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From the Nashville Whig Extra.

GREAT BATTLE!

NASHVILLE, April 8.

Last night an express arrived in this place from Gen. Jackson's Head Quarters, to Gov. Blount, with the following official account of another glorious victory.

Fort Williams, March 31, 1814.

His Excellency Willie Blount,

SIR—I am just returned from the expedition which I advised you in my last, I was about to take to the Tallapoose: and hasten to acquaint you with the good fortune which attended it.

I took up the line of march from this place on the morning of the 24th inst. and having opened a passage of 52 and a ½ miles over the ridges which divide the waters of the two rivers, I reached the bend of the Tallapoose, 3 miles beyond where I had the engagement of the 22d January, and at the southern extremity of New Youca, on the morning of the 27th. This bend resembles, in its curvature, that of a horse shoe, and is thence called by that name among the whites. Nature furnishes few situations as eligible for defence; & the barbarians have never rendered one more secure by art. Across the neck of land which leads into it from the north, they have had erected a breast work, of the greatest compactness and strength, from 5 to 8 feet high, and prepared with double rows of port holes very artfully arranged. The figure of this wall, manifested no less skill in the projectors of it than its construction; an army could not approach it without being exposed to a double and cross fire from the enemy, who lay in perfect security behind it. The area of this Peninsula, thus bounded by breast works includes, I conjecture 80 or 100 acres.

In this bend the warriors from Oakfuskee, Oakchaya, New Youca, Hillabees, the Fishponds, and Eufauta towns, apprized of our approach, had collected their strength.—Their exact number cannot be ascertained; but it is said by the prisoners we have taken, to have been 1000. It is certain they were very numerous; and that, relying with the utmost confidence upon their strength, their situation, and the assurances of their prophets, they calculated on repulsing us with great ease.

Early on the morning of the 27th having encamped the preceding night at the distance of 6 miles from them, I detached Gen. Coffee with the mounted men, and nearly the whole of the Indian force, to pass the river at a ford about 3 miles below their encampment, and to surround the bend in such a manner that none of them should escape by attempting to cross the river. With the remainder of the forces I proceeded along the point of land which led to the front of their breast work; and at half past 10 o'clock, A. M.—I had planted my artillery on a small eminence, distant from its nearest point about 80 yards, and from its farthest about 250; from whence I immediately opened a brisk fire upon its centre. With musketry and rifles I kept up a galling fire whenever the enemy shewed themselves behind their works, or ventured to approach them.—This was continued, with occasional intermission, for about two hours, when captain Russell's companies of spies, and a part of the Cherokee force, headed by their gallant chieftain, Col. Richard Brown, and conducted by the brave Col Morgan, crossed over to the extremity of the Peninsula in canoes and set fire to a few of their buildings which were there situated. They then advanced with great gallantry towards the breast work, and commenced firing upon the enemy who lay behind it.

Finding that this force, notwithstanding the determined bravery which they evinced was wholly insufficient to dislodge the enemy, and that Gen. Coffee had secured the opposite banks of the river, I now determined upon taking possession of their works by storm.—Never were men better disposed for such an undertaking than those by whom it was to be effected. They had entreated to be led to the charge with the most pressing importunity, and received the order, which was now given, with the strongest demonstration of joy. The effect was such, as this temper of mind foretold. The regular troops, led on by their intrepid and skilful commander Col. Williams, and by the gallant Major Montgomery, were presently in possession of the nearer side of the breastwork, and the militia accompanied them in the charge with a vivacity and firmness which could not have been exceeded, and seldom been equalled by troops of any description. A few companies of Gen. Doherty's brigade on the right were led on with great gallantry by col Bunch. The advanced guard, by the adjutant general, Col. Sittler, and the left extremity of the line by Capt. Gordon of the spies, and Captain M'Murry of Gen. Johnson's Brigade of W. T. Militia.

