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AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

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FROM THE BOSTON PATRIOT.

The following official account of the atrocious conduct of the British and Portuguese at St. Sebastian, was sent to a merchant of this town, by the last arrival from Cadiz at this port, with the following request:

"You will please endeavor to have this document published, to show the barbarity and inhumanity of the English troops at ST. SEBASTIAN. It will serve as a lesson for the Essex Junto."

From the Duende de los Cafees, of Saturday, 12th Feb. 1814—published at Cadiz.

ST. SEBASTIAN DESTROYED BY THE ALLIED TROOPS.

Mr. Editor of the Duende de los Cafees,

The day has now arrived when I can fulfil my promise made to your number 183, and state to you terrible, but irrefragable truths.—No one has yet appeared in a *court of law* against me, though I *challenged* the apologist of the most atrocious conduct of which history presents no example, to contest it. In the mean time, the Spanish public, interested in the developement of a question, so serious in its nature, will be impatient to put an end to the doubts that the variety of opinions raised upon it have created.

In this persuasion, I make known to all that interest themselves in the discovery of truth, that the judicial documents which prove the facts which by their nature ought to be buried in eternal oblivion, will be presented to them for their satisfaction, from nine until one in the forenoon, during the space of one month, reckoning from this date, in my dwelling-house, No. 142, in street Soledad.

In them, it is demonstrated, with judicial proofs, that the allied troops, after taking the city of St. Sebastian, sacked it, and *systematically* burnt it with *mixtures* which they employ to that purpose. It is also demonstrated, that in contempt of virtue and good morals, they even exceeded the limits that the most barbarous savages prescribe to themselves. In effect, they omitted nothing to render the miserable situation of true Spaniards, who considered death as the smallest of the evils that surrounded them more terrible. And how could they value an existence full of approbrium? But, noble souls! in the midst of such a scene of horror, they cannot help loving their assassins, even in their excesses, for they only view them as the conquerors of the French, whom they abhor. And what a spectacle offers itself to this generous people as a reward for their virtue? Here, a miserable old man expiring under multiplied scoffs and mockery; there, an innocent virgin violated on the yet warm corps of her who gave her birth, serves as the most villainous sport! On another side an unfortunate youthful female, tied to a cask, killed, naked and with a bayonet thrust —— shame stops my pen! Priests the most respectable by their advanced age and virtue, vilified and abused in the grossest manner. The legitimate authorities sported with and debased, at the time they were exerting themselves in the name of the people to show their adhesion to the just cause, in the most unequivocal manner. The tender and feeble sex violated in every quarter of the city, without respecting either the most early or the most mature age. Here, was seen a venerable old man of fourscore years thrown from a balcony. There, persons of all qualities, age and sex, murdered and wounded. There—Ah! I should wish to draw a veil over such a scene of horror and derision; but my reputation is compromitted. The most moderate letter has been called *a base and atrocious libel.* It has been published, *that some bad Spaniard, some agent of the enemy, some son of a Frenchman must have transmitted it.* These are reproaches which pierce my soul. My tried patriotism cannot endure them; silence would be construed into personality, and the very idea of being thought so, makes me shudder.

My object is not, therefore, to promote discords between two nations, whose intimate connexion has had so much influence upon the liberties of Europe, and in the destruction of the ambitious views of the tyrant oppressor of France. Far from me such criminal thoughts!—Far from me sentiments of hatred against a great nation, merely because a portion of their fellow citizens have rendered themselves infamous, by base and cruel acts, of which there exists no precedent! In the presence of my beloved country, I vouch for the sincerity of my declaration; and beg of my fellow citizens to imitate me in my abhorrence of the tyrant, and my gratitude to the generous English.—However, these sentiments cannot prevent me from vindicating myself, whatever may be the consequences, against the outrageous charges which have been profusely laid against me.

I repeat, that at the above mentioned hours, every good Spaniard who takes an interest in what concerns his country, may satisfy his curiosity; and I cannot but request the incredulous, who have not chosen to take the trouble to examine the facts which they blindly deny, to call at my house and convince themselves of what they do not, or wish not to believe.—In the meanwhile, be pleased, Mr. Editor, to insert, in continuation of this letter, the Manifesto, which I hand you to be re-printed.

