Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices			
BREAD, ship,	cwt.	$3		a 3	25
navy,	—	4	50	4	75
pilot,	—	6	25	6	50
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl.	13	50	14	
cargo, No. 1,	—	12		12	50
——, No. 2,	—	10	50	11	
BACON,	lb.		16		18
BUTTER, for exportation,	—		15		20
COFFEE, Batavia,	—				
Bourbon,	—		31		
St. Dom. best gr.	—		32		
W. India com.	—		29		30
COTTON, W. India island,	—		25		35
Louisiana,	—			none	
Georgia, upland,	—		25		26
Sea-Island,	—			none	
CHOCOLATE,	—		22		33
CANDLES, mould,	—		22		
dipt,	—		18		19
spermaceti,	—		55		60
CHEESE, American,	—		10		12
English, best,	—		40	scarce	
DUCK, Russia,	blt.	17		22	
Holland,	—	24		27	
Ravens,	—	14	50	15	
British Canvas, No. 1 a 7,	yd.				
Russia Sheeting,	piece	21		23	
FISH, cod, dry,	qut.	4	50	5	
salmon,	bbl.	10		12	
herrings,	—	5			
mackerel,	—	7	50	8	
shad,	—	7		7	50
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	1			
cleansed,	csk.	13			
*FLOUR, superfine,	bbl.	7	50		
fine,	—	7			
middlings,	—	6	50		
rye,	—	5			
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.		60		
wheat, Virginia,	—	1	45	1	50
do. Maryland,	—	1	50	1	62
Rye,	—		75		
Barley,	—		80	1	
Clover seed,	—	8	50	9	
Oats,	—		37		40
HOPS,	lb.		8		10
HOG'S LARD,	—		20		21
LEATHER, sole,	—		20		22
§LUMBER,	per 100 ft.				
oak, timb. & scant	—	2		2	25
boards, all sizes,	—	2		2	25
pine scantling, do.	—	1	12	1	30
boards, 4-4	—	2		2	25
do. 5-4	—	2		2	67
white do. com. 4-4	—	2		2	25
do. clear, 4-4	—	2	25	3	
shingles, cyp. 18 inch	M.	2	50	3	50
juniper, 24 do.	—	6	50	7	50
do. com.	—	4		5	
staves, w.o. pipe	—	55			
do. hhd.	—	26		28	
hhd. heading,	—	30		none	
barrel,	—	16		18	
red oak, hhd.	—	20		22	
hoops, hhd.	—	22		23	
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried,	bbl.	4	50	5	
PORK, northern mess,	—	23			
2d qual.	—	18		19	
3d ditto,	—	17	50		
Baltimore packed,	—	18		19	
southern, 2d,	—	16		none	
———, 3d,	—	15		none	
PLAISTER PARIS, Fr.	ton			none	
N. Scotia, cargo pr.	—	12		none	
PORTER, London,	doz.	3			
American,	—	1	25		
RICE,	per 100 lb.	5			
SOAP, American, white,	—		10		12
do. brown,	—		9		10
Castile,	—		17		
SALTPETRE, rough,	—		20		
refined,	—		25		28
SASSAFRAS,	ton	12		14	
SPIRITS, Brandy, F 4th p.	gal.	1	6	1	8
Cogniac, 4th p.	—	1	12	1	15
Barcelona, 1st p.	—		75		80
do. 4th p.	—		80		85
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	1	10	1	12
do. do. 2d p.	—	1	15	1	20
do. American,	—		67		70
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	—		95		96
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—		85		
Antigua, 3 & 4	—		85		87
Windward Island 2d	—		70		
Windward Island 3d	—		75		
Windward Island 4th	—		80		
American,	—		56		
Whiskey,	—		50		
SUGARS, Havana, white,	cwt.	16			
do. brown,	—	12			
clayed, white,	—	13	50	14	50
do. brown,	—	12	50	13	50
muscov. 1st qual.	—	12	50	14	
do. 2d	—	10		11	50
India, 1st qual.	—	12	50	13	
loaf,	lb.		22		23
†SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.			none	
Lisbon,	—		70		
Cadiz,	—		60		65
Liverpool, blown,	—		70		
Turks-Island,	—		95		
Isle of May,	—			none	
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.	13	50		
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100 lb.					
fine yellow, ‡ 1st	—	9		10	
Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	6	50	7	
Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	6		6	50
Potomac, 1st,	—	4	50	5	50
East. shore, 1st	—	4	25	5	
Virginia, fat,	—	6	50	7	
middling,	—	5		5	50
Rappahannock,	—	3		4	
Georgia,	—	6	50	7	
TALLOW, American,	lb.		14		
WAX, bees,	—		40		
WINES, Madeira, L.P.	gal.	2	75	3	
do. L. M.	—	1	35	2	
do. N.Y.M	—	1	25	1	37
Lisbon,	—	1	10	1	20
Sherry,	—	1	10	1	15
St. Lucar,	—			none	
Teneriffe,	—		75		90
Claret,	doz.	4		6	
do. new,	csk.	30			35
Malaga,	gal.		90		
Port,	—	1	40		