Having maintained for a few minutes a very obstinate contest, muzzle to muzzle, through the port holes, in which many of the enemy's balls were welded to the bayonets of our muskets, our troops succeeded in gaining possession of the opposite side of the works. The event could no longer be doubtful. The enemy although many of them fought to the last with that kind of bravery which desperation inspires, were at length routed and cut to pieces. The whole margin of the river which surrounded the Peninsula, were strewed with the slain.—557 were found by officers of great respectability whom I had ordered to count them, besides a very great number who were thrown in the river by their surviving friends, and killed in attempting to pass it, by Gen. Coffee's men, situated on the opposite banks. Capt. Hammonds, who with his company of spies occupied a favorable position opposite the upper extremity of the breast work, did great execution; and so did Lt. Bean, who had been ordered by Gen. Coffee to take possession of a small island fronting the lower extremity.

Both officers and men who had the best opportunities of judging, believe the loss of the enemy in killed not to fall short of 800; and if their numbers were as great as it is represented to have been, by the prisoners, and as it is believed to have been by Col. Carroll and others, who had a fair view of them as they advanced to the breast works, their loss must even have been more considerable, as it is quite certain that not more than 20 can have escaped.—Among the dead was found their famous prophet *Monahoee*, shot in the mouth by a grape shot, as if Heaven designed to chastise his impostures by an appropriate punishment.—Two other prophets were also killed, leaving no others, as I learn, on the Tallapoose.

I lament that 2 or 3 women and children were killed by accident.

I do not know the exact number of prisoners taken; but it must exceed 300—all women and children except 3 or 4.

The battle may be said to have continued with severity for about 5 hours; but the firing and the slaughter continued until it was suspended by the darkness of the night.——The next morning it was resumed, and 16 of the enemy slain, who had concealed themselves under the banks.

Our loss was 26 whitemen killed, and 107 wounded. Cherokees, 18 killed and 36 wounded—Friendly Creeks, 5 killed and 11 wounded.

The loss of Col. Williams's regiment of regulars is 17 killed and 55 wounded; two of whom have since died. Among the former were major Montgomery, Lt. Sommerville and Lt. Moulton, who fell in the charge made on the works. No men ever acted more gallantly, or fell more gloriously.

Of the artillery company, commanded by Capt. Parish, 11 were wounded; one of whom Samuel Garner, has since died. Lts. Allen and Ridley were both wounded. The whole company acted with its usual gallantry. Capt Bradford of the 17th U. S. Infantry, who acted as chief engineer, and superinteded the firing the cannon, has entitled himself, by his good conduct, to my warmest thanks.

To say all in a word, the whole army who atchieved this fortunate victory have merited, by their good conduct the gratitude of their country. So far as I saw, or could learn, there was not an officer or soldier who did not perform his duty with the utmost fidelity. The conduct of the militia on this occasion, has gone far towards redeeming the character of that description of troops. They have been as orderly in their encampments, and on their line of march, as they have been signally brave in the day of battle.

In a few days I shall take up the line of march for the Hickory ground; and have every thing to hope from such troops.

Enclosed I send you gen. Coffee's report.

I have the honor to be with great respect, your ob't servant,

A. JACKSON, Maj. Gen.

GEN. COFFEE'S REPORT.

Fort Williams, 1st April, 1814.