I am, &c. J. A. de O.

Cadiz, Feb. 11, 1814.

MANIFESTO

Of the Constitutional Ayuntamiento [Mayor, Alderman, &c.] *Ecclesiastical Chapler, Illustrious Consulado* [Board of Commerce] *and Inhabitants of the city of St. Sebastian, presented to the nation upon the conduct of the British and Portuguese troops im that place the 31st Aug. 1813, and successive days.*

The city of St. Sebastian has been burnt down by the Allied Troops besieging it, after its inhabitant had suffered the most horrid plunder and atrocious treatment, of which there exists any record in the history of civilized Europe. The following is a simple and faithful narrative of this dreadful event.

After five years of oppression and calamities, the unfortunate inhabitants of this unhappy city, who anxiously waited for the moment of their liberty and welfare, which they thought was near and almost certain, on the 28th of June last, saw with unutterable joy, appear on the heights of St. Bartholomow, the three battalions of Guipuzcoa, under the command of Col. D. Juan Jose de Ugartemendia. That day and the following, many inhabitants went out with eagerness, both with the desire of embracing their deliverers, and also to avoid the dangers that the preparations of defence made by the French, who had already begun to burn the suburbs St. Catalina & St. Martin, rendered inevitable. Although the ardent patriotism of the inhabitants of the city, induced them to believe that in a few days the Allies would be masters of it, yet they were going to abandon it, the French General Rey, who commanded it, forbade them to leave it, and the greatest part of the inhabitants, with all their moveables and effects which they likewise were not all allowed to remove, were compelled to return shut up in the city.

The days of affliction and lamentation that these unhappy families passed since the blockade of the place, were converted into a siege by the approximation of the English and Portuguese troops, who, under the command of Lieut. General Sir Thomas Graham, now Commander in Chief in Holland, doubtless for this humane and moral achievement, relieved the Spanish corps of observation, it is needless to explain. Any one may form an idea of the deprivations, sacrifices, alarms and fears of so critical a situation, having to endure the requisitions, excessive and extraordinary demands which the garrison multiplied with threats of death; the jealousy with which this garrison looked upon the inhabitants, was such, that on the 7th July, they took from them all the ropes, ladders, pikes, shovels, pick axes, and carpenters tools, that they could find, besides all the arms, without excepting the smallest weapon; all this under military execution. To this state of distress was added that which was caused by the prolongation of the defence, notwithstanding the hottest fire of the Allies, and the damage which the shells and other projectiles which, either accidentally or intentionally, fell upon the city and augmented its miseries. The prospect of approaching success, that would put an end to so many calamities, only made them supportable. They expected this from the assault of the 25th July, but when this hope was frustrated, they were overcome by heart rending sorrow. They could only find some alleviation for their grief by affording assistance to the English and Portuguese prisoners, taken in consequence of this unsuccessful attack. The city assisted them immediately with wine, chocolate, linen, beds, and other effects. The wounded were placed in the parish of St. Vincent, and attended to by its curate. The Presbyter, member of the Board of Beneficence, with the greatest zeal, took care of the prisoners who were in the goal. This benevolent proceeding, and that of all the inhabitants, who also gave them every species of assistance, according to their means, was looked upon by a jealous eye by the French, who, displeased likewise with the visits that were made to three officers, prisoners, put them into the goal, and afterwards transferred them to the castle, as the officers themselves, and the other prisoners of both nations, may testify, especially Don Jose Gueves Pinto, captain of the 15th Portuguese regiment, and James Syret, lieut. of the 9th English regt.

