AMERICAN.
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FROM THE STANDARD OF UNION.

The following extract from the speech of an eminent member of the British house of commons, delivered some months previous to the present war, is worthy the attention of the American people.

"Mr. Whitbread said, the state of the country was so alarming, and the cries of petitioners were so truly piercing, that it could no longer be put off; and it would depend on the decision of the house of commons, whether they would have thousands and thousands, not only destitute of bread, but in a state of absolute despair. He did hope the noble lord and his colleagues, after witnessing for so long a time the distressed situation of the manufacturers, and after learning from the evidence what was the cause of it, would have come forward to put an end to such crying evils, by a determination to rescind the orders in council, with their concomitant attendants—*licenses*, and their subordinate supporters—fraud and perjury. He held in his hand papers which had been left in the hands of a bankrupt who dealt in simulated papers; and the clerk of that very bankrupt had advertised, that all persons desirous of obtaining simulated papers might be supplied with them." He stated further, "that America had been calumniated as a government, and had never been treated with the respect of an independent power; that while negotiation was carried on by an ambassador sent expressly for the purpose, a base and scandalous attempt had been made, which appeared to have been sanctioned by the person now at the head of the administration, to separate the northern states from their union with the southern; it appeared from Lord Liverpool's letter, that this man (Henry) had been employed by the government; and he had no doubt, if the papers had been granted which had been called for and refused, the fact would be proved."

The above extract completely refutes the sophistry of the friends of the enemy in this country; and show, first, that the effects of our embargo and non-importation acts were so severely felt by the people of England, that "thousands and thousands were not only destitute of bread, but in a state of absolute despair;" and that the temporary and conditional repeal of the orders in council was a measure of necessity, and not owing to their unjust operation upon us as a neutral power.

Second, That false or simulated papers, with their concomitant attendants, fraud and perjury, were in full and successful operation in G. Britain. To these papers, with licenses to export British manufactures to the continent, are we indebted for a great part of our difficulties with the continental powers; and I will venture to predict, that whenever a settlement is effected with France, Denmark, and Sweden, it will be found that two thirds of the American vessels condemned in the ports of these governments, had British licenses, and false papers purporting to be American.

Third, That America had never been treated by G. Britain with the respect due to an independent power. For the justness of this remark, I appeal to every man who has noted the events of the last thirty years; during the whole of this period we have been insulted as a nation, robbed and maltreated as individuals, and calumniated and scoffed at as a government, and after bearing these accumulated evils and indignities, the least of which would have produced a war in Europe, until bearing longer would have been a crime, and as the last resort, having armed in the defence of our independence and sacred rights, we are told by a set of villains, who have been fostered among us by the lenity of our government, that we are fighting against 'the bulwark of our religion,' and that 'the war is unjust and unprovoked!'

Fourth. That Henry was the legitimate agent, and employed by the British government for the purpose of attempting the separation of the northern States from the South, and this while the two countries were at peace, and negotiations were going on for a settlement of differences. If this was not the fact, why refuse the papers that were called for, which would have shown to the world the innocence or guilt of the British ministry? But they knew their guilt, and therefore refused its further confirmation.—The corrupt minions, however of Castlereagh, both in England and America, have in the face of the most positive proof, declared it all a fabrication, and attempted to stigmatize our own government for exposing the nefarious project. The conduct of the factionists in the East, nevertheless shows, that there are more Henrys than one to further the views of the enemy; but we will not despair of the republic; for the just and righteous cause of our country must and will finally triumph over Toryism, Henryism, and their supporter and cherisher, Britain.

PIKE.

FROM THE AURORA.

ESCAPE OF BRITISH PRISONERS.

Our readers will recollect that in consequence of the seizure and close confinement of certain American citizens, taken prisoners by the British, and held by them to answer a charge of treason, the government of the United States placeed an equal number of British prisoners in confinement as hostages for their safety. They will also recollect that, a disposition having been manifested in Massachusetts to release those British hostages, the government of the United States obtained the consent of the state of Pennsylvania to confine them in any goal in this state. About the 20th of the last month, those hostages were delivered to the custody of the marshal of this district; they were, by his direction, placed in the western wing of the new prison near Broad street, and were there detained under his orders.

