>Foreign Articles.</i>				
Coffee, prime, lb.	00 23 . 00 25	00 28 . 00 00	00 30 . 00 32	00 27 . 00 30
" old	00 22 . 00 23			
Sugar, Muscovado	00 14 . 00 16	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 20	00 17 . 00 18
Salt, bush.	00 45 . 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--June 30 days, 1816.

Month	Week	REMARKS.	SUN	MOON
			Rises	Sets
6	Th.		4 57	7 3
7	Fr.		4 57	7 3
8	Sa.		4 56	7 4
9	Su.		4 56	7 4
10	Mo.	Court of Equity at Abbeville and	4 56	7 4
11	Tu.	at Cheraw.	4 56	7 4
12	W.		4 56	7 4

FOR THE CAMDEN GAZETTE.

FRENCH CONSTITUTIONS.

SOON after the revolution, four Constitutions were successively adopted in France. The first, made by the Constituent Assembly, was known by the name of the Constitution of 1791, and fell into disuse when a Republic was decreed, in the first sitting of the National Convention. The second Constitution, known by the name of the Constitution of 1793, was published by the National Convention, the 2d of June in the first year of the Republic. It was never put in execution. The Constitution of the year 3, was decreed in the last sitting of the Convention, and went into operation in the beginning of the year 4. In the year 8 was published a fourth Constitutional act—by which the Consular Government with a first Consul at its head, was decreed. This form of government was soon laid aside, and the Imperial government of Bonaparte established. This form was afterwards variously modified to suit the views of that wonderful usurper. The deliverers have since restored the ancient monarchical form of government, as far as was practicable, which they take care to uphold by a Constitution of foreign bayonets. How long this Constitution will last is uncertain; perhaps as long as the life of the present Sovereign. The first Constitution was a mixture of Monarchy and Democracy. The Legislative power was to be exercised by a National Assembly, composed of Representatives, who formed one Chamber, distributed into Departments, according to 3 proportions combined of real property, population, and direct tax. The executive power was delegated to the King. And the right of trial by Jury was part of the system. It is not easy to ascertain the views of those who formed the second Constitution. It was founded on the Sovereignty of the people, and certain republican truths and principles were declared therein; but they were so loosely connected, and gave such unbounded licence to the multitude, that it was the source of perpetual convulsions, in the midst of which it expired. A principle of this Constitution was, that when government violated the rights of the people, insurrection and resistance became a sacred duty of the people, and of every portion of the people. This principle seems to have gained upon the steady habits and good sense of our eastern Brethren during our last war with England, but there can be none more false in politics, nor dangerous in practice. In a widely extended country, the local interests of one part will unavoidably and frequently come into conflict with the local interests of the other, and it is easy to fix a momentary calumny on the administrators of the government, however pure their motives, and however upright their intentions. The executive power was lodged in a commission of 24 members elected by the Legislative body, from Candidates designated by the departments. Justices of peace were appointed in the

several districts, from whose adjudications there was a right of appeal.

The Constitution of the year 3, was Republican. The Legislative body was composed of a Council of 500, and a Council of Ancients or of 250. These Councilors were removable every year by one third at a time, by the electoral body, named by the primary assemblies. The 500 had the exclusive right of proposing laws, and to the Ancients belonged the function of approving or rejecting them. The executive power was vested in a directory composed of five members named by the Legislative body. The President of the Directory had charge of the seal of the Republic. This Constitution was abrogated in the year 8, by a law declared at St. Cloud, which placed the executive power in three Consuls, named for ten years, and who were to be re-eligible. The first Consul was invested with the principal authority, and nominated and displaced Ministers &c.

The Legislative body was composed of 2 Chambers: one consisted of 100 members, and was called Tribunal. In this body, laws were discussed—proposed by 3 Counsellors of State. Another Chamber consisted of 300 members, who were authorized to decide on the enactment of laws proposed by the Consulate, and consented to by the Tribunal. Legislators and Magistrates were chosen by a body of from 60 to 80 members called the *Conservative Senate*.

There was also a Council of State, under the direction of the Consuls, whose business it was to prepare the projects of laws, and regulations of the public administration. These were nominated by the first Consul.

Roanoke Navigation Company.