MAJ. GEN. A. JACKSON,

Sir—Agreeably to your order of the 27th ult. I took up the line of march at half past 6 o'clock A. M. of the same day, with a detachment of 700 cavalry and mounted gun-men, and 600 Indians, 500 of which were Cherokees, and the balance friendly Creeks, I crossed the Talapoose at the little island ford, about 3 miles below the bend in which the enemy had concentrated; and then turned up the river, bearing away from its clifts. When within half a mile of the village, the savage yell was raised by the enemy, and I supposed he was about to attack me. I immediately drew up my forces in line of battle, in open hilly wood-land; and in that position moved on towards the yelling of the enemy. Previous to this I had ordered the Indians, on our approach to the bend of the river, to advance secretly and take possession of the bank of the river, and prevent the enemy from crossing on the approach of your army in his front. When within a quarter of a mile of the river, the firing of your cannon commenced, when the Indians with me immediately rushed forward with great impetuosity to the bank of the river. My line was halted and kept in order of battle, expecting an attack on our rear from the Oakfuskee villages, which lay down the river about 8 miles below us. The firing of your cannon and small arms in a short time became general and heavy, which animated our Indians; and seeing about 100 of the warriors and all the sqaws and children of the enemy running about among the huts of the village, which was open to our view, they could no longer remain silent spectators. While some kept up a fire across the river, (which is about 120 yards wide) to prevent the enemy's approach to the bank, others plunged into the water and swam over the river for canoes that lay at the other side in considerable numbers, and brought them over, in which crafts a number of them embarked and landed in the bend with the enemy. Col. G. Morgon, who commanded the Cherokees, Capt. Kerr and Capt. Wm. Russell, with a part of his company of spies, was amongst the first that crossed the river. They advanced into the village, and very soon drove the enemy from the huts up the river bank, to the fortification—from which they were fighting you. They pursued and continued to annoy them during your whole action. This movement of my Indian forces, left the river bank unguarded, and made it necessary that I should send a part of my line to take possession of the river bank. I accordingly ordered about one third of the men to be posted in the bend on the river bank whilst the balance remained in a line to protect the rear—Capt. Hammond's company of rangers took post on the river bank on my right; and during the whole engagement kept up a continued and destructive fire on those of the enemy that attempted to escape into the river, and killed a very large portion of those that were found dead under the bank above, as well as many others sunk under water. I ordered Lieut. Bean to take possession of the island below, with 40 men, to prevent the enemy' taking refuge there, which was executed with promptitude, and which had a very happy effect, as many of the enemy did attempt their escape to the island but not one were landed.—They were sunk by Lieut. Bean's command ere they reached the bank. Attempts to cross the river at all points of the bend was made by the enemy, but not one escaped—very few ever reached the bank; and that few were killed the instant they landed. From the report of my officers, as well as from my own observation, I fell warranted in saying that from 250 to 300 of the enemy were buried under the water, and were not numbered with the dead that were found.

My loss was two white men killed and 10 wounded—and 23 friendly Indians killed and 47 wounded, making in the whole of my detachment, 25 killed and fifty seven wounded. I left my position after you had gained possession of the bend, and the enemy's works, and after the few who survived had taken shelter under the banks of the river and marched up through the New Youca village, crossed over and joined the main army at 7 o'clock P. M.

During the action all the men and officers, of my detachment acted their several parts well—not one neglected to do the duty assigned to him, with great firmness. Q. Master Haskill attached himself to Capt. Hammond's company, and fired not less than fifty rounds at the enemy in the course of the day, and no doubt did much execution.

I am, sir, very respectfully, your very humble servant,

JOHN COFFEE,
Brigadier General.

FURTHER TRANSLATIONS.

Continuation of Extracts from late French papers, translated for the Mercantile Advertiser.

PARIS, Feb. 27.

The colours recently taken by the Emperor from the allied armies, were this day, presented to the Empress Queen and Regent, in great state, by his excellency the minister of war, who addressed her majesty in the following words:

MADAM,

"New orders from the Emperor call me before your majesty, to lay at your feet new trophies taken from the enemy of France.

"At the time when the Saracens were defeated by Charles Martel, in the plains of Tours and Foceiers, the capital was adorned with the spoils of a nation only: now, madam, that no lesser dangers than those with which France was then threatened, have brought forth more important results, and which were attended with more difficulty to obtain, your august spouse tenders you the homage of these colors, taken from the three great powers of Europe.

"Since an infatuated blindness has raised against us so many nations, those even which France had placed in a state of independence, and for which she made such great sacrifices, may it not be said that these colours have been conquered from the whole of Europe?

"When our enemies, listening to no other counsel but revenge, in spite of the ordinary rules of war, determined upon penetrating into this Empire, leaving behind them the vast circuit of strong places which encompass them on all sides; when they attempted by a daring measure, to render themselves masters of the capital, without providing the means of effecting their retreat amidst a population exasperated by their conduct, how is it that acquainted as they are with the genius, talents and character of the Emperor, they were not deterred from this gigantic enterprize? In a few days they have learnt the error of their calculations.