It is with regret that we have now to state, that, a little before ten o'clock on Wednesday night last, eighteen of those British prisoners effected their escape from their prison, and as yet search for many of them has been in vain. The wing of the prison in which they were confined, consists of two stories; in these the prisoners had as comfortable rooms for their special accommodation as any officer in the United States' military service has in any barracks or other permanent quarters; they were not detained in their separate rooms after day-light, and were not obliged to retire to them until ten o'clock at night; during the day, they had a spacious yard to walk and exercise in, and they had also a large hall in each story in width about sixteen feet, and the full length of the building. In the south west corner of the upper story was their dining room, and it was from the south westernmost window of that room that they effected their escape. The manner in which the escape was effected was, from all appearances, thus: with a watch-spring or other saw of equal quality, they cut out one of the bars from the window grating, made of case-hardened iron one inch and a half in thickness, which gave an opening of fifteen inches by nine; we have seen the bar cut out, and the place from which it was cut must have been of the size we mention: conjecture must supply further information; having made this opening, the rumor is, that blankets and sheets were fastened together, let down from the window, and that thus the hostages escaped. It should be mentioned that this prison being in an unfinished state, there is not a wall around it, so that the prisoners on descending from the window were on the open common, and at a distance from any habitation.

We understand that one of the keepers, going in as usual to see the prisoners separated at 10 o'clock, found that several of them had already escaped; two persons, one of whom was major Villat, were in the room from which the escape had been effected, and one of them appeared to have been preparing to follow his companions, having his bundle in his hand.—Major Villat, it is said, declined accompanying those who escaped, but of this we barely give rumor as our authority.

As an enquiry will doubtless be made into the causes of this transaction, it would answer little purpose to enumerate the many conjectures ventured. That the prisoners obtained aid and counsel, no man can hesitate to admit; and who gave it is a question that may not be quite so puzzling as the public may imagine; no doubt the marshal knows who visited the prisoners, and any man who has been even a few years in Philadelphia, can select the names of men, of whose agency at least strong presumptive evidence must exist.

Barrels with porter and other delicacies were received by the prisoners, and as we are told unexamined; saws, augurs, dirks and pistols, might have been thus conveyed, and no doubt were thus conveyed. We are told that the St. Georges' Society sent some of the barrels, and without being uncharitable, we confess we believe some of its members to be capable of aiding and assisting the enemy. On this part of the subject, however, we at present at least forbear animadversion: barely saying that the faithful friend of his country ought to be constantly on the alert in such times as these, when the machinations of the enemy are promoted by internal treachery and neglect.

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Two of the British prisoners ensighs W. H. Meyers and Robert Kerr, were yesterday morning seized and brought to this city by Mr. Levering and other vigilant citizens of Roxborough township; the two officers mentioned were taken up from their suspicious appearance and conduct; they must have been well advised, as they took the most direct road to the Canada frontier.

Five other prisoners, four of them seamen, were taken up yesterday in this city. Eleven are yet to be accounted for.

The several city troops of horse paraded yesterday afternoon about three o'clock, with the intention, it was rumored, to proceed to the country in search of the prisoners.

On reference to the marshal's notice, a circumstance will be remarked, which is the more singular when the nature of the retaliatory measures of the United States and Britain are consided. Four of the British prisoners who escaped on Wednesday night, were born within the United States—one of them in this city, one in New Jersey, one in Rhode Island, and the other in Louisiana territory.

Two other of the British hostages lieutenants David Duvall and Thos. Humberton, were apprehended in Montgomery county, on Friday last, through the vigilance of Mr. WEAVER, and brought to town on Saturday. Nine remain yet to be accounted for.

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FROM THE SAME.