Meanwhile the evils increased, for from the 23d July to the 29th, 63 houses in the ward nesr the breach, were burnt and destroyed by the batteries of the Allies; but this fire was entirely stopped and extinguished the 29th July, by the active dispositions of the *Ayantamiento*, and there was not afterwards any fire in the body of the city, until the afternoon of the 31st August, after the Allies had entered it.—The 31st day at length arrived, a day which it was thought would terminate our misfortunes, consequently, desired as that of their salvation, by the inhabitants of St. Sebastian.—The firing of the musketry augmented, the exasperated enemy was seen running to the beach; every thing indicated an assault, for the happy success of which our most fervent prayers were addressed to the Almighty.—These prayers were favorably heard; the allied arms conquer, and already is heard the firing in the very streets. The affrighted French, driven from the breach, fly scarcely making any resistance, through the streets; they run to the castle in the greatest disorder, and the good cause triumphs, the Allies being masters of the whole city about half an hour past two. The patriotism of the loyal inhabitants of St. Sebastian, repressed a long time by the severity of the enemy, broke forth into huzzas, shouts and acclamations, which could not be restrained. Handkerchiefs waved in the windows and balconies, the people, voluntarily coming forward to solemnize the triumph, afforded full proof off the affection with which the Allies were received; but they, insensible to such tender and unequivocal demonstrations, answered, them by firing upon the very windows and balconies, from whence they were welcomed, where many perished, the victims of the effusion of their love to their country. Terrible presage of what was to follow!

From 11 o'clock in the morning, at which hour the assault was made, the magistrates and most distinguished inhabitants were assembled in the City Hall, for the purpose of going to meet the allies. Hardly had a column of theirs appeared in the new square, when the *alcaldes* hastened down to embrace the commander, and offer him whatever succors were at their disposal. They inquired for the general, and went immediately to the breach, walking over dead bodies; but before they could reach it, and ascertain where the general was, one of the *alcaldes* was insulted and threatened with the sabre by the English captain of the guard at the gate. At length they passed the breach, and met major general Hay, by whom they were well received, and who even gave them a respectable guard for the City Hall, for which they felt much gratitude. But this was of little avail, for it did not prevent the troops from giving themselves up to the most unbounded plunder, and to the most horrid atrocities, at the very time that the French, taken with arms in their hands, were not only spared, but even received with tokens of kindness. The remaining French had already retired to the castle contiguous to the city; they did not offer to to pursue; they did not offer to pursue or fire upon them any longer, and the unfortunate inhabitants seemed to be the exclusive objects of the fury of the soldiery.

We have already mentioned the barbarity of answering the acclamations of the inhabitants by the fire of the musketry, and to this introduction ensued many other deeds of horror, the mere recollection of which makes one shudder. Oh! ill-fated day! Oh! cruel night! like that in which Troy was reduced to ashes! Even the precaution that prudence and military art apparently required, in a place at the extremity of which the enemies found themselves at the foot of the castle, were neglected, in order to deliver themselves up to the most unheard of excesses, at the bare recital of which the pen recoils with horror. The plunder, murders and violations, arrived at an incredible height, and the fire which for the first time was discovered towards night, long after the French had retired to the castle, served to crown these scenes of horror. In every direction resounded the doleful lamentations, the piercing shrieks of women of all ages that were violated, without excepting the most tender, or the most respectable age. Wives were forced in the sight of their distracted husbands; the daughters in sight of their unfortunate fathers and mothers; some there were who might have thought themselves exempted from this outrage by their age, who were notwithstanding the sport of licentious soldiers. An unfortunate young maid beholds her mother lifeless by violence; and upon that beloved relic, suffers, incredible excess! the lewd insults of a ferocious beast in the human form. Another unfortunate girl, whose pitiable shrieks were heard towards the morn of the first day of September, in the street of St. Geroumio, was seen at break of day, surrounded by soldiers, murdered, tied to a cask, entirely naked, covered with blood, and with a bayonet fixed through a certain part of the body, which decency forbids us to name. In short, nothing that imagination can suggest of the most fiendlike nature, was omitted. Let us draw a veil over this awful picture; but another not less dreadful presents itself to us. We shall see a part of the citizens, not only decent, but every way respectable, violently murdered by those very hands which not only spared, but even embraced the common enemy, taken with arms in their hands. Don Domingo de Goyeoechea, a venerable ecclesiastic, Don Xavier de Artola, Don Jose Miguel de Magra, and several other persons, who for brevity's sake, are not mentioned were assassinated. The unfortunate Jose de Larranaga, who after having been robbed wished to save his life, and that of his youthful son, which he carried in his arms, was murdered, while holding this unhappy child in them; and in consequence of blows, wounds and terror, an infinite number of persons daily expire, among whom may be named the prebyster Don Jose Mayora, Don Jose Ignacio de Arplde, and Don Felipe Ventura Moro.