It is now certain, that this company will be organized, and the great work of improving the navigation of one of the first rivers in the Atlantic States, will be soon commenced. Already have the prices of land on many of the branches of the Roanoke risen from fifteen to twenty per cent. Commercial enterprise is turning its attention to the towns on this river, and in a few years many millions of additional capital will be employed at Norfolk, Plymouth, Halifax and Danville.—One extensive and fertile country, which now sends its produce to Lynchburg and Petersburg, will find a market on the Dan, and give opulence and importance to the town which shall draw its trade. It is astonishing how much the prospect of improving the navigation of Cape Fear and Roanoke has enhanced the price of town lots. We are informed that unimproved lots in the town of Fayetteville, remote from the present seat of business, have been lately sold at prices, varying from one to eleven thousand dollars. How would the wealth of North-Carolina, be increased under the fostering protection of a liberal policy in the Legislature! *Raleigh Star.*

The *Buffalo Gazette* of the 30th April complains of a backward spring, and observes that the lower part of Lake Erie was full of massy ice. *N. Y. paper.*

SPECIE RETURNING!

RICHMOND, May 22. The tide which so long set towards the East, is now ebbing to the South. The 1st returning wave reached us on Saturday. On that day, the Farmers' Bank of Virginia received 150,000 Dollars in specie from the Banks of Boston—in exchange, it is presumed, for drafts on that town. The spectacle was as pleasing as it is new, to us. It cannot be a very long time before the wheel of circulation will resume its regular play. It was deranged by the war, and commerce must restore it. The balance of trade, which was then against the South, is now shifting. There is a lever in the rich staple of our Tobacco, which will enable us to command the Market of the East.

BALTIMORE, May 30.

A number of gentlemen from this city, visited the United States ship Washington, Com. Channey, off Annapolis on Saturday last, and were received by the Commodore with great politeness; and, as far as their short stay permitted they examined the ship, and were highly gratified with this noble specimen of American naval architecture, combining force with elegance and strength, with neatness—a crew of about six hundred healthy young men, and apparently in a state of perfect happiness, content and discipline, who worked the guns with the facility of a company manœuvring their muskets.—The decks were clean, and the mess kids, cans, and tin cups, were placed in rows, with two bibles upon them for each mess—and the whole together, formed a subject of the highest gratification to the patriot, and the man of science, and the curious citizens who made the excursion in one of our Steam Boats.

FAYETTEVILLE, May 10.

Yesterday was laid the corner stone of a row of brick buildings 330 feet in length on Hay Street. This is nearly opposite the row erected last year, 211 feet in length. These with many other buildings, which are rapidly progressing, may give some idea of the increasing importance of this Town. The natural advantages of commerce and manufactures united with a salubrious atmosphere, are not surpassed in North-Carolina.

Prince-Edward Court House, May 20th.

The people of this county, have this day unanimously resolved on addressing the Executive of this state, requesting a call of the Legislature, at as early a period as practicable, to repeal or suspend the act of the last Assembly, entitled 'An act to provide more effectually for the payment of specie by the several banks of this Commonwealth.'

The county of Powhatan have also had a meeting and adopted resolutions of a similar purpose, addressed to the Executive. *Richmond Enquirer.*

New-York, May 31.

On Sunday week, the brig Emelle arrived here, spoke Brit. ship Contest, George, from Glasgow for Boston, informed they had taken off the crew and passengers of the brig Philips, from Charleston for Bordeaux, which vessel had run foul of a whale on the 26th April, and was so much injured that she foundered a few hours afterwards! Took four of the crew out of the Contest and brought to this port.

PITTSBURG, May 11.

QUICK TRANSPORTATION. In the course of the present week, waggons have arrived at Pittsburg, in thirteen days from Philadelphia, with loads of 3,500 lbs. and upwards.

SALEM, APRIL 24, 1816.

The House lately erected in Dudley by A. Nichols, Esq. as an Academy, with twelve apartments, and a chapel with galleries, and finished in an elegant manner, was just before fit for use, destroyed by fire. The whole loss, 10,000 dollars, falls upon this enterprising citizen. His other buildings narrowly escaped.

