

Wholesale Prices Current.

Domestic Articles.	Charleston.	Columbia.	Camden.	Fayetteville.
Cotton, Sea Island lb.	00 00 . 00 55			
" Upland,	00 30 . 00 32			
Rice, prime new cwt.	3 00 . 3 50	4 00 . 00 00	27 300 24 . 00 27	10 27 . 00 28
Flour, Superfine bbl.	9 00 . 9 50		9 00 . 00 00	4 00 . 4 50
" Fine country	9 00 . 0 00	9 00 . 00 00	6 50 . 7 00	6 00 . 6 50
Corn, bush	00 95 . 1 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 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 30	00 20 . 00 00	00 18 . 00 25	00 15 . 00 20
Bacon,	00 14 . 00 16	00 12 . 00 13	00 12 . 00 14	00 12 . 00 15
Lard,	00 19 . 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 24	00 28 . 00 00	00 30 . 00 32	00 27 . 00 30
" old	00 20 . 00 22			
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 45 . 00 48		00 87 . 00 00	

Almanac --- June 30 days, 1816.

Month	Week	REMARKS.	SUN		MOON		
			Rises	Sets	Sets	South	Place
20	Th.		4 55	7 5	1 33	7 52	8
21	Fr.		4 55	7 5	2 00	1 41	14
22	Sa.		4 55	7 5	2 31	9 27	26
23	Su.		4 55	7 5	3 10	10 18	II
24	Mo.	Court of Equity in Columbia	4 55	7 5	3 51	11 10	22
25	Tu.	and Union.	4 55	7 5	sets.	A. 7	25
26	W.		4 55	7 5	8 34	1 6	19

FOREIGN.

New-York, June 5.

Yesterday arrived at this port, the fast sailing brig Francis, Roach, in 44 days from Liverpool. Capt. R. sailed on the 21st April, has favored the Editors of the Mercantile Advertiser with London papers to the 18th, and Liverpool papers and Price Current of the 20th, from which the following extracts were made.

Lord Byron, it appears from the English papers, has, at last, separated from his wife—and the different editors in London are amusing themselves and the public relative to all the parties concerned in the domestic affairs of the noble lord.

Bullion has fallen within the last week—the best gold is now at 4l. 1s. per ounce; new doubloons at 3l. 16s; dollars at 5s.

London, April 16.

Accounts from Naples of the 27th ult. state, that the Austrian and British troops will soon evacuate that Kingdom and proceed to the Papal states, where they will occupy the fortresses and villages on the coast of the Adriatic and Mediterranean. This measure is to be adopted on account of the insufficiency of the Papal treasury to keep up a military force sufficient for the safety of the country and the coasts. After the foreign troops have left the Neapolitan territories, a national militia will be raised to defend the coast against the Barbary powers.

April 18.

Letters from Cadix and Madrid have been obtained by the French mails. They speak of the great joy manifested by all the official persons in the country, on the arrival of the two Portuguese Princesses destined to be the consorts of Ferdinand and Carlos. They were received with the magnificent ceremony familiar to the Spanish Court.

A Russian house of great respectability, in the city of London, stopped payment on Tuesday.

There is said to be an intention to bring a Bill into Parliament for laying a Tax of 20 per cent on the property of all persons voluntarily quitting G. Britain and Ireland, and residing in any foreign country beyond a certain short time, to be specified in the act.

At Brussels a seizure was made on the 13th of April of some bales of merchandise, in which were concealed a great many copies of the Journals that are prohibited in France.

By the last advices from Lisbon, it appears, that the expedition from Brazil had not sailed. There were ready for sea one ship of the line, two frigates, and some transports, having on board altogether 6,000 troops.

The city of Bresslau, is going to erect a monument to Prince Blucher, at the expense of 30,000 dollars.

The applications to become Maids of Honor, to the Princess Charlotte, already amount to 374.

An account laid before Parliament shews, that 18 transports were taken up to be sent to St. Helena, on account of Bonaparte's detention, at an aggregate expence of 41,594l. 16s. for eight months.

There has recently been a number of important failures in London, Liverpool and Manchester. The docks at Liverpool were thronged with shipping, and business was very dull. Cotton was advancing a little in price; ashes on the decline; and lumber would not pay freight and duty.

German papers state some disturbances in the Eastern part of France, in which several of the Austrian troops were wounded. In consequence, the Austrian force in Alsace is to be increased.

April 22.

The project of Sir Sidney Smith for the repression of the Barbary pirates, and the rescuing Christians from slavery, appears to attract considerable attention at Paris. A meeting of Chevaliers, and other zealous promoters of this laudable undertaking, was lately held in Paris, of which Sir Sidney was President, and at which were present Viscount De Chateaubriand, Peer of France, Viscount Blin De Bourbon, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Viscount Mathieu De Montmorency, who claims descent from the first Christian Baron, together with several other eminent persons.