(To be Continued.)

FROM THE ALBANY REGISTER.

Extract of a letter from Gen. Wilkinson, to his friend in Albany;

DATED—"CHAMPLAIN, April 9, 1814.

"Dear Sir,

"You tell me I am "charged with the countermarch of Major General Brown to Sackett's Harbor, after he had advanced more than two hundred miles through mud and mire on an expedition against Niagara—and you desire to know whether such be the fact?" It is just as true, as that I commanded Major General Hampton last campaign for a single minute; or that I had turned coward and become a drunkard after thirty years service; or, that I had not favored the attack of Kingston until I found it impracticable; and finally, that I shrunk from the attack of Montreal when my means were competent to the enterprise. I confess to you, that after four or five years of remorseless persecution, during which painful period, my character has been mangled and lacerated throughout the nation, I reluctantly obtrude myself on the public, to refute those modern slanders; and an additional motive to silence, under the loads of obloquy which have of late been heaped on me, has been the continued menaces vomitted forth by certain public prints, whose sympathies happen to be in opposition to my welfare; of courts of enquiry and of arrests, which have been long hanging over me for imputed offences, committed six months since: Subsequent to which, I have been so far honored with the confidence of the executive, as to be continued in the administration of the most arduous, critical, and confidential military command of the nation; and I have not at this day received, from the war department, an intimation of any complaint against me.

"I have but one objection to indulge your desire—It is the vanity of attempting to check the current of prejudice: For I have experienced on former occasions, that the refutation of one calumny has produced an hundred others; nevertheless, as I may do it without giving just cause of offence to any one, I will remove your solicitude, by assuring you, that to this hour I am an utter stranger, but by common report, to Major General Brown's march from Sackett's Harbor to Niagara, or of his countermarch to the former place; nor have I any information concerning the specific objects of either movement: But, I must acknowledge, that on hearing of his march to the westward, and having ascertained that the enemy continued to strengthen his garrisons, on Lake Ontario, with heavy reinforcements as late as the 17th ultimo, on which day upwards of a thousand men passed up by Hamilton on the St. Lawrence: In combination with other motives equally important, I made the late incursion into Lower Canada, to put the enemy in fear nearer home, and thus to effect a diversion in favor of Major General Brown's operations, whether offensive or defensive; and if I am not deceived by a concurrence of information, the movement has had the effect to draw the whole of the enemy's force in Lower Canada to the vicinity of St. Johns, including a corps of Glengarians who were stationed on the St. Lawrence, at Coteau de Lac.

"Before closing my letter, I will beg leave to remark, that although I have not interfered with Major General Brown since our separation at the French Mills, I am certain that my legitimate right to control any movement, within the district of my command, made by a subordinate officer without my knowledge, will not be questioned by that gentleman or any other military man; because should this right be taken away, the bonds of subordination and discipline will be dissolved—concert, the soul of military operations, will be destroyed, and anarchy must ensue.

With much respect, I am,
Dear Sir, your friend,
JA. WILKINSON.

From the Providence, R. I. American, of Friday.

LATE FOREIGN NEWS.

On Tuesday evening last, the Swedish schr. Eliza, capt. Loddock, arrived here from St. Bartholomew's, after a passage of 20 days.—Nineteen passengers arrived in this vessel, most of whom went abroad in the capacity of masters of vessels. Dr. John Hendree, of Virginia, one of the passengers, informs, that the Eliza was captured, soon after she sailed, by the privateer sloop Rambler, Captain Goldsborough, with a crew of 20 negroes (the first Lieutenant being the only white man on board) and carried the same day into St. Christopher's, and that, after the passengers had ransomed the Eliza she was permited to proceed on her voyage to this port.

Previous to her sailing, London papers had been received as late as March 15, which furnished accounts of a battle within 40 leagues of Paris, between the French army commanded by Bonaparte in person, and the allied forces. A wing of the allied army, composed of Russians, was defeated, with the loss of 15000 prisoners.

The same papers advised, that owing to the bad conduct of the Spanish troops under Lord Wellington, he had been defeated by the French, and was on the retreat.

Dr. Hendree adds, that the slaves in the Spanish Main having been declared free, had embodied to the number of 80,000, and were committing the most horrid murders; and that to prevent total destruction, the Spaniards had applied to the commander in Chief of the British force in the W. Indies.