At a splendid entertainment given by the Lord Mayor of London to the Austrian Archdukes, at which were present all the foreign Ministers, the various Sovereigns of Europe were given as toasts, and answered by the Minister of each Sovereign. At length "the United States of America" were given, when Mr. Adams gave, "henceforth may there be no division between Great Britain and America but the ocean; and may the friendship now subsisting between the two nations, be as lasting as the language and principles which are common to both."—Drank with repeated shouts of joy.

FOREIGN ARTICLES.

HAYRE, March 18.

A Mr. Pierre Andriel, one of the company of undertakers for accelerated navigation, has arrived here from London, in the Eliza steam boat, which was built at London. This vessel was navigated by captain Curtis, and Mr. Jackson, one of Fulton's fellow-workmen, who has agreed to devote his talents to the application of this useful discovery to the rivers and waters of France. It is proposed that this steam-boat shall navigate the Seine as far as Paris.

PARIS, March 30.

The Baltimore report of the Spanish Minister Don Onis, leaving Washington in a rage, and a war between Spain and the United States supposed certain, is false, as we now learn by Boston papers. We considered, from the first moment we learnt of a war between Spain and America, that such a declaration on the part of either was insulting to the rest of Europe—we could not conceive how they would dare to break the peace of the world, and fancy themselves so secure—so independent—that no other powers were to be consulted upon it.

[Note.—America will consult no foreign power as to any war which her honor or interest may dictate; this insolent Bourbon remark to the contrary notwithstanding.—*Patriot.*]

LONDON, March 14.

It was mentioned the other day that an American ship, called the Baltimore, of 300 tons, had been abandoned at sea by the crew, who got on board the Rapid Packet, and that nine of the Rapid's crew including the mate had volunteered to bring her into port. The vessel has got safe into Falmouth, to the great credit of the nine British seamen. We shall say nothing of the twenty two Americans who abandoned her.

Gas lights have lately been introduced into Finsbury square, where they appear perhaps to more advantage than in the other parts of the metropolis. The lamps are on pillars of cast iron, standing on the Kurb between the foot and carriage pavement; and eighteen of these luminaries are substituted for upwards of one hundred of the old lamps, and diffuse a finer and more extensive light than any number of oil lamps could possibly produce.

Capt. M. Knight, of the schooner Brothers Return, has politely favored us with the following letter, which he received while at Marseilles.

MARSEILLES, March 6, 1816.

By the most respectable authority we have just received the account of the wanton outrage committed by the troops of the Spanish garrison, upon some of the officers and men belonging the United States fleet, stationed at Port Mahon, Island of Minorca.

It appears, from the regulations of the Spanish garrison on the island, that the parole had orders to take up all seamen who were found in the streets after the beating of the evening retreat. Some of the men belonging to the fleet, had been arrested, and were met by their officers who solicited the officer of the guard to release them, which he was disposed to do, but his insubordinate men obstinately persisted in retaining them; in the dispute the sailors attempted to extricate themselves by force, when the guard drew back some paces, and wastonly fired a volley upon the defenceless officers and men; who in their turn, rushed upon their adversaries and after a severe conflict succeeded in disarming part of the guard and putting the rest to flight. Two Lieuts. were killed on the spot, and many other of the American party wounded. The wanton cruelty of the act, done by men that never signalized themselves but in the persecution of truth, justice and liberty, naturally incensed the brave bosoms of those that possess those qualities in so eminent a degree, and it is only owing to prompt and prudent measures of the gallant commodore, that most of the garrison of the Island of Minorca were not numbered with their Canonized saints.

Alexandria Herald.

KINGSTON, April 1.

Extract of a letter from Guayaco, dated 24th ult. to a gentleman here.

"We are anxiously waiting for the result of Bolivar's expedition, knowing it to have sailed. It is very true that Margarita, Barckona, and Cumana are now entirely free of Spaniards; Lagaira is also in a state of anarchy; this information was known by sure and true messengers. The Spaniards are so poor in soldiers, that they have been obliged to arm the negro slaves, to repel the attacks of Bolivar; what a poor resource!"

The Body of Bishop ASBURY, was removed from *Spotylvania, Vir* (where he had been buried) to Baltimore, and interred in Euter Church-Yard, on the morning of the 10th inst. *May 16.*