The following extract of a letter from an American prisoner in Nassau, N. P. to his mother in this city, exhibits another evidence of the cruelty with which our citizens are treaten by the British—and forms a remarkable contrast to the generosity and delicacy which such of our enemies as have been so lucky as to fall into our hands, have experienced. Whilst our citizens have not a second shirt to their backs, and are kept in a state little short of starvation, it appears that British prisoners are permitted to revel in every luxury, and to enjoy such privileges as it would be extraordinary indeed if they did not use as the means of effecting their escape.

"*On board of the prison ship, port of Nassau, March* 10, 1814.

"Myself and a great many of my brave countrymen have been suffering every deprivation, on board of this old prison ship, for twelve months and more; our allowance is 1½ pound of bread, half a pound beef, and one gill of rice per day, the weight very scanty, and the provisions of the very worst kind—we have not a second shirt to our backs, and those we have on mostly in tatters. We are used with as much barbarity as though we were Turks, and are obliged to fetch wood and water with a gang of African soldiers with naked bayonets at our backs, and are hardly allowed to say our lives are our own. If this is the way America allows her defenders to be treated, she ought no longer to be called a free country—but we have every reason to believe that our government knows nothing of our sufferings, otherwise they would have taken measures to bring us away from this wretched place.—We still indulge ourselves with the hope that something will speedily be done for us." SAM. DAVIS.

British Official Account of the battle of La Cole Mill.

FROM THE CANADIAN COURANT, APRIL 9.

Head-Quarters, L'Acadie, 31st March, 1814.

GENERAL ORDER.

His Excellency the Commander of the Forces, has received from Major-General De Rottenburg, through Major-General Vincent the Report of Lieut. Colonel Williams, 13th regt. commanding St. Johns and the posts in advance, on the Richlieu River—stating, that the outposts on the Communications leading from Odell-Town to Burtonville and La Cole Mill, were attacked at an early hour on the morning of the 30th inst. by the enemy, in great force, collected from Burlington and Plattsburg, under the command of Major Gen. Wilkinson.—The piquets retreated in good order, before the superior numbers of the enemy, disputing his advance. The advance on the Burtonville road was not persevered in; and the whole of the enemy's force was directed against the post of La Cole, entrusted to the command of Major Handcock of the 13th Regt. who reports that his piquets, from a mile and a half in advance, being driven in, the enemy shortly after appeared in great force, and established a battery of three 12 pounders, which was opened on the Mill Block-house.

Major Handcock, receiving intelligence of the approach of the two Flank Companies of the 13th regt. to his relief, ordered an attack upon the enemy's guns which although executed with the greatest gallantry, could not succeed, in consequence of the surrounding woods being filled with infantry for their support.—Another opportunity presenting itself, and was instantly seized by the Grenadier Company of the Canadian Fencibles and a Company of Voltigeurs who having followed the movement of the enemy from the Burtonville road, with a view to reinforce the point attacked, made a spirited attempt, to get possession of the enemy's guns; but although foiled in this object, from his very superior numbers, succeeded in gaining the block-house.

Both these gallant attacks have been attended with the loss of several brave soldiers.—Capt. Ellard 13th regt. was wounded while leading his company to the assault; and Major Handcock, regrets the temporary loss of his able services. He expresses himself highly indebted to Capt. Ritter of the Frontier Light Infantry, who, from his local knowledge of the country, was enabled to afford him the most essential service and information.

Major Handcock speaks in terms of the highest praise of the detachments of marines under lieuts. Caldwell and Burton; and expresses the strong obligations he feels himself under to capt. Pring of the royal navy, for his prompt and able support, in bringing a sloop and the gun boats from the Isle aux Noix to the mouth of La Cole river: from whence his fire was almost destructive and galling to the enemy; and to lt. Creswick, (R. N.) who was most active and zealous in landing two field pieces and stores, and getting them from the boats to the Mill Block-House.

The enemy perservered in his attack until night fall, when he withdrew his guns and retreated by the road to Odle Town, having sustained severe loss.

His excellency the commander of the forces, most cordially agrees in the high tribute of praise bestowed by lt. col. Williams on major Handcock, for his most judicious and undaunted defence of the post committed to his charge, and to all the troops immediately engaged in its defence, for their spirited and determined good conduct.