On the 9th inst. the Eliza was boarded by the Saratoga privateer, and politely treated, and, in the latitude of Bermuda, was also boarded, and treated in like manner, by the privateer Hawk

A British fleet of 600 sail, under a strong convoy, was to leave St. Thomas' on the 1st of May.

The crops in the Leeward Islands had suffered severely by droughts.

List of the passengers who arrived here from St. Bartholomews, in the sloop Eliza.

Captains Oliver Hicks, Samuel Evans. Matthew Leace, Joseph L. Lee, Francis Stilman, Rauson Frisby, James Hale, Henry Dounison, William L. Clark, Ebenezer Dorr, Stephen Robart.

Also Dr. John Hendree, of Virginia; James Johnson of Baltimore; Charles H. Vaughan, of Portland; Amos Seward, and Eliakim Fowler of Connecticut.

[*Translated for the Philadelphia Register.*]

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORTES.

The minutes of the last meeting being read, Mr. Perez de Castro rose and reported, that he had prepared the draft of a decree, in conformity with the orders of his majesty on the preceding day, and was ready to submit the same to the house, which is as follows:

The general and extraordinary Cortes, in conformity with their decree of the 24th of September last, in which they declared null & void the renunciations made in Bayonne by Ferdinand VIIth, the legitimate king of Spain and of the Indies, not only because he had not his liberty, but likewise for want of that essential and indispensable circumstance, the consent of the People; declare they will not acknowledge, on the contrary, they will and do consider null and of no value or effect, every act, treaty, agreement, or transaction, which may have been or will be consented to by the king, so long as he remains in the state of oppression and want of liberty in which he now is, whether his consent be given in the country of the enemy or in Spain; for while his royal person is surrounded by the arms or under the influence, direct or indirect, of the usurper of his crown, the nation will not consider him free, nor will they pay him obedience until they see him amongst his faithful subjects, in the bosom of the National Congress which now exists or in future may exist, or of the government formed by the Cortes. They likewise declare, that all opposition to this decree will be considered by the nation as an act hostile to the country, and that the person who so offends will be held responsible to all the rigor of the laws: And finally, the Cortes declare, that the generous nation whom they represent, will not for a moment lay down their arms, or listen to any proposition of an accommodation of whatever nature it may be, if it is not preceded by the entire evacuation of the Spanish territory by the armies which have so iniquitously invaded it, since the Cortes, supported by the whole nation, are determined vigorously to carry on the war until they have fully secured the holy religion of their ancestors, the liberty of their beloved monarch, and the absolute independence and integrity of the monarchy.

The Council of Regency of the Kingdom shall attend to the fulfilment thereof, and shall cause the same to be printed, published, and circulated.

Given in the royal Island of Leone, the 1st January, 1811.

To the Council of Regency.

MIDDLEBURY, Vt. April 27.

From Vergennes we learn that 6 row gallies were launched last week, capable of mounting two heavy guns each. The militia lately assembled at that place, except one company, have been permitted to return home, and are to hold themselves in readiness to re-march at a moment's warning. Their place is supplied by a detachment of 4 or 500 from the 30th and 31st regts. under the command of Col. Davis. The new brig is represented to be one of the finest of her class. If our fleet, thus strengthened, clears Otter Creek in safety, we venture to predict that it will ride triumphant on Lake Champlain the ensuing reason.

We are happy to state that capt. M'Pherson who we stated in a late paper to have died of his wounds received at La Cole Mill, is fast recovering.

AMERICAN
AND
Commercial Daily Advertiser.

BALTIMORE: THURSDAY May 5.

THE LOAN.

The books of subscription to the Loan of Ten Millions of Dollars for the service of the present year, were closed on Monday according to public notice. More than the required amount was offered at 88 for one hundred dollars of stock, being the same terms on which the last Loan was obtained. Thus perish the hopes of Faction, withered and blasted by the discernment and patriotism of the monied men in this community.—*Nat. Int.*

FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.

JOURNAL-OFFICE,
Milledgeville, (Geo.) April 24, 1814.