* *Store prices.*

§ *Board measurement.*

† *Cargo prices.*

‡ *Second qualities of fine and colour, are two dollars less; Potomac and Eastern-shore one dollar less.*

For Sale,

A NEGRO BOY, about 18 years old; is a good house servant, and fond of taking care of horses---Enquire of the printers.

January 17. eo2w

WINES.

London particular Madeira WINE in hhds. pipes and qr. casks

Ditto do. Teneriffe ditto

Lisbon WINE in do. do.

Patent Sheave & PINS, for sale, by

WILLIAM COLE,

No. 4, South-street.

December 21. 2aw

MASSACHUSETTS LEGISLATURE.

Friday, January 17.

At 12 o'clock his excellency the governor, attended by his suite & council, appeared in the representatives chamber, and delivered the following

SPEECH:—

Gentlemen of the Senate, and

Gentlemen of the House of Representatives,

We have the pleasure to meet again in circumstance of public prosperity. The productions of the last year have been fully sufficient to supply the wants of the people, although at one season, the prospect was unfavorable: and they have been exempt from the fatal sickness with which some principal towns in other states have been visited. We are therefore bound to acknowledge the kind interpositions of Providence in our behalf. At the same time it becomes us to make use of the most effectual precautions that can be devised, to guard our fellow-citizens against the return of that desolating disease.

The president's late message to congress announces, that a treaty has been concluded with Tripoli, in which the ransom of our countrymen was agreed to, and in which the successful enterprises conducted by one of our fellow-citizens undoubtedly contributed—But we are in like manner informed, that the injuries we have received from some of the nations of Europe may lead to the employment of force, and that preparatory measures for that purpose are expedient.—This subject calls for our attention so far as it shall be necessary to complete the order and discipline of the militia. You will find by the adjutant-general's return, that every part of the commonwealth is in a state of military organization, except Nantucket & the Elizabeth islands, and that the number of our militia so organised, is nearly sixty-seven thousand—the greater part of whom are armed and equipped agreeably to law.

Since your former session, the agents for building the state prison have completed that service; and in compliance with the act passed on the 15th last June, the officers of the institution have been appointed, and regulations have been made for the government of the convicts; a copy of them will be laid before you. Warrants have also been directed to the sheriffs of the counties where criminals, who had been sentenced to hard labor were imprisoned, requiring them to remove such convicts to the state prison, and thirty-four have been removed accordingly. You will perceive the necessity of attending to this subject during the present session, as the act expires on the first day of June and the general court of the next year will not be able to make the necessary arrangements concerning it before that time.

The constitution makes it the duty of the legislature, frequently to assemble for the redress of grievances, and for correcting, strengthening, and confirming the laws, and for making new laws as the common good may require. These several objects I have no doubt, will receive your attention. If any of the existing laws are found to be oppressive or injurious in their effects, they will be altered or repealed; if any fail to answer the intended purpose, you will correct and amend them; and if useful regulations are not observed, or the design of the legislature which established them is eluded, you will adopt such measures as shall tend to give them strength and efficacy; & you will also enact such additional laws, as the general interest of the state, or the accommodation of particular corporate bodies or individuals may require.