The Empress of Austria, who was supposed to be on the recovery from her indisposition, has unexpectedly fallen a victim to it in the 29th year of her age. She was a very amiable princess.

On the 13th of April it was officially notified in England, that the marriage of the Princess of Wales would take place on the 2d of May.

At St. Petersburg they are now printing the New Testament in the Armenian, Persian and Kalmuck languages.

Sir S. Smith's proposals of a Crusade against the Barbary States, strengthened by a mission from the Grand Signior, are said to have induced the dey of Algiers to liberate 153 Greek and 2 Austrian captives.

Protest to the second reading of Bonaparte's Detention Bill.

Because, without reference to the character or previous conduct of the person who is the object of the present bill, I disapprove of the measure which it sanctions and continues.

To consign to distant exile and imprisonment a foreign and captive chief, who after the abdication of his authority, relying on British generosity, has surrendered himself to us in preference to his other enemies, is unworthy the magnanimity of a great country; and the treaties by which, after his captivity, we have bound ourselves to detain him in custody, at the will of Sovereigns to whom he had never surrendered himself, appear to me repugnant to the principles of equity, and utterly uncalled for by expedience or necessity.

(Signed) VASSAL HOLLAND.

And on the third reading his Royal Highness the Duke of Sussex entered his protest for the same reasons.

Private letters from Grenoble state, that the Government having sent there a newly-raised regiment of Herault, some of this corps applied the term Brigand to the half-pay officers stationed there. A duel ensued of seven against seven; five of the

Royal Officers were slain, and two wounded; their places are to be resumed, and a similar affair was to take place again the next day.

A military club, recently established in England, has excited the attention of parliament. It appeared that in the course of some remarks on the subject, that the society was composed of navy, army and militia officers; but though considerably numerous, it was fully maintained, that they met only for innocent purposes—the discussion of politics being wholly excluded by a law of the society.

From Trieste.—We learn from captain Kimm, who arrived at quarantine last evening from Trieste, that when he left there, great preparations were making for the reception of the Emperor of Germany, who was expected to arrive there about the 1st of May, on his way to Vienna. On the 13th of March, the ex-Empress of France, Maria Louisa, halted at Trieste, with her suite and numerous retinue, consisting of ten large post coaches, heavy laden, besides hackney coaches, &c. In the evening she attended the opera, and early the next morning set out, on her way to her dominions in Parma, surrounded by a numerous crowd of spectators, vociferating *vive Louise!*

HALIFAX, May 20.

Insurrection at Barbadoes.—It appears that the slaves, under an impression that their friends in England, had obtained their freedom, demanded of their masters payment for their labour, which was of course refused; these deluded people, immediately set fire to the estates, and succeeded, as is stated, in destroying about 80 in the north part of the Island. The Negroes stood the fire of the troops and militia, until the field-pieces were brought up, when they fled in every direction. About 2,000 of them lost their lives, and two whites who were ringleaders; only 3 other white persons were killed.

JAMAICA, April 1.

A correspondent suggests that as our mother country now considers her West-India colonies a disgrace to her, it would be more generous to sell them to America than to destroy them. He has no doubt that the United States would undertake to pay off many millions of national debt for such a transfer.

This island is at present in the state of a conquered colony. All transfers and improvements of property at a stand, all confidence destroyed, until it is known whether or not we shall be delivered into the hands of the enemy.

INTERESTING.

Extract of a letter from an officer at Fort Osage, Missouri Territory, April 29th, 1816, to the editors of the Columbian.

"We have been honored by a visit from Colonel Boon, the first settler of Kentucky; he lately spent two weeks with us. This singular man could not live in Kentucky when it became settled. He has established a colony or settlement, as mentioned, on the Missouri, about 100 miles below us, which has been nearly destroyed by the Indians during the late war. The colonel cannot live without being in the woods. He goes a hunting twice a year to the remotest wilderness he can reach; and hires a man to go with him, whom he binds in written articles to take care of him, and bring him home, dead or alive. He left this for the river Platt, some distance above. Col Boon is eighty-five years of age, five feet seven inches high, stoutly made, and active for one of his years; is still of vigorous mind, and is pretty well informed. He has taken part in all the wars of America, from before Braddock's war to the present hours. He has held respectable state appointments, both civil and military; has been a colonel, a legislator, and a magistrate; he might have accumulated riches as readily as any man in Kentucky—but he prefers the woods, where you see him in the dress of the roughest, poorest hunter."

SHIP BUILDING.