We have information from the Creek Nation which may be relied on, to the following purport:—

That the great body of the hostile Indians have dispersed and fled precipitately towards the Spanish posts of St. Marks and Pensacola—that in their flight they were met by Col. Russell's army, who killed a great number of them—their principal Prophet Francis was among the slain. Our armies have concentrated in the neighborhood of Hoith-le-wau-le.

It is reported, that some of the hostile Creeks have sued for peace and delivered up the *Tallasee* King to our officers—but how they have contrived to resuscitate this old king, who was killed at Autossee, we cannot imagine.

COMMUNICATED.

Susquehanna men please to take Notice.

Deeming it of importance to persons in the habit of attending the Baltimore market with Lumber, &c. from the head of the Bay and Susquehanna river, they are informed that the rumour circulated at and above tide water of the trade being cut off, is erroneous. The enemy has, at no time this soring, been nearer Baltimore than 30 miles—and are now and have been for some time past, at the distance of 80 or 100 miles off. Lumber in demand,

Editors friendly to the city, will give this publicity.

THE ENEMY.

A dispatch from W. Lambert Esq. to the governor of Virginia, dated "Banks of the Rappahannock, Lancaster county, Vir. April 22d 1814" states, that on the 18th inst. four British barges passed up the river to Carter's Creek, where they captured two schrs. one the "*Felicity*" belonging to that Creek and the other the "*Antelope*" Hughes, of Baltimore with 250 barrels of flour on board. They also took some sheep. It was Election and court day, of which they were supposed to be apprized, and they met no opposition. On the 22d, says the same letter, the same number of barges passed up to Carter's Creek, and took some negroes. They were fired at by 5 or 6 militia. One officer and several others supposed to be killed or wounded.

It appears by a letter from Col. Bayley to the Governor, dated Accomac Court House the 14th April, that on the 4th a frigate, brig and 2 schooners anchored in Pocomoke sound—The enemy have taken soundings off the mouth of the Creeks, and are fixing a permanent camp on Watts' and Tangier Islands.—Barracks, two Hospitals and a breast-work are building on a large scale. Cannon are planted, and a fort is erecting. A fleet is expected with ten thousand men. They are supplied with newspapers, &c. as usual. The adjutant, lieut. Joynes, informs Col. Bayley, that there are six ships in view: viz. the Albion 74, Admiral Cockburn, the Chesapeake, late the U. S. frigate,* the 50 gun ship Armide, Trowbridge—the others frigates. They have also a brig, said to be the Anaconda, a sloop tender, a large schooner, and several small schooner tenders. They professed their intention of sending a flag to demand provisions, which if refused, they should land in force and scour, as they said, the country. A large sloop, loaded with tabacco, from Tappahannock has been captured by two barges, near the mouth of Pocomoke river.

* This must be erroneous. The Chesapeake was at Halifax the last dates.

The new frigate (to be called the Guerrier) now building at Kensington, is in such a state of forwardness as to induce the expectation that she may be launched in the course of two or three weeks—Judges of naval architecture extol her as a vessel of superior order, and the well known and established character of her builder is a full pledge of the excellency of her construction and materials.—It is said that Com. Rodgers, who now has the superintendance of this naval district, has suggested to the navy department some alterations in her decks; which, if approved of, will retard her approach to her destined element for several weeks.

Phil. Gaz.

The Democratic Ticket for four Congress, and eleven Assembly men, was carried in New York by an average majority of 175 votes. We have received the "Albany Argus Extra of Saturday, April 30," it assures us of the success of the Republican Senatorial ticket. Schenectady county, which last year returned Federal Assemblymen has this year elected Republicans by a majority of 65 votes. There is not a doubt but the state of New York is completely regenerated, will be this year Republican in all the branches of its government.—*Dem. Press.*

COMMERCIAL.

REGULAR AND AUTHENTIC REPORT OF
PUBLIC SALES.