It is possible, however, that in a government like ours, where the acts and resolves of the legislature are sometimes passed with great facility and expedition, the laws may be too numerous and be extended to cases too minute and particular. The unnecessary interference of government with the private concerns of the people, will always be a source of mischief; their understanding is competent to the direction of their own affairs, and when left to itself will generally lead them to measures the most beneficial both to themselves and to others.

Frequent alterations of the law are likewise attended with inconvenience, as they sometimes produce effects which were not foreseen, and occasion greater evils than they were disigned to remedy. They tend to weaken the government, by deminishing the confidence of the people in the stability of its councils; for uniform measures alone can preserve its reputation, or procure durable advantages to the state. It is of importance too, that the laws should be understood by the citizens; but if they are often changed, they will not be understood, nor indeed will their real tendency be always known; the most judicious plans of improvement may require a number of years to produce their beneficial effects, and the want of consistency in the measures of government would defeat the purposes which they are intended to accomplish. It would therefore be unwise to substitute new and opposite systems, until experience has proved, those which are already in use are manifestly inconvenient.

But changes in the constitution of government are more injurious than in the system of laws; even a small innovation may destroy its principles. The framers of the national costitution had before them, not only the forms which had been preferred by the several states, but those also which before that time had been devised in other ages and nations; and though the repeated experiments which have since taken place in Europe, may suggest matter for warning-they afford nothing for imitation. If not, withstanding, it is found by experience, that the constitution operates very unequally, or the construction of any part is doubtful, amendments may be necessary or to alter explain it. But it is vain to expect that all will be satisfied.—Free governments admit of an endless variety of modifications, and the opinions entertained of their respective merits are equally various. When the constitution was established, perhaps no man that became subject to it, was perfectly pleased with every part. It was the result of mutual concession, and such indeed must always be the case when a form of government is voluntarily accepted by a community.

Almost every nation, at some period of their existence, have enjoyed the privileges of a free state; but how few have preserved them!—they have been lost by the inconstency of the citizens, or forfeited by their vices. In many republics, repeated variations in the modes of the government have taken place, as different parties happened to predominate, until the people became weary of changes, and preferred the quiet of absolute power, to the tumults of perpetual revolution. *In the minds of some men, there seems to be a restlessness, which renders them dissatisfied with any uniform course of things, and makes them eager in the pursuit of novelty; they abound in projects, and are ever meditating some fanciful change in the plan of government, which their imagination represents as useful. But men of great ambition are still more dangerous; they commonly make the fairest pretences to principle, though they are actuated only by self-interest. If the constitution or laws of their country present obstacles to the accomplishment of their wishes, they employ every artifice to alter or abolish them; and if individuals oppose their attempts, they are equally artful and solicitious to destroy their influence, and render them odious to their fellow-citizens.*

Few men, even in a prosperous community, are fully satisfied with their condition; a great part are easily induced to believe, that there is something wrong in government or laws which might be rectified to their advantage; they therefore easily embrace any specious proposal to effect an alteration. The crafty and ambitious know how to avail themselves of this disposition to change, and encourage their followers to expect, that the amendments they propose will perfectly suit their case and produce the very blessings they wish; in this way, they not only effect their immediate object, but acquire an influence which enables them afterwards to accomplish the most destructive innovations. Such persons encourage hopes that can never be realized, and excite complaints which the most wise and benevolent administration is unable to remove.

Indeed, we are generally apt to ascribe too much to the efficacy of laws and government, as if they alone could secure the happiness of the people; but no laws will be sufficient to counteract the influence of manners which are corrupted by vice and voluptuousness; and it is beyond the power of any government, to render the circumstances of the citizens easy and prosperous, if they want the habits of industry and frugality. Government is necessary to preserve the public peace, and protect the persons and property of individuals; but our social happiness must chiefly depend upon other causes; upon simplicity and purity of manners; upon the education that we give our children; upon a steady adherence to the customs and institutions of our ancestors; upon the general diffusion of knowledge and the prevalence of piety and benevolent affections among the people.

