Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.	
BREAD, ship, per 100	lb.	$3	3 25
navy,	—	5	5 25
pilot,	—	6 50	7
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl.	12 50	13
cargo, No. 1,	—	11 50	
——, No. 2,	—	9	no sale
BACON,	lb.	14	dull
BUTTER, for exportation,	—	18	20
COFFEE, Batavia,	—		none
Bourbon,	—		none
St. Dom. best gr.	—	30	31
W. India com.	—	28	
COTTON, W. India isl'd,	—	25	35
Louisiana,	—	25	
Georgia, upland,	—	23	
Sea-Island,	—		none
CHOCOLATE	—	22	33
CANDLES, mould,	—	23	24
dipt,	—	19	
spermaceti,	—	55	60
CHEESE, American,	—	12	14
English, best,	—	40	
DUCK Russia,	blt.	18	22
Holland,	—	24	27
Ravens,	—	14 50	15 50
British Canvas, No. 1 a 7,	yd.		
Russia Sheeting,	piece		none
FISH, cod, dry,	qut.	4 50	6
salmon,	bbl.	10	12
herrings,	—	4 50	5
mackerel,	—	7 50	8
shad,	—	7	
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	1 25	
cleansed,	csk.		
*FLOUR, superfine, new,	bbl.	7 50	8
fine,	—	7 25	7 50
middlings,	—	7	
rye,	—	4 50	5
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.	80	85
wheat, Virginia,	—	1 37	1 45
do. Maryland,	—	1 40	1 50
Rye,	—	60	none
Barley,	—	80	1
Clover seed,	—	8 50	9
Oats,	—	31	33
HOPS,	lb.	4	6
HOG'S LARD,	—	20	
LEATHER, sole,	lb.	20	
§LUMBER, board, oak, 100	ft.	2	
merch. pine,	M.	13	15
clear boards,	—	25	
oak timber,	ft.	16	33
shingles, 18 in.	M.	2 50	3 50
juniper, 22 in.	—	7 25	7 50
oak scant. 100	ft.	2	
staves, w.o. pipe	M.	55	60
do. hhd.	—	28	
hhd. heading,	—	30	none
barrel,	—	18	
red oak, hhd.	—	20	22
hoops, hhd.	—	20	25
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried,	bbl.	4 50	4 75
PORK, northern mess,	—	23	dull
cargo, No. 1,	—	18	
No. 2,	—	17 50	
Baltimore packed,	—	18	
southern, 2d,	—	16	
——, 3d,	—	15	
PLAISTER PARIS, Fr.	ton		none
N. Scotia, cargo pr.	—	8	8 50
PORTER, London,	doz.	3	
American,	—	1 25	
RICE, per 100	lb.	5	dull
SOAP, American, white,	—	10	12
do. brown,	—	9	10
Castile,	—	16	18
SALTPETRE, rough,	—	20	25
refined,	—	30	
SASSAFRAS,	ton	18	20
SPIRITS, Brandy, F. 4th p.	gal.	1 6	1 10
Cogniac, 4th p.	—	1 12	1 20
Barcelona, 1st p.	—	75	80
do. 4th p.	—	80	85
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	90	95
do. do. 2d p.	—	95	1
do. American,	—	67	70
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	—	90	95
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—	85	
Antigua, 3 & 4	—	80	85
Windward 2d	—	70	
Island 3d	—		
Island 4th	—	75	
American,	—	50	55
Whiskey,	—	50	
SUGARS, Havana white,	cwt.	15	
do. brown,	—	11	
clayed, white,	—	13	13 50
do. brown,	—	11 50	12
muscov. 1st qual.	—	11 50	12 50
do. 2d	—	10	10 50
India, 1st qual.	—		none
loaf,	lb.	22	23
lump,	—	20	21
SALT,† St. Ubes,	bush.		none
Lisbon,	—	65	70
Cadiz,	—	65	
Liverpool, blown,	—	75	
Turks-Island,	—		none
Isle of May,	—		none
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.		
TOBACCO, Maryland,			
kitefoot, per 100	lb.		
fine yellow, ‡ 1st	—	7 50	8
fine coloury, 1st	—	7	
Potomac, 1st,	—	5	
East. shore, 1st	—	4	
Virginia, fat,	—	6	7
middling,	—	5	5 50
Rappahannock,	—	3 50	4 50
Georgia,	—	6 50	
TALLOW, American,	lb.	14	
WAX, bees,	—	35	37
WINES, Madeira, L. P.	gal.	2 70	3
do. L. M.	—	1 50	2
do. N. Y. M	—	1 25	1 30
Lisbon,	—	1 20	
Sherry,	—	1 10	1 15
St. Lucar,	—		none
Teneriffe,	—	75	90
Claret,	doz.	4	6
do. new,	csk.	35	
Malaga,	gal.	90	95
Port,	—	1 40	