The flank companies of the 13th regt. the grenadiers of the Canadian fencibles, and the company of Voltigeurs, seized with avidity the opportunities presented them to signalize their entire devotion to the service.

His Excellency has only left to express his most entire approbation of the judgement, zeal and unwearied assiduity displayed by Lieut. Col. Williams, 13th regiment, in his arrangements for the defence of the important posts placed under his immediate command; and to Major General Vincent, for the excellent disposition of the force under his orders, by which, without unnecessarily harrassing the troops, that prompt support was instantly applied at every point of this extensive line of frontier, that the enemy's fourth attempt to invade this province has, like his former efforts, recoiled on his own head with disgrace and defeat, from the bravery and steadiness of the advanced posts of this army. Nor can his excellency pass over the steady discipline and cheerful conduct evinced by all the troops brought forward to support the advance posts in this most harrassing and unfavorable season, without rendering to them that praise which is most justly their due.

List of killed and wounded on the 30th March.

13th Regt. Grenadiers—8 rank and file killed—1 Capt. 1 Subaltern, 1 Sergeant, 31 rank and file wounded.

13th Regt. Light Infantry—1 rank and file killed—1 sergeant, 8 rank and file wounded, 1 missing.

13th Regt.—Captain Blake's Company—1 rank and file killed.

Canadian Grenadiers—1 rank and file killed—3 rank and file wounded, 2 rank and file missing.

Total killed—10 rank and file.

Wounded—1 Captain, 1 Subaltern, 2 Sergeants, 42 rank and file.

Missing 4 rank and file.

Officers wounded—Captain Ellard and Ensign Whitford, 13th Regt.

EDWARD BAYNES, Adj. Gen. N. A.

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NEW-YORK, April 25.

The Steamboat which arrived yesterday from Albany, brought no news from the northern army or of the fleets. Among the passengers were his excellency gov. Tompkins, and gen. Winder. The general was one of the prisoners confined in Quebec as a retaliatory hostage. He had been permitted some weeks ago to visit his family at Baltimore, on parole, and had returned at the expiration of it, when (as we presume) he was liberated by gov. Prevost, very probably in consequence of the President of the U. States (as is reported in the Baltimore Whig) having directed all the British officers now in custody as hostages, on the principle of retaliation, to be discharged on parole, with leave to return to Canada.

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Massachusetts Election.—The returns from 464 towns give,

For Mr. Strong,	56,245
Mr. Dexter,	44,969

The same towns, in 1813, gave for Mr. Strong 56,114, for Mr. Varnum 42,375.

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A London paper says the following were the new basis of peace offered to Bonaparte:

1. The independence, &c. of all the States in Europe, as in 1792.

2. The repayment of all the contributions levied on Austria and Prussia.

3. The surrender of the French fortresses in Franche Compte and Alsace, in pledge and security for the due performance of the treaty.

This we believe, to be the present negociation.—*Lon. pap.*

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FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

Plattsburgh, April 15.

Lake Champlain is clear of ice and the British flotilla is almost finished, but ours will not be ready for service, until some time in May.—We therefore expect they will shortly take command of the lake and keep it until commodore M'Donnough is ready to drive them out of it. Urged by this state of things, the army has been building breastworks and furnaces, and are now actually heating cannon ball, and will keep them continually red hot merely for the purpose of giving the enemy a hot reception, in case he should come within range of our long 18s, of which, besides 12s and 6s, we have six in front of this village. Tomorrow general Wilkinson starts for Fort George [Edward] at the south end of Lake George in Washington county, N. Y. to meet the court of inquiry into the cause of the failure of the last campaign.

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Gen. Wilkinson is recalled, from the northern army. Gen. Macomb assumed the command on the 16th inst. and established his head-quarters at Plattsburgh. A court of enquiry is to sit at Fort Edward, on Lake George, to examine into the conduct of general W. in the last campaign: this court is assembled at the request of the general. The above is authentic. *N.Y. Col.*

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NORFOLK, April 22.