Our forms of government, are doubtless like all other human institutions, imperfect, but they will insure the blessings of freedom to the citizens, and preserve their tranquility as long as they are virtuous; and no constitution that has been, or can be formed, will secure those blessings to a depraved and vicious people.

The unanimity which appeared in both branches of the legislature, when a proposed amendment to the national constitution was disapproved by you at the last session, may seem to render these remarks superfluous; but as the constitution of this state does not require, that such amendments should be laid before the executive for approbation; and as other questions of this kind are likely to arise, I trust there is no impropriety in suggesting these reflections, or in adding my testimony in favor of the principles you adopt, in the instance to which I refer.

You, gentlemen, I presume, will do all in your power, to preserve and perpetuate the advantages enjoyed by our fellow-citizens; by supporting the good order of society, and increasing the influence of virtuous manners; and by cherishing schools and seminaries of learning, where our youth may be instructed in the rights and benefits of equal government, and strengthened in their abilities to assert and preserve them. As the university of Harvard college is placed by the constitution under the peculiar patronage of government; and as it is made the special duty of the legislature and magistrates of the state, at all times to cherish it, you will, in a peculiar manner be disposed to afford that institution such enconragement and support as its circumstances may render necessary.

The spirit of candor and of mutual deference which were manifested in both houses at your former session, afford the best assurance, that your views will continue to be directed to the common good. If from the state of the public mind, there is a danger of the impulse of party spirit, you will be convinced, that every unnecessary dispute, which would have a tendency to inflame that passion, should be avoided; and I hope and trust, that such proofs of justice and impartiality will appear in all your measures, as the most dissatisfied will be forced to respect.

CALEB STRONG.

January 17, 1806.

AN ACT

Making an additional appropriation to supply the deficiency in the appropriation for the naval service, during the year one thousand eight hundred and five.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That for supplying the deficiency in the appropriation for the naval service during the year one thousand eight hundred and five, the further sum of three hundred and fifty thousand dollars, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated, be and the same hereby is appropriated.

NATHL. MACON,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEO. CLINTON,

Vice-president of the U. States, and president of the senate.

January 22, 1806—APPROVED,

TH. JEFFERSON.

AN ACT

To provide for light-houses in Long-Island Sound, and to declare Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, to be a port of delivery.

BE it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the secretary of the treasury shall be and he hereby is authorised and required to cause two good and sufficient light-houses to be erected in Long-Island Sound, one to be placed on Watch-Hill Point, in the town of Westerly, and state of Rhode-Island, and the other on Sand's or Watch Point, in the town of Northampsted, on Long-Island in the state of New-York, and to appoint the keepers of the said light-houses (under the direction of the president of the United States) and otherwise provide for such light-houses, at the expence of the United States; *Provided*, That sufficient land for the accommodation of such light-houses, can be obtained at a reasonable price, and the legislatures of Rhode-Island and New-York shall cede the jurisdiction over the same to the United States. And a sum not exceeding six thousand dollars is hereby appropriated for the purpose of defraying the expence of erecting the said light-houses, to be paid out of any monies in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Sect. 2. *And be it further enacted,* That it shall be the duty of the secretary of the treasury, to cause the said light-houses so to be constructed, that their lights, on being discovered, may with certainty be distinguished from those of all other light-houses heretofore erected in their neighborhood.

Sect. 3. *And be it further enacted,* That the town or landing place of Roxbury, in the state of Massachusetts, shall be a port of delivery, to be annexed to the district of Boston and Charlestown, and shall be subject to the same regulations & restrictions, as other ports of delivery in the United States.

NATHANIEL MACON,

Speaker of the house of representatives.

GEORGE CLINTON,

Vice-president of the United States, and president of the senate.

January 22, 1806—APPROVED,

TH: JEFFERSON.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

NEW-YORK, January 29.

No arrivals at this port yesterday.