* *Store prices.*
§ *Board measurement.*
† *Cargo prices.*
‡ *Second qualities of fine and coloury are two dollars less; Potomac and Eastern-shore one dollar less.*
☞ *Sales of tobacco dull.*

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS—*this week.*

8 per cents,	(dividend off)	90 *a* 91
6 do.		92 *a* 92½
3 do.		55 *a* 56
Navy 6 per cents,		96
Louisiana, do.		*none at market*
U. S. Bank Stock,		126 *a* 128 *per cent.*
Maryland Bank Stock,		375
Baltimore Bank Stock,		350
Union Bank of Maryland,		61½
Alexandria Bank,		*none at market*
Columbia do.		*par*
Potomac do.		*no sales*
Baltimore Insurance Shares,		*do.*
Maryland do.		*do.*
Marine do.		*do.*
Chesapeake do.		*do.*
Union do.		150
Water Stock,		*par*
Frederick Road Stock,		*dg.*

LONDON, July 5.

PARLIAMENTARY PROCEEDINGS.

HOUSE OF LORDS,

JULY 4.

Colonial Intercourse with America.

LORD HOLLAND,

Rose to bring forward his promised motion for some important information on this subject.—He prefaced it with a very able and regumentatives speech, of considerable length. He described the proceedings which had taken place in some of the W. India islands, particularly in Jamaica, which induced him to think the present appeal to the wisdom of parliament necessary—They arose principally from the conduct of the governors of those islands, with respect to the discretionary power exercised by them, relative to the commercial intercourse between the islands, and the United States of America.—He alluded to the suspension of the navigation laws, in one point of view, but more especially to the restrictive power exercised by them with respect to the importation of American produce; so necessary for the sustenance of the islands, or the shipping of that country.—The line of conduct to which he refered, either in a political or commercial point of view, was of the most serious importance, and still more, as it effected the supply of the islands with articles of the first necessity, as lumber and provisions.—The inhabitants of Jamaica in particular felt it so strongly, that their legislative assemblies made repeated representations to the governor upon the subject, who, in one of his answers, stated, he could not permit the importation in neutral bottoms longer than a given period.—With respect to the question, though as effecting the interests of the islands, of great importance, was still of greater, as it may affect the commercial intercourse and good understanding between this country and the U. States of America.—He deprecated every thing like a narrow, selfish commercial policy with respect to America.—Ministers should consider the circumstances and situation of America, the great importance of continuing that good understanding and extensive commercial and friendly intercourse which now happily subsists between the two countries, and to which their common origin, language, and manners, so very fortunately dispose them. One of his objects in coming forward was to give an opportunity to his majesty's ministers to disclaim any such notions or principles as actuated their conduct with respect to the restrictions on the trade and commercial intercourse between the West-India islands and America. It so happened, and fortunately, he thought, that our West-India islands could not be adequately supplied with articles of the first necessity, except from the United States. He thought this was eventually fortunate, because the important consideration to which he adverted would operate as an additional inducement with the government of this country to cultivate a friendly understanding with America. He adverted to some ineffectual attempts which had been made under former administrations to supply our West-India islands from the British dominions in North-America. Adverting to the incalculable importance of the American commerce to this country he observed, that any attempts to exclude America from the trade of our W. India islands, would be worse than the conduct as related in the ancient fable, of the dog in the manger, whose determination was comparatively wise and liberal. It would go to remind him of the fable of the two petitioners to Jupiter, to whom the godhead said, that whatever he gave to the one, the other should have double—then said one, in a paroxism of folly and malignity, give me blindness in one eye, that my neighbor may be blind in both eyes. So would it be metaphorically, did this country wish to exclude America from our West-India trade, upon the narrow principle of commercial jealousy. His lordship took a view of the policy and effects of the navigation act, in its different bearings—and argued, that the changes in the system of Europe, and the relative situation of this country, rendered the policy of acting upon it very different from what it was at its first enactment. In war, generally speaking, it was impracticable. He wished the affairs to which he adverted were placed on a liberal footing and permanent basis: and it was important that ministers should declare what line or system of conduct they intended to adopt, respecting the intercourse between America and our West-India colonies, in time of war.—Through the whole of his speech, more especially towards the conclusion, the noble lord expatiated upon the great national importance, either in a political or commercial view, of maintaining an amicable intercourse and close connexion with America—and repeated, that one of his principal objects in coming forward was to give ministers an opportunity of disclaiming all notions of narrow or selfish policy, with respect to their intended intercourse in question, a circumstance which would give great satisfaction to all parties; and with respect to their intended system in future, he tho't they should be explicit.—His lordship concluded by moving an address to his majesty, "for the production of the communication which took place between the legislative assemblies of Jamaica and his majesty's government of that island, touching the intercourse between that colony and the United States of America, from the commencement of the war with France to the 21st of May last; also for copies of the correspondence between his majesty's secretary of state for the colonial department and the governor of Jamaica, on the subject, within the same interval; also, for various accounts respecting the quantities of provisions, &c. imported from America into the island of Jamaica, at certain given periods, distinguising those imported from British America, and those from the United States of America."