Major LEONARD FRAILEY of the 38th U. S. Infantry, attached to the army at this place, having retired from the service, the officers of his corps by whom he was highly respected and esteemed, and who deeply regret his leaving them, on Tuesday last gave him a *valedictory dinner* at their quarters on Craney Island. The social mirth and good humor that prevailed on this occasion, gave a peculiar relish to the entertainment which was ordered in a neat and handsome style; and nothing could for a moment disturb the harmony and hilarity of the scene, except the reflection that they were about to be separated from their respected commander.—The company invited, consisted of the officers of the Navy, generally; the officers of the Army and a number of the Citizens. The toasts and sentiments given are as follow:

1. *The United States*—The region of Liberty—the only land where tyranny and oppression are unknown.

2. *The President of the United States*—True to his country and to the important trusts reposed in him.

3. *The Heads of Departments of the United States.*

4. *The Secretary at War*—In the cabinet and the field his talents are alike conspicuous, and his patriotism inflexible.

5. *Thomas Jefferson*—One of the brightest stars in the constellation of American genius.

6. *The memory of Washington*—Ages yet unborn shall venerate his name, and execrate those who now use it as a covering for the vilest purposes.

7. *The Army and Navy of the U. States*—The nursery of valor and enterprize; in maturity they will prove impenetrable barriers to the encroachments of the enemies of American Independence.

8. *The memory of Generals Pike and Covington, and their compatriots*, whose devotion to their country's cause was sealed with their blood; though the mists of party prejudice, may, for a moment obscure their glory, posterity will do them justice.

9. *The lamented Lawrence*—May his last impressive command be the rallying word of Americans: "*Don't give up the Ship.*"

10. Perish the traitor who would raise his arm or voice to paralise the efforts of the government in obtaining ample satisfaction from our implacable enemy for the wrongs he has inflicted on our country.

11. *Admiral Cochrane*—Should he visit our shores, may be meet with a warm reception in cannister and grape.

12. *Admiral Cockburn*—The hero of *Hampton* and *Havre-de Grace*. While humanity dwells among men, his name will be a foul blot in the annals of civilization.

13. *General Jackson*—May the tawney inhabitants of the woods profit by the chastisement he has inflicted on them, and learn in future to respect the laws of humanity.

14. *Col. Croghan and Capt. Holmes*—In age *youths*; in courage and enterprize, *veterans*; may their brilliant deeds excite us to emulation.

15. *The Constellation Frigate*—Her officers and crew want only an opportunity to convince the enemy, that they are not deficient in courage and discipline.

16. *The Heroes of Tripoli*—Who planted the banner of freedom in a land of despotism—they imitated our forefathers, and may our sons imitate them.

17. *Agriculture, Commerce & Manufactures*—The foundation of our country's prosperity, power and happiness.

18. *The Fair Daughters of Columbia*—May they smile on those only, who are ready to defend their country's rights.

VOLUNTEERS.

My Major L. Frailey.—*The 38th Infantry.*—May it always retain those features which form its acknowledged characteristics—subordination, discipline and love of country.

By Capt. Miltenberger—*The People of the United States*—May they nobly maintain, and honestly bequeath to their children, the great gift of their forefathers,—"Free Trade and Sailors' Rights."

By Ensign Camp.—*The Star in the East*—May his *Dexterity*, in the cause of his country be more influential.

After Major Frailey had retired,

By Capt. Miltenberger.—*Our worthy guest, Major L. Frailey*—May the vacancy caused by his resignation be filled by a man, his equal in talents, industry and patroitism.

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RALEIGH, April 22.

Yesterday marched into this city, and joined the 43d regiment at present encamped here, about 40 fine looking recruits under the command of capt. Love, from Haywood county in this state.

Comfort to Consumers.—Brown sugar has fallen in Fayetteville, from 20 to 14 dolls. per cwt.

AMERICAN
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BALTIMORE, *WEDNESDAY, April* 27.

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION.