"The bold and rapid operations which have just defeated their designs, have impressed the mind of every one, with the glorious recollection of the memorable campaign of Italy in the year 5, and of those that have followed it.

"It is against the best (*elite*) of the troops coaleasced against us, at the battles on Montmiral and Vauchamp, and the engagement at Montereau, that the ten colours which I present to your majesty on the part of the Emperor, have been taken.

"These pledges of French valor, are for us the presage of new and still greater successes, should the obstinancy of the enemy prolong the war. This noble hope is in the heart of all Frenchmen. You participate it, Madam; you who, ever confident in the genius of your august consort, in the efforts and love of the nation, have continued to display, in all the circumstances of this war, a steadiness of soul and virtues worthy of the admiration of Europe and of posterity."

Her Majesty answered:

"M. the duke of Feltre, minister of war, I behold with a lively emotion these trophies which you present to me by order of the Emperor, my august consort.

"They are in my eye the pledges of the safety of the country. Let all Frenchmen rise in arms at their aspect! Let them flock round their monarch and their father! Their courage, led by his genius, shall have soon completed the deliverance of our territory."

Of these ten colors there is one Austrian, 4 Prussian's, and 5 Russian's; they were brought to Paris by Baron de Mortemart, officer of ordinance of his majesty the Emperor.

His majesty King Joseph, reviewed this day the troops belonging to the garrison of Paris, the imperial guard, and the grenadiers and chasseurs of the national guard. There were upwards of 20,000 men of infantry and cavalry. This magnificent review attracted an immense crowd of spectators.

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VERONA, Feb. 2.

PROCLAMATION TO THE ARMY.

Soldiers of the Army of Italy!

Since the opening of the campaign you have undergone great fatigues, you have given the enemy great proofs of your bravery, and to your sovereign great proofs of fidelity.

How glorious are the prizes you have already received from your generous efforts!—You have conquered the esteem of your enemies, you have obtained rewards from the Emperor, and you may inwardly pride yourselves of having preserved from all enemy's invasion the most part of the Italian territory, and a great number of French departments.

Soldiers!—Hopes of a solid and approaching peace are loudly spoken of from every quarter. I believe them founded.

The day of repose, however, has not yet risen for you—a new enemy presents itself. And who is that enemy? When I shall have told it to you, you will refuse to have faith in my words, and your incredulity, in which I have for a long time participated, shall be for you a new title of glory.

The Napolitans had solemnly promised us their allegiance. Upon the faith of these promises they have been received in the kingdom as brothers; they have been admitted not only to occupy several of our departments, but even to divide with you all our resources.

They entered as *brothers* and they were *enemies!* They entered as *brothers*, and it was nevertheless against us they had prepared their arms!

Soldiers! I read in your hearts all your indignation; and I know what a sentiment of indignation, produced by so noble a cause, is capable of adding to your noble valor.

The Neapolitans are not even themselves invincibles! Perhaps we may also reckon some friends in their own ranks. Surely, if the sentiment of loyalty can be deluded, who doubts but a moment of reflection is sufficient to rekindle it, and restore it its whole empire?

There are among the Neapolitan troops a great number of French; they will soon forsake standards which they also have thought were faithful to their sovereign and their country—They will come over to you; they will find in the midst of you the same grades, to which their services entitle them; you will receive them as friends; you will console them, by your reception, of the deploring defection of which they are not deserving to be the sufferers.

Frenchmen! Italians!—I rely on you; you may rely on me. You will find me at every place which shall have been marked out by your interest and your glory.

Soldiers! this is my motto—*Honor* and *Fidelity*. Let this device by yours also. With it, and the aid of God, we shall still triumph over all our enemies.

Given at our head quarters, at Verona, the 1st of February, 1814.

(Signed) EUGENE NAPOLEON.