The question being put on the first motion—

The Earl of CAMDEN, in allusion to what had transpired on the subject on a former evening, observed he had stated that counter-orders had been sent out to the governors. The orders which were sent relative to the conduct of the governors, respecting the subject in question, were precisely to the same purpose, during the last war. By the act of the 28th of the king, he observed, all goods and commodities were prohibited from being imported into the British West-India Islands from the U. States of America, with the exception of certain articles, as provisions and lumber, in cases of necessity; of these the respective governors were generally consituted the judges. They were to act upon their responsibility with respect to the admission of these articles, and bills of indemnity, were passed, when they had acted contrary to the law. The noble earl adverted to the extensive nature of the information called for—the propriety of accompanying these documents with others which were necessary for the full illustration of the subject, & which, in this very advanced period of the session, it would be impracticable to produce. He therefore submitted to the noble baron the propriety of withdrawing his motion for the present; or, in case he persisted, he should think it his duty to move the order of the day upon them.

Lord Holland shortly explained.

Lord Hawkesbury's objections were not so much against producing the required information, as producing that alone, which should produce a false prejudice upon the subject, and would by no means put the house in full possession of the case. Under that conviction ministers would feel it their duty also to move for a number of additional documents. With respect to what was said of the restrictions upon the trade in question, he had to observe that there were many representations made, from respectable & important quarters, of a direct contrary tendency to those alluded to by the noble baron, and reasons adduced that government, instead of imposing unnecessary restrictions, were, in fact, too indulgent with respect to that part of the trade of the United States, to the great detriment of the British merchants; their lordships would therefore see the propriety of the proposed additional documents, in order to afford parliament and the public an opportunity to decide and judge thoroughly of the merits of the question. He admitted the subject was one which any noble lord might fairly bring before parliament, but the advanced period of the session rendered the production of the necessary documents impracticable. He was, therefore, of opinion with his noble friend, it would be preferable to postpone the discussion to another session, when all the information proper to be laid before parliament could be produced. With respect to the line of conduct intended to be pursued by his majesty's government relative to the subject in question, it would be regulated by their convictions of the true interests and character of their country, and a due respect for the principles of the navigation laws. With respect to what was said of their views in regard to the trade of America, they would be regulated by no sentiment contrary to those just and liberal principles of commercial policy, so well understood in the present day; upon principles, founded not only upon the true interest of their own country, but even with a proper regard to the interest and prosperity of America herself.

Earl Stanhope contended that ministers had not been sufficiently explicit, particularly with respect to their intended conduct during the recess. Instead of giving a plain answer to the queries of his noble friend, the secretary of state answered only by generalities. His lordship then spoke in support of some of his noble friend's arguments, with respect to the great importance of a good understanding between America and this country, whose example the latter ought to follow, with respect to her line of internal and external policy.

The duke of Montrose replied with considerable spirit to many of the positions advanced by the noble earl who spoke last, whose warmth of expression, he supposed, might arise from the warmth of the present season, a period in which he generally tho't proper to attend to his duty in that house. He contended that his noble friends had been sufficiently explicit; the orders given, they stated had been the same as during the last war; and the line of conduct would be persevered in. He conceived that every country had a right to regulate the trade of its own colonies, and that no other state could properly complain of it. With respect to the noble earl's panegyrics upon America, he understood that a noble earl had lately disposed of his property & gone to that country: perhaps if the noble earl opposite to him would follow the same example, he might, after a short residence in that country, return home in a better humor with his own!

The earl of Limerick was of opinion the answers given by ministers were explicit; and adverted to the consideration, how far too great an indulgence with respect to the trade of America, would operate injuriously upon the trade of Ireland and our West-India colonies.

The earl of Suffolk spoke in support of some of the positions of his noble friends, lords Holland and Stanhope.

Lord Hawkesbury, the earl of Camden, and the duke of Montrose, spoke severally in explanation.