A difference of opinion has existed since Mother Eve's time, and will exist until the arrival of the *Millenium*.—As that, however, will not come for nearly 200 years, we must struggle with our *differences*, and leave the enjoyment of that happy period to our six times great grand children.

In Religion, what a variety of opinions!—Look at the number of sects, all with different opinions, tenets, creeds, confessions, formularies and ceremonies!

It is not very wonderful that we should differ about things unseen, or, at most, "dimly seen as through a glass"—but, in temporal matters, which are every day passing visibly and palpably before our eyes, it is a wonder that we cannot hit upon some plan to prevent continual bickerings and perpetual discord.

In Politics, there are three principal systems, viz. Monarchy, Aristocracy, and Democracy.—The advocates for each of these systems, according to the vulgar saying, "keep us continually in hot water."—In every country and county, city and town, nay, in every village, there are perpetual squabbles about Government.—And, if the CHRONICLE be true, political (in addition to domestic dissention) creeps into private houses, and keeps the family at variance.—The man and wife—or, to speak in modern phrase—the *Gentleman* and *Lady*, sometimes quarrel about the government of a house not larger than a Watchman's sentry box!

The Oppositionists, who are a very good sort of people when you do not contradict *their* opinion, say, and roundly assert, that if England is able to bribe all the powers of Europe to aid her ambitious projects, to beat down Bonaparte, and place the nincompoop Louis on the throne, that then she will be more ready and willing to make an equitable peace with America!!!

Now, here comes a very wide difference of opinion.—Although we don't care one cent for Bonaparte personally, OUR opinion is, that he is at pressnt a very necessary instrument to keep in check the enormous and overwhelming ambition of England, and if he is able to maintain his ground in his own country, which we hope he may, that then the United States will be better able to obtain a reasonable peace and the civilized world a better chance of general tranquillity.

THE RUMOR OF THE DAY.

It is not true, as was very currently reported yesterday, that an armistice has been concluded by our government with the enem y.

Nat. Int.

DUEL.

A duel was fought yesterday morning at day break near this place, between Ensign Samuel H. Bryan and Lieut. George R. Bridges, both of the 10th regt. with pistols, at the distance of twelve paces. The former was killed at the second fire, without having fired at all, his pistol having missed fire twice. They fell out, it is said about a trifling affair.—*Wash. City Gaz.*

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COMMERCIAL.

From Eldredge's New York public sale Report

MARKETS AT NEW YORK, APRIL 25.