EFERNOY, Feb. 19.

PROCLAMATION.

Of his Excellency the Marshal Duke of Ragusa to the Inhabitants of the invaded Departments.

Glorious successes have just crowned the French army. Upwards of 100 Russian and Prussian regiments beaten, crushed, destroyed at the battles of Champaubert, Montmirail, Chateau Thiery and Vauchamp; 20,000 prisoners, 180 pieces of cannon, 2 generals in chief taken or mortally wounded, are the trophies of those days. The emperor himself is in pursuit of the enemy, and will halt only when its destruction shall be completed. It is at this time that all good Frenchmen ought to fly to arms, in order to hasten by every possible means the deliverance of the country.

The moment is come when no consideration should induce to hold back, since no circumstance was ever more favorable than the present to make the foreigners repent having polluted the French soil with their presence. Fly to arms, therefore; let all weak detachments and stragglers be made prisoners; furnish not the enemy with any means of subsistence; break own all their bridges that might favor its retreat, whilst we shall precipitate its flight.

You are not without arms; but those who should be in need of any will find them in abundance on the fields of battle forsaken by the enemy. A Frenchman naturally proud and warlike, cannot without shame endure a foreign dominion—I repeat it, never was a moment more favorable to liberate and avenge themselves.

God protects France: this is an adage of our monarchy, and is founded upon the courage, energy and love of the country which have implanted it in the heart of all Frenchmen.

At my head quarters at Eloges, the 15th February, 1814.

(Signed) Marshal duke of RAGUSA.

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Letter from the Marshal Duke of Castiglione, to H. E. the minister of war.

Head-Quarters, Lyons, Feb. 21.

Monsieur Duke—I hasten to acquaint your excellency with the continuation of my operations.

Your excellency has seen by my report of the 18th, that gen. Musnier has overthrown the enemy at Maximeux, and advanced to Bourg. They entered that place on the 19th, and on the 22d, in the morning marched upon Point d'Ain by the route of Bourg, while the brigade of gen. Pouchelon took that of Meximeux. The enemy who appeared to be concentrated in this important position did not attempt to hold it but evacuated it in haste, and retired precipitately upon Nantua. I have ordered general Musnier to pursue him briskly, to endeavor to possess Nantua where he will find considerable magazines.

Gen. Pannetier, who, as I had the honor of informing your excellency, marched upon Magon, entered that place on the 19th after a severe combat, in which the enemy, 3000 strong, has lost considerably in killed and wounded. We made about 200 prisoners—our loss is extremely small. Gen. Pannetier has orders to push strong detachments on the route of Chalons and towards Dijon. This general communicates also with gen. Musnier, by Bourg.

Gens. Marchand and Dessaix, after possessino themselves of Echelles and Montmeillan have also entered Chamberry on the 19th, from whence they were going to Geneva.

The result of these different operations has given us about 8000 prisoners, and assures to us the prompt deliverance of L'Ain, Saone, Loire and Monte Blanc.

The generals speak very highly of the excellent spirit which prevails among the people of these departments.

AUGEREAU, *Duke de Castiglione.*

PARIS, Feb. 23.

Government has received official dispatches from admiral Verhueil, dated 12th inst.

That Admiral, who commands the Texel fleet, has been able by his good management and courage to preserve it entire at New Diep, and to cause the fortifications defending the Helder and Texel road, to be respected. For this purpose he shut himself up in fort La Salle with the seamen, marines and other Frenchmen who had embarked on board the fleet. Being obliged to stop the great works of the New Diep. he liberated 1600 Spanish prisoners who had been employed there, and of whom it is justice to say that they did not depart without expressing their attachment towards the admiral, and giving him spontaneously their word of honor not to serve before their return to Spain.

It was to be apprehended that the Dutch seamen belonging to the fleet, would not be proof against the insinuations which the insurgents would contrive to impart to them. The admiral therefore granted discharges to all who wished it—by which means he has rid himself of every thing that might cause him any disquietude in his courageous determination to defend himself to the last extremity.