Earl Stanhope in explanation said, it was the duty of a person in his situation to watch over the interests and concerns of his country at home, and not to leave it because he might be out of humor, at the misconduct of weak, inefficient and incapable ministers.

The earls of Darnley and Carysfort spoke shortly in support of the leading arguments of noble lords on that side of the house.

Lord Harrowby briefly vindicatld the conduct of the ministers on the subject in question; and he deemed them sufficiently explicit in their declarations.

Lord Holland spoke in reply, and contended that ministers had not been explicit; their declarations were mere generalities; in allusion to what was said of the emigration of a noble earl (Selkirk) to America, he referred to to his late work upon the subject which he regarded as full of useful information, and vindicated the motives which induced that noble lord to go to the country in question. He warmly reprehended the idea of noble lords being told, when they openly and freely declared their opinions of the misconduct or incapacity of ministers, that they should leave their country if they did not like it. No, it was the duty, as his noble friend, well observed, of persons in their situation to stay in their country, watch over its interest, endeavor to rescue it from destruction, and to abide its fate. Such was the duty of members of that house, and they who asserted otherwise knew little of the duties of the legislature.

The Duke of Montrose said a few words in consequence of what fell from noble lords opposite; he would not be dictated to as to the line of debate or observation he would pursue. He would adopt that which he thought most likely to conduce to his object; it was not his practice to rebuke others, neither would he be rebuked. The question being loudly called for, a division took place. For the motion, 8—against it, 14—majotity 6.

July 9.

Internal convulsions of the Turkish empire.

The vast empire of the Ottomans, extending from the Black Sea to the Mediterranean and Arabian Gulf, from the Nile to the Danube, before which, at the commencement of the past century, the capital of the Roman empire and of Germany trembled, had, in the year 1805, sunk into such embecility, as to be incapable of quelling those insurrections and internal commotions which convulsed most of its provinces. The jealousy of foreign powers was the principal support of the Ottoman throne in Europe.

The disturbances occasioned by the insurgents in Servia, had already continued two years and the Divan had not yet succeeded in reducing them to obedience. On the return of their deputation from Constantinople, without any satisfactory answer, their leader, Czerney George, summoned all who were capable of bearing arms to assemble *en masse*, for the defence of their country, and the maintenance of those rights for which they were contending.—His principal corps posted at Ostronitza, amounted to more than 12,000 men, and appeared resolved to besiege Belgrade by land. The various accounts in the public papers, concerning the movements of the insusgents in Servia, were so far from correct, that we shall content ourselves with stating that this country was the theatre of discontent and civil war.

While measures were taken to quell the disturbances in the island of Cyprus, Kadri Aga, a chief of banditti, revolted in Romelia, struck terror to the very gates of Selim's metropolis, and shook the foundation of his throne.

The sect of Wahabis in Arabia, whose present leader is called Saadi Idu Abdelaziz, which the Porte looked upon as conquered, still continued to have a great number of adherents, who after the last battle on the Tigris, between them and the pacha of Belgrade, had assembled on the frontier of Irak and Oman.

Egypt, which the Creator seemed to have destined for the favored abode of man, still remained involved in misery, and desolated by war, through the barbarity of its rulers, and the discord of parties. Another important battle had been fought between the Mamelukes and Turks, in which the former were victorious, and even summoned the governor of Egypt, Hourschid Pacha, to surrender Cairo; a requisition with which, however, according to the latest accounts, he has not complied.

Thus the Turkish empire was convulsed by undisciscliplined hordes on the Danube and the Tigris, on the Nile and the Dardanelles; and it was not in a situation to contend with advantage with these disturbers of its peace. The fairest provinces, distinguished for the mildness of their climate and the fertility of their soil, were thus desolated by insurrection and slavery, cruelty and oppression. The Turkish government was, indeed, engaged in the improvement of two of its departments, without which a state can never act with energy. Its whole attention was devoted to the better regulation of the finances, and the new organization of its land and sea forces; but, according to all appearance, it will be difficult to realise the plans projected for that purpose—for, in some of the towns, the inhabitants have refused to receive regular troops, as a consequence of the new organization, and the government, fearing fresh insurrections, had the pusillanimity to desist. Even the new duties, imposed for the benefit of the finances, and collected at Erzerum, excited a tumult.

The negociations between the French and the Ottoman governments, relative to the recognition of the French Emperor, continued, under the mediation of a great German power, and it is not improbable that the Porte will again be more intimately connected with a nation whose sovereigns once inspired all the measures of the divan.