☞ *Furnished expressly for the Boston Patriot. Friday, April 22.*

Sugar—1 box Brazil brown, middling, custom-house tare and dft 60 ds sale stopped $13,62½
5 bbls Havana do do 12 pr ct tare, 2 lbs dft do do do 15,75
1 bag Muscovado, good, 2 pr ct do cash 16,25
Coffee—2 bbls little wet, 22 lbs tare, do 0,20 a 0,20½
Molasses—7 hhds retailing, good, 60 days 0,72 a 0,74
3 do Havana, do do 0,71 a 0,71½
10 casks ordinary, do sale st. 0,63
Rum—1 hhd W. I. do do 1,37
2 do rectified, cash 0,87 a 0,90
Brandy—2 pipes Spanish, 60 ds. 1,20
Tea—3 chests H[illegible]on, Sally's cargo, black mark, do sale st. 1,90
2 do Souchong, do do do 1,16
9 do do General Hamilton's do 20 lbs tare, cash, do 1,06 a 1,09
4 do Hysonskin, William's do 18 lbs do 60 days 1,27
Pepper—15 bags, good, ½ pr ct dft do sale stopped 0,19½ a 0,20
Salt Petre—2 casks India, refined, real tare, cash, do do 0,39½ a 0,40
Rice—1 do good, 10 pr ct do do 5,12½
Cod Fish—30 qtls old, cash, s. st. 2,87 a 3,00
Sheetings—10 ps Russia, good, 60 days do 19,25
Nankeens—300 do short yellow, cash, do 0,88 a 0,90
50 do do white, 7 yds in ps do 1,44
100 do long blue, do 2,38

Saturday, April 23.

Sugar—4 boxes Havana white, middling, customary tare and dft cash 17,00
5 hhds 1 bbl Muscovado good, do do 14 37½a16 00
Coffee—2 bbls good do do do 0 22
8 bags ordinary, 2 per ct tare, ½ per ct dft do 0 20
5 do middling, 2 per ct do ½ per ct do 70 ds sale st 0 21½
Molasses—17 hhds Havanna good do do do 0 63a0 69
Rum—2 do Jamaica, 60 ds 1 72a1 78
Wine—1 half, 1 qr cask Vidonia, inferior, 60 ds do 1 52
5 casks Colmenar do do 1 39
1 do Port do 0 91
Cotton—108 bales Upl middl'g, do 0 24a0 25
5 do NOrl do do 0 25½
Rice—3 casks good, cust tare 60 ds sale st 5 87½
Copperas—10 hhds do do do do 4 50a6 00
Tea—6 chests hyson skin, Sally and Trumbull's cargoes, 20 lbs tare cash do 1 25a1 32
Gin—1 hhd American 1st pf 60 ds 0 74
Oil—5 boxes sweet, ordinary, do 12 bottles in box, sale st 4 00
Almonds—10 sacks soft shell, cust tare do 013a013½
Duck—45 bolts Russia, 1st qual. 60 ds sale st 35 00
20 ps Ravens do do do 18 75
Honey—1 hhd good, cash 0 88

Monday April 25.

Sugar—14 hhds muscovado, mid cus tare and dft 60 ds 13 37½a13 87½
108 tierces and bbls do do do do 13 50a14 62½
Molasses—260 hhds retailing good, 60 ds 0 62½a0 64
21 tierces and bbls do do do 0 63½a0 64
5 hhds Havanna, ordinary do sale st 0 57
Rum—1 do NE 4th pf 60 ds $3 for the hhd do do 1 36
1 do do 1st pf do 3$ do do do 0 89

Tuesday, April 26.

Sugar—9 boxes Havanna brown, damaged, 15 per ct tare 4 lbs dft cash, 13 75a14 75
Coffee—5 bags middling, 2 per ct tare, ½ per ct dft do do sale st 0 21
Molasses—155 hhds and tierces Havanna good, 60 ds do 0 59a0 60
Rum—4 hhds NE $3 for the hhd do do 0 83a0 85
10 do rectified, cash 0 85a0 95
Brandy—1 pipe Cognac 4th pf good 60 ds sale st 1 89
Wine—2 do Catalonia ordinary do do 0 61
Tea—4 qr chests bohea, America's cargo 20 lbs tare, cash 0 62a0 69
Almonds—20 sacks soft shell, good, cust tare do sale st 0 12½a0 13½
8 do hard do do do do 0 09
Pimento—7 bags ordinary, 2 per ct tare, ½ per ct dft do 0 15

Wednesday, April 27.

Sugar—1 bbl Havanna white, ordinary, 22 lbs tare, cash 16 25