A small number of choice Dutch officers, faithful to the oath they have given to the emperor, have sworn to share the fate of the admiral and the French seamen, who with some detachments of artillery and light troops, form the garrison of fort La Salle.

The fort has, in the first instance, been surrounded by the Cossacks, who were unable to prevent the divers sorties of the garrison—they were afterwards replaced by troops of the line, who every day threaten with attacks that are little dreaded. The admiral has been three times summoned to surrender: 1st the latter end of December, by the Prince of Orange—then in January, by a col. Fitzew, in the English service—and lastly, the 9th of this month, by a general de Jonge, styling himself commandant of the Dutch troops. The answer of the admiral to these three summons has uniformly been, that, unshaken in the fidelity he has sworn to the emperor, protected by good fortifications, and having under his orders a numerous and devoted garrison, abundantly supplied with provisions and ammunitions, they may attack him, but they must not talk to him of surrendering.

NEW-YORK, April 23.

The Steamboat Paragon, capt. Wiswall, arrived here yesterday from Albany. Left the boat North River repairing, having broke one of her wheels in shoving from the dock. The Paragon brings no accounts from the Northern Army, nor any other intelligence than that which is contained in the following articles from the Albany papers of Tuesday.

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FROM THE ARGUS.

From Sacket's Harbor, the public may expect many alarming stories till the election is over. An express reached this city on Sunday which left the harbor on Thursday evening.—The purport of his despatches has not transpired: though we learn that all was safe, and that the enemy's fleet had not appeared on the lake. The two brigs are probably armed and rigged ere this, and the keel of a 36 gun frigate has been recently laid, which will be completed in six weeks. The enemy's squadron was expected to sail last Friday, with troops, but without any of his new ships.

Gen. Wilkinson, it is now said, is to be tried by a court martial, which is to assemble at the south end of Lake George. Col. King, one of the members, has repaired thither, and a gentleman writes from Plattsburgh, April 12—'Gen. Wilkinson informs me that he will leave the command to Gen. M'Comb on the 15th inst.' probably to repair to there also.

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FROM THE REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Essex, (Essex County) to his friend in this city, dated April 11, 1814.

"Our lake is open, and we hear the British are at Point au Fair, from which a heavy firing was heard on Saturday last. The cause, I have not learnt. Our fleet is yet in Great Otter creek, near Vergennes; the new vessels not yet ready to sail, and will not be for some time.—We are apprehensive of a visit as soon as the ice is gone at Cumberland head."

AMERICAN
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BALTIMORE, *TUESDAY April 26.*

THE COSSACKS ON THEIR WAY TO PARIS.

The Oppositionists of the East say, that we Southerns have neither wit nor religion.—With respect to the first article, we do not presume to say, that we are very famous in that way; nor do we recollect any thing on the other side, marked with the genius either of Rabelais, Sterne, or Goldsmith—WE only venture, now and then, good-humoredly, to crack a joke upon the *outrageous loyalty* of a party, which is ever taking opportunities to exalt England and to degrade America.—But we boldly lay in a claim to a considerable portion of good, sound, orthodox zeal for the honor of our own country, in preference to any *foreign* nation whatever.—And as to Religion, we refer these cavillers to the conduct of the inhabitants of Richmond, in Virginia, who are now giving from 250 to 500 dollars for a single seat in their new Church—an Episcopal Church, too!—Should not this substantial evidence of religious zeal, moderate the political acrimony of the Eastern *Bulwark* men?

The Wits of Boston, in the exuberance of their loyalty to England, brought out a new play, entitled, "*The Cossacks on their way to Paris.*"—We conceive, that this wit is rather premature.—If the late accounts be true, and, for the sake of America, we hope they are true, the Cossacks have indeed reached Paris, but not exactly in the way the Loyalists so sanguinely expected; of course, they must either new-name the brat, or smother it altogether.

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FROM THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, April 15.