Cleared. ships Chatham, Wilson, Liverpool; Dartmouth, Fowle, Silgo; Endymion, M'Niel, Jamaica; brig Minerva, Coit, Leghorn; schr. Revival, Hebron, Barbados; Betsey, Clark, Lisbon; Kendal, Davis, Charleston; Amhurst, Shubeune, Charleston; Almira, Edwards, Savannah.

NORFOLK January 25.

Extract of a letter from London, 6th November, 1805.

"The late condemnation of your citizens' property has, we fear, raised a serious flame in the U. States, and if persisted in by our government we dread the consequences.—We hand you enclosed. a pamphlet called "War in disguise or the Frauds of Neutral Flags," which makes much noise here. It is said to be the production of Mr. Stephen, a pleader of eminence before the lords of council, and we fully apprehend it speaks the language of administration, and is meant as a prelude to their completely breaking up your great colonial traffic. Our sentiments of the book, you will easily guess; but every man who opens his mouth on the other side is said to be *interested*, and therefore not a proper judge of the arguments. &c.

We think the only prudent course is absolutely to have nothing to do with shipments of colonial produce, unless to this country, and as our markets offer no tempting prices, the result is, it is better for our American friends to ship none at all, till some arrangement is made between the governments. We are full of anxiety to learn the effect of these late decisions with you. In Boston, we heard some time ago, all were in a flame."

FEDERAL GAZETTE

FRIDAY, *JANUARY* 31.

We have had on hand for some days a criticisom upon an article signed "A New-Yorker," in our Gazette of the 24th instant, containing what we deem very pertinent & judicious remarks upon the late engagement off Cape Trafalgar. Among other things, the want of a plate, explanatory of the position of the fleets, has hitherto prevented its publication. As soon as this obstacle is removed it shall appear.

Extract of a letter from a Member of Congress.

The house of representatives of the United States have now before them one of the most important bills ever proposed in that house—It contemplates no less than a death-blow to the present and future public credit of the United States, by a repeal of the law authorising the receipt of present and future evidences of public debt, *even at any rates*, at the land-offices of the United States, in exchange for the public lands now and hereafter to be exposed for sale.

In order fully to understand the nature and tendency of this bill, it is necessary to state, that in 1782, when the army of the United States were almost in a state of mutiny for want of pay and necessaries, they were told by their officers, that congress would make them ample amends, by giving them a portion of the lands they would gain at the peace then in contemplation, and that the certificates they would receive in payment for their services on a final settlement, would also be received in exchange at any future period for more acres of the public lands, at a price according to the rates to be fixed by future laws of the government of the union. It was easy to convince the soldier that these lands, from their vast extent and quality, would in time become of *great value*, and be far more than equal to the principal and interest of all present and future national debts, and therefore no heavy taxes would ever be necessary for this important object. Notwithstanding these promises, there was unfortunately, at the funding of the debts, a change made, by an addition to the original and simple plan of *a land sinking fund* for the entire discharge of the public debts, in the establishment of a *cash sinking fund*, and also taxes to the full & entire amount of the interest of the debt—Thus the whole of the original system was changed, and those certificates which were considered as drafts or checks on a great land-bank, became money obligations, calling for our cash for their extinction, as well as for the interest annually due thereon, till the principal might all be paid. This is certainly an unfortunate change, and an act of great injustice to the old soldier, who is thus taxed to pay a part of that interest which was due to him without any such deduction, because the public lands, so justly applicable to the payment at least of the principal of this debt, would soon be far more than equal to its final extinction.

In answer to the complaints made at the time against these measures, the soldier was told, that it was necessary to establish a money sinking fund, to raise the debt *to par*, in order that those whose necessities might require a sale and transfer of any part of the principal debt might obtain a fair price for their certificates. This served to pacify the old soldiers at the time, and made them look with patience at the (I hope honest) *stock-jobbing* transactions under the former commissioners of the sinking fund, because they were informed that as soon as the public lands were recovered from the British *(then at Detroit, and still in possession of this property, though ceded in the treaty of 1783 to the United States)* and as soon as the surveys were completed and the Indian titles extinguished, the obloxious and injurious cash sinking fund would be repealed; for it was easy to see, even at that time, that it