Allum, cwt. 14 dollars; antimony, lb. 30 cts; annatto 25*a*28; arsenic 60; almonds, soft shell, 18*a*20; do shelled 25, ashes, pot, ton, 125; pearl 175*a*187; brimstone, roll, cwt. 14*a*18$; bark Carthagena, lb. 30*a*35 cts; beef cargo, bbl. 7$; prime, 8 50*a*9; mess, 10 50; butter, lb. 25*a*28 cts; camphor, refined, 2; cantharides, 5*a*6$; candles, mould, 22 cts; dipped 18; sperma ceti 43*a*45; wax 70*a*75; cheese 11*a*14; chocolate superfine, 22; coal, Virgina, per bushel, 1 25; cochineal per lb. 8 dolls; cocoa, Carraccas, per cwt. 28*a*30; do Island 25 *a*28; coffee per lb. 18*a*21 cts; copperas, per cwt. 10*a*11 dolls; copper, sheathing, per lb. 60 cts; pig 18*a*20; cordage, foreign, per cwt. 13 dolls; American 15*a*20; cotton, Sea Island, per lb. 45*a*50 cts; Louisiana 23*a*24; Georgia, upland, 21*a*23; fish, dry cod, per cwt. 5 dolls; N. S. herrings, per bbl. 4 50*a*4 75; Mass. shad, 14*a*15 50; flour, superfine, 9 50; Philadelphia superfine, per bbl. 10*a*10 50; Baltimore superfine 9 50*a*10; fine, 8; middlings 6 25 *a*7; rye flour 6 25; corn meal, per cwt. 2 87*a*3; do in hhds. 800 wt. 22 50; gum copal India, per lb. 60*a*70 cts; do South American 65, Senegal, 20*a*25; ginseng 25; gunpowder, American, per 25 lbs. 13 25; glue do per lb. 17*a*19 cts; wheat, N. R. per bushel 1 50*a*1 75; hams, per lb. 13*a*15 cts; hemp, Russia, per ton 375 dolls; American 240*a*310; hemp yarn Ky. per lb. 14 cts; hides, Buenos Ayres, 17*a*18; indigo, Spanish flotant, per lb. 2 31*a*2 34; do. Carolina, 1*a*1 50; lead, pig, per cwt. 21*a* 22 dolls; bar 25; sheet 25; red 25*a*28; white, dry 28; ground in oil 28*a*30; logwood, lignum vitæ, per ton 50 dolls; fustic 50; bay 70*a*75; campeachy 80*a*85; St. Domingo per foot 70*a*75; madder per lb. 30*a*35 cts; molasses, W. I. gal. 70*a*74; sugar house—(no sales)—mustard per lb. 1*a*1 25; do in bottles per dozen, 3*a*3 50; naval stores, pitch per bbl. 10; tar 12*a*13; rosin 8*a*9 50; spirits of turpentine per gal 1 75; opium, lb. dolls 8 50; oats, per bushel 53*a*56 cts; pork, cargo, per bbl. 15 50; prime, per bbl. 19; mess per bbl. 26; plaister of paris, per ton, 25*a*28; quercitron bark 45*a*50; raisins, Malaga, cask, dolls 9 75*a*10 25; bloom, box, 4*a*4 50; muscatel, per box, 5; rice, new, per cwt. 10 dolls; saltpetre, refined, per lb. 50 cts; salt, Liverpool, fine, per bushel, 2 dolls; do ground 1 75; coarse salt 1 50*a*1 75; spelter 62; W. I. rum, per gallon doll 1 75; New England do 1 25; brandy, French, 2 94*a*3; gin, Holland, 1st proof, 3*a*3 25; do country, 62; whiskey rye, 54*a*55 cts; do apple, 1 *a*1 6; peach brandy, 1 25; spices, cassia, per lb. 62 cts; cloves 1 12*a*1 25; ginger, ground, 30*a*35; mace 9*a*10 dolls; nutmegs 3 95; pepper 22*a*25; pimento 24*a*25; sugar musco. 16*a*18; Havanna white 19*a*20; brown 17*a*18; loaf, lb. 25 cts; lump 23; tallow Russia, 13; American 18; teas, imperial 2 12*a*2 25; hyson 1 75 *a*2; young hyson 1 75*a*1 37; hyson-skin 1 25; souchong 1 25; bohea 1; tin, in plates, per box 28*a*30 dolls; block per lb. 30 cts; tobacco, Virginia, 9*a*10 cts; Kentucky 10*a*11; Virginia twist 10*a*20; Virginia sweet scent 20; twine seine, 55*a*56; verdegris per lb 35; bees wax 24*a* 25 cts; whiting per cwt. 6 dolls; wine Madeira, L. P. per gallon 3 50*a*4 50; do L. M. 3*a*4; sherry 2 25*a*2 50; Teneriffe L. P. 2*a*2 12; cargo 1 75; Lisbon 2 25*a*2 50; Malaga 1 25*a* 1 37; claret per box, 7*a*10; do per cask 47*a*55; Sicily, per gallon 2 50*a*3; wool, merino, clean, per lb. 2; common 87.

PRICES OF STOCK.

Six per cents of 1813	87
Louisiana	83
Three per cents	52
Old and deferred	93

COURSE OF EXCHANGE.

Bills on London 60 days, 92 per cent discount; do on Amsterdam 44 cents per guilder; do Hamburgh none; do France, 4f 90.

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Prices Current Philadelphia, April 23.