By the arrival of several gentlemen from Erie, we have been informed, that four or five of our small vessels were taken over the bar, with the intention of sending a part of them to Long Point, to ascertain the situation of the enemy in that quarter, and the others to Put-in-bay to bring down the Detroit and Queen Charlotte, to be fitted up for service the ensuing season.

The schr. Somers, which had remained at Malden during the winter, has arrived at Erie. She left Malden the 1st inst. and brings information that our troops had not evacuated that post. The enemy have not been heard of in that quarter, since their defeat on the river Thames, by captain Holmes, about the beginning of last month. An officer who was in that engagement, has arrived here—he came to Erie in the Somers.

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Interments in the City and Precincts of Baltimore for the last week, ending Moday morning.

Consumption 7; Plurisy 5; Typhus fever 2; Dropsey 2; Saint Anthony's fire 1; Child birth 1; Still born 4; Worms 3; Croop 1; Old age 3.——Adults 18—Children 11.——Total 29.

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Baltimore Retail Price Current.

ARTICLES.	$	Cts.	$	Cts
Salt, prices, fine,	2		2	50
Shot, per bag	6		6	25
—— per lb		25		
Tobacco, manufactured, per lb		15		50
Teas, Imperial	3			
—— Hyson & Young Hyson.	2	50		
——Hyson Skin & Souchong	2			
—— Bohea	1			
Beeswax		33		37½
Wines, Madeira, good	4		6	
———— inferior	3			
—— Lisbon	2	50	3	
—— Sherry	3			
—— Teneriffe	2	50	3	
—— Malaga	2			
—— Port	3		4	
—— Claret per doz	8		15	
Brandy, 4th proof Cogniac	2	75	3	50
—— Spanish (none)				
Holland Gin, real	3		3	50
———— country	1		1	50
Rum, Jamaica old	2		3	
——— new	1	75	2	
——— Antigua do	1	50	2	
Whiskey, according to quality, age and proof		70	1	50
Apple Brandy	1		1	25
Sugars, Havana white		23		
—— .... brown		23		25
—— Muscovado do		23		25
—— Loaf		35		38
—— Lump		33		35
Spices, Cinnamon, real, p. lb.	2		2	50
——— .... per oz		25		
——— Cloves per lb	1	50	2	
——— ——— per oz		12½		
——— Cassia per lb		60		75
——— ——— per oz		10		
——— Mace per lb	10			
——— ——— per oz		87½	1	
——— Pepper, per lb		50		
——— Pimento per lb		50		
Alum		20		25
Almonds		31		37
Roll Brimstone		18		20
Cocoa, Caraccas		37½		
Coffee		25		30
Copperas		15		18
Cotton		25		30
Currants, Zant		25		
Chocolate, No. 2 and 3		25		28
———— No. 1		33		37½
Candles, mould		25		28
———— dipt		23		25
——— —— Spermaceti		60		
Cheese, American		20		25
——— English none				
Cigars, Spanish	8		16	
Gunpowder, in pound papers and cannisters	1		1	50
——— by retail		85	1	
Hops		37½		40
Hogs-lard		15		18
Indigo, Calcutta				
——— Flotant	3		3	50
——— New Orleans	1	75	2	
Lead, bar		18		20
Madder		75		
Nails, 8 to 20		11		13
Oil, in flasks		50		
—— Bordeaux, in black bottles per bottle	1		1	25
—— Whale p. gal	1	40		
—— Spermaceti, winter	2	50		
—— ..... summer	2			
Raisins		25		50
Rice		10		12
Soap, white		18		25
—— brown		12½		16
—— Castile		37½		
Salt-Petre, Am. double refined		75		
———— single do		50		
Scotch Snuff, for lb. bottles		50		
———— per half lb		25		30
Water Crackers—Jamison's		10		12
Wrapping paper—per ream	1	25	1	50
Writing paper—per do	3		4	50
Champagne wine—per bottle	2	25	2	50
———— per doz. do	28		30	
Irish Whiskey—per gal	3			
Bacon—hams		17		20
Cordials—in bottles—per bottle		75	1	50
———per gal	1	50	2	50