At Brown's and Eckford's ship-yard, Manhattan, (says a writer in a New-York paper.) I saw and examined,

A steam saw-mill, on a highly improved and perfectly novel construction.

The hull of a ship intended for a packet to England to sail with the regularity of a stage.

The frame of a steam-boat for plying to Sandy Hook.

A new and large steam-boat for Amboy, taking in her engine.

A new and very large and powerful steam-boat, (of 146 feet keel, the largest ever built, I presume,) for Albany, calculated to perform the route by the light of a single day. And, last and not least curious.

The model of a man of war (some 20 or 30 feet long) carrying 108 guns, in imitation of the one at Sacket's Harbour building by the shipwright's society to exhibit through the streets on the fourth of July next.

THE STEAM-BOAT POWHATAN.

This interesting stranger, arrived at Rocketts, yesterday, about 2 o'clock—after a trip of 20 1-2 hours from Norfolk.—Several passengers were on board of her, some of whom were landed at City-Point. We understand, that she sails admirably. What an immense acquisition is this to the towns of Norfolk, Petersburg and Richmond.—It is impossible to contemplate this grand improvement, thus brought home to our own doors, without bowing with grateful feelings to the memory of Fulton.—His genius has wrought a revolution in the art of navigation, the effects of which cannot be predicted.

Richmond paper.

Caution.—On Thursday last at the Bank of Newbern, a bill purporting to be of \$ 50 and issued by the Newbern Branch of the State Bank of North-Carolina, was discovered to be a genuine three Dollar bill, altered to a 50 in the following ingenious manner. The figures "50" and the words "fifty" are cut from a fifty cent Treasury Note of this State, and very neatly pasted over the figures 3, and the words "three" on a genuine three Dollar bill issued by the Newbern Branch.—By this operation the bill does not become entirely similar in appearance to a real \$ 50 bill, for the genuine 50 has an L. on the left end of the bill at top, and the spurious figures 50 pasted over the 1; there is also a difference in the Vignette. The imposition is instantly discovered by holding the bill up to the light with the back of the bill towards you, the dark spots occasioned by a double thickness of paper and pasting, being then very apparent—yet the fraud is perhaps, well calculated to succeed with an unsuspecting public.

Newbern paper.

SAVANNAH, June 8.

Again we have to take notice of fraud and villainy—again we have to blush for the character of Georgia. A respectable mercantile house in this place has shown us account sales of 66 bales of Upland Cotton, sold in Liverpool, by which it appears that 2108 pounds of stones, dirty and damaged Cotton, and other rubbish were found in the 66 bales, packed in in their casks. What shameful imposition! The wretch who could be guilty of it, deserves the gibbet or the gallows. We are assured that proper steps will be taken to bring to punishment the swindlers. Let an example be made, and we shall hear no more of such base transactions.

Lamentable Occurrence.—Under the foregoing head the Virginia papers detail a transaction, which, in our humble apprehension, does not deserve so mild a characteristic. It appears that Thomas Wells, a Delegate to the Assembly from Nottaway county, had a dispute and a paper war with Peter Randolph, Esq. one of the Circuit Court Judges. On a late occasion, the Judge stopped at Wells' house, on some business, and after probably some few words of altercation, the latter fired at and shot the Judge, who has since languished of the wound. Col. Greenhill, his friend and cousin, who shortly afterwards approached the spot, was also shot down by Wells, and dangerously wounded! If the circumstances be correctly detailed, we do not see what can acquit the perpetrator of the charge of deliberate murder.

Raleigh Star.

A few weeks ago a convention of delegates from 8 or 10 of the western counties of Virginia, was holden at Winchester, and published in an address to the citizens of the State, a list of the Grievances suffered in the western, part of the state: the chief of which are the inequality of representation, and the want of centrality to the seat of Government. They recommend that delegates be elected in the several counties on the 4th. of July to meet at Staunton, to consult on an alteration of the constitution. We find the plan favorably noticed in the Newspapers of Norfolk and Petersburg.

Raleigh Star.

A HARD CASE!

Suppose Kentucky should insist upon the important privilege of furnishing a President of the United States—that it should be conceded—that one should be chosen who dwelt in the southeastern border of that state—that afterwards, on a new survey of the boundary line, it should appear that he actually lived one rod and three feet within the Virginia line! would not the liberties of the country be seriously jeopardized by this awful circumstance? This brings to mind a circumstance which occurred in making a survey of the boundary line between North and South-Carolina, when it appeared that a good old lady, who had verily believed herself to have been a South-Carolinian for twenty years, actually lived a few feet within the North-Carolina limits; at which discovery the old lady manifested much joy, saying she was glad she did not live in South-Carolina, for it was a desperate unhealthy place!

Virginia Republican.