Alum, 9 50 a 10; Annatto, lb. 1; Ashes, pot, cwt. 9 a 10; pearl, 11 a 12; Brimstone, roll, cwt. 10 a 12; Bark, (Carthagena.) p. lb. 25 a 50 cts. Beef, Phila. mess, bbl. 16 a 18; prime, 13 a 15; Boston, No. 1, 12 a 13; No. 2, 10 a 11 dolls. Butter, inspected, lb. 19 a 20 cents; Bread, crackers, p. cwt. 8; Bristles, Russia, p. lb. 70 a 75; Camphor, refin'd, 2 10 a 2 20; Cantharides, 7 a 8; Candles, mould, 17 a 19; sperm. 40; wax 45 a 50; Cheese, (Goshen) lb. 12 a 14; Chocolate, (Boston inferior,) 18 a 22; (Phila.) 20 a 30; Coal, (Virginia) bushel, 1 30 a 1 37 1-2; Cochineal, lb. 6 a 7 dolls. Cocoa, (Caraccas) cwt. 20; (Island,) 19; Coffee, lb. 24 1-2 a 28; Copperas, cwt. 10 a 11, sheathing copper, per lb. 55 a 60 cts. pig, 20; Cordage (foreign) cwt. 14; (American,) 15 a 16; Cotton, (Louisiana) pr. lb. 24; (Georgia Upland,) 21 a 23; (Sea-Island) none; Corks, velvet, groce, 80 a 85; common, bale, 80; Duck, (Russia,) pr. piece, 38; Bear, 20; Ravens, 17; (American,) 20; English No. 1, yd. none; Flaxseed, cl'n, none; rough, bush. 1 a 1 5; Feathers (foreign) lb. 20 a 30; (Am.) 60; Fish, dry cod, cwt. 5 50 a 6; fall mackerel (No. 1, 2 and 3) bbl. 12 a 13; shad, (Mass.) 11 a 12; Flour, superfine, pr. bbl. 8 50 a 9; rye flour, 6; corn meal, 4; in hhds. 8cwt. 19; Furs, otter (south) per skin, 1 50 a 2 50; martin (N.W.) 37 1-2; musk rat 25 a 38; bear, 2 a 4; racoon, 75 a 87 1-2 cts. Glass, Hamburg (per box of 100 ft. squ.) per box, 15 a 16 50; Boston, 15 a 16 50; Baltimore, 15 a 16 50; window, (8 by 10,) 17; English, (9 by 11) 20; do. (12 by 14,) 26 dollars; Grain, wheat, bush. 1 50 a 1 60; corn, (old) 68; barley 1 50 a 1 55; oats 55; rye 1 05; Hams, lb. 16 a 18; Hemp, (Russia) pr. ton 320; (American,) 250; yarn, Kent'y lb. 12; Ginseng, lb. 35; Gunpowder, (American) 25 lbs. 18 dolls. Glue, (Am.) lb. 18 a 20; Bay mahogany, ft. 30; St. Domingo, 35 a 40; Madder lb. 45 a 50; Molasses, (W.I.) gal. 1 10 a 1 20; sugar-house) 1 25 a 1 35; Mustard, lb. 1 75 a 2; do. in bottles, doz. 3 50 a 4; Nails, various sizes, lb. 8 a 14; Naval stores—Pitch, bbl. 7 dls; Tar 8; Rosin none; Turpentine, 8; spirits do. per gal. 1 50; Opium, per lb. 5 50 a 6, *plenty and in few hands;* Hog's lard, lb. 15 a 16; Indigo, (Bengal) 2 85 a 3 25; (Spanish flotant,) 2 50 a 3; Carolina, 1 a 1 25; Iron, (Russia) bar, ton. 130; (Swedish) 135 a 150; (Amer'n) 110 a 125; sheet, 260 a 270; hoop, large 145; small, 155 a 160; Juniper Berries, lb. 12 a 13; Leather, (soal) lb. 31 a 32; (upper) per side 6 a 7; Lead, pig, cwt. 18 50 a 19, bar 20, sheet 22; red lead 22, white (dry) 25, do. ground in oil, 26; Pork, cargo bbl. 23, prime 25, mess 28; Plaister of Paris, ton, 50; Quercitron bark, ton 65; Quicksilver, 1 25; Raisins