A letter from Stockholm, dated the 4th inst. states, that several of the first personages in Sweden have been dismissed from the offices of state which they held, in consequence of the representations they had made to the king on the subject of his present military measures, in opposition to France, Prussia and Austria. It is added, that among others, the baron Lagerbielk, minister of foreign affairs, M. De Liebat, chancellor of the court and of state, have received orders to quit the kingdom. This statement, however, will probably prove an exaggeration of the fact. It is also stated, that the efforts of the English to form a triple alliance between Great-Britain, Russia and Turkey, have failed; M. D'Italinsky, the Russian minister at Constantinople, having received orders to suspend the negociations on that subject. A letter from Frankfort, of the 23d of June, contains the following article:—"They write from Augsburg, that several Russian families of distinguished rank continually pass through that city, on their way to France—a circumstance which is considered as a prelude to the re-establishment of a good understanding between Russia and France.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

SALEM, August 28.

Arrived, brig Belleisle, capt. S. Leach, 66 days from Naples. Left there, at quarantine, ship Java, Cleaveland, of this port. Schr. Prince, Shillaber, sailed 10 days before for Leghorn. Spoke, in the Gut of Gibraltar, schr. Charming Nancy, Saunders, 35 days from Boston for Barcelona; Hannah, 17 days from Bilboa, for Marblehead, (arrived.) Capt. L. was boarded, plundered and threatened with death, by the ferocious savages of a Spanish gun-boat in the Gut—On his hesitating to deliver up a spyglass, the fellow who demanded it drew a long knife, and made a pass at him, but the captain of the gun-boat had humanity enough to parry the thrust and return the glass.

Same day, schr. Equality, capt. Burges, 81 days from St. Petersburg. Left there, ship Howard, Bray, of Salem, to sail in 3 days; and brig Augusia, Williams, to sail in a few days. Sailed in co. with ship Iris, Conway, and American Hero, Masters, do. brig Betsy, Lord, and Perseverance, Boston; Susan and Eliza, Gloucester.

Entered, brigs Belleisle, Leach, Naples; Hypsia & Jane, Remmonds, Copenhagen; schrs. Equality, Burgess, St. Petersburg; Sally, Waters, Guadaloupe.

BOSTON, August 29.

Arrived, brig Economy, Smith, Alexandria, 13 days.

Same day, brig Victory, Lewis, (of Falmouth,) Martinique, via Falmouth, 28 days. Left, *brig Rebecca, Butts, of Alexandria, for Baltimore; schr. Sally, of and for do.*; brig Sally, Somes, of Portland; schr. Betsy, Smith, of Salem.

Same day, ship Howard, Bray, St. Petersburgh, 64 days, with *hemp, &c.* Spoke to the Eastward of the Grand Bank, about 40 days since, ship American Hero, Masters, of Salem, from St. Petersburgh, which sailed 15 days previous.

NEW-YORK, September 3.

IMPORTANT.—We are indebted to the politeness of Mr. Craig for the following important information, received yesterday by letter from Mr. Harford, of Darien, (Geo.) "Intelligence has reached this place, that an English fleet of nine sail of the line, with frigates and transports, are at anchor in the mouth of St. John's river, and that their object is the conquest of Florida. The Spaniards are extremely alarmed, and all is bustle and confusion."—Should this account be correct, and there is every reason to believe it is, the Floridas will probably soon exchange masters. The mouth of St. John's river is ten leagues and a half from St. Augustine, which will probably be the first object of attack.

By Mr. White, the pilot of the Medford, we are informed that the ship Ocean, capt. Hussey, from Amsterdam for New-York, was captured off the Hook on Sunday last, by the British frigate Cleopatra and sent off to Halifax, in company with a sloop of war. Our informant further adds, that captain Beresford, in the Cambrian frigate, was present at the time, and would not suffer a pilot-boat's yawl to go alongside the Ocean.

Arrived, the ship Medford, Bernard, of Boston, in 60 days from St. Petersburg, and 48 from the Sound, with *hemp*, &c.—July 22, off the Naze, (Norway) spoke the brig Hero, Appleton, of Portsmouth, from Amsterdam, for St. Petersburg. August 25, in lat. 41, 30, long. 60, spoke the ship Robert, 44 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia. August 26, spoke a schooner 34 days from Bordeaux for Norfolk, the captain of which informed, that just after he sailed, he fell in with the French and Spanish fleets from the West-Indies, steering for Brest. On the Grand Bank captain R. was boarded by a piratical brig, under English colors, and robbed of a piece of duck, and several other articles. The brig had under her convoy, two American built schooners, which they said were Spanish prizes. August 27, spoke the brig Diana, of Providence, 35 days from Malaga for Boston. The Medford had one seaman pressed off the Hook by the Cleopatra, who who is a native of Ireland.

The ship Sally, Endicott, in 15 days