

Baltimore Price Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	cut.	\$3
navy,	—	4 25
ditto,	—	5 50
BEEF, northern mess,	bb.	14
—, No. 1,	—	12
—, No. 2,	—	10
BACON,	lb.	11 12
BUTTER, for exportation,	—	30
COFFEE, Bataria,	—	30
W. India best gr.	—	32
do. com.	—	29 30
COTTON, W. India island,	—	26 35
Louisiana,	—	23
Georgia, upland,	—	22
Sea-Island,	—	none
CORDAGE, American,	—	13 15
Russia,	—	10 12
CHOCOLATE,	—	20 30
CANDLES, mould,	—	21 1/2
dipt.	—	18 1/2
spermaceti,	—	50
CHEESE, American,	—	11 14
English, best,	—	40 45
BUCK, Russia,	bb.	17 24
Holland,	—	24 27
Havens,	—	14 50 15
RUSSIA SHEETING,	piece	22
FISH, cod, dry,	cut.	4 50
salmon,	bb.	16
herring,	—	5
mackerel,	—	8 10
shad,	—	8 scarce
FLANKEED, rough,	bu.	1
cleaned,	csk.	13
* FLOUR, superfine,	bb.	7 25
fine,	—	6 75
midlings,	—	6 25
eye,	—	5 25
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 25	lb.	10
Do. Baltimore manuf.	—	9
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.	67 70
wheat, Virginia,	—	1 85 1 35
do. Maryland,	—	1 40 1 47
Rye,	—	67 70
Barley,	—	7 50
Clover seed,	—	47 50
Oats,	—	285 290
HEMP, Russia,	ton.	7 9
Country,	—	25 28
HOPS, (fresh)	—	15 18
HOGS LARD,	—	35 40
Country bar,	—	115 120
Russia,	—	105 110
Sweden, best,	—	120
Hoop,	—	173
Sheet,	—	220 225
Small rods,	—	140
Castings,	—	80 90
LEATHERS, sole,	—	18 20
SLATES, per 100 ft.	—	2 25
oak, limb, & scant,	—	2 25
boards, all sizes,	—	1 12 1 30
pine scantling, do.	—	2 50
boards, 4-4	—	2 25
do. 5-4	—	2 50 3 50
white do. com. 4-4	—	2 50 3 50
do. clear, 4-4	—	6 50 8 50
shingles, esp. 18 inch M.	—	4
Juniper, 34 do.	—	4
do. com. do.	—	4
staves, w. o. pipe	—	None.
do. bbl.	—	—
do. bbl.	—	—
red oak bbl.	—	30 32
bid. heading,	—	—
MEAL, corn, fine-dried,	bb.	4
MAKERS, short,	—	89 83
NAVAL STORES, tar,	bb.	2 50
pitch,	—	3 50
turpentine,	—	2 50
rosin,	—	3
spirits turpentine,	gal.	30 35
varnish, bright,	—	30
black,	—	30
PORK, northern mess,	bb.	25
Prime	—	19 50
Cargo	—	20
Baltic navy	—	19
— Prime,	—	17
southern, 2d,	—	17 18
PLASTER PARIS, Fr.	ton	8
PORTER, London,	dos.	2 80 3
America,	—	1 25
RICE, (new) per 100 lb.	—	4 75
SOAP, American, white,	lb.	10 12
do. brown,	—	9 10
Castile,	—	17
SALT, rough, Am.	—	18
refined,	—	none
SASSAPARA,	ton	12 14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F. 4th p.	—	1 5
Cognac, 4th p.	—	1 12 1 15
Barcelona, 1st p.	—	80 85
do. 4th p.	—	90 92
do. 1st p.	—	1 5
do. American,	—	62
Rum, Jan. 4th p.	—	90 93
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—	none
Antigua, 3 & 4	—	76 78
Windward, 2d	—	62 65
Island, 3d	—	67
4th	—	70 75
American,	—	50
Whisky,	—	50
SWAGS, Havana, white, cut.	14 30	
do. brown,	—	10 50
clayed, white,	—	13 50
do. brown,	—	12 50 13
muscov. 1st qual.	—	12 50 13 50
do. 2d	—	9 50 10
India, 1st qual.	—	12 12 50
lamp,	—	20
lumpy,	—	16
† SALT, St. Ubes,	bus.	70 75
Lisbon,	—	65 70
Caliz,	—	62
Liverpool, blown,	—	50
ground,	—	65
Turks-Island,	—	none
Isle of May,	—	none
SHOT, of all sizes,	cut.	12 50 13
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100 lb.	—	—
fine yellow, 1st	—	7 50 8
Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	7 7 50
Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	5 50 6
Potomac, 1st	—	5 50 6
East shore, 1st	—	5
Virginia, fat,	—	6 7
do. middling,	—	5 50 6
Rappahannock,	—	5
Georgia,	—	none
TALLOW, American,	lb.	14
WAX, bees,	—	42 44
WINE, Madeira, L. P. ga.	—	2 50 3
do. L. M.	—	1 15 1 65
do. N. Y. M.	—	1 12 1 50
Lisbon,	—	1 12 1 20
Sherry,	—	1 20 1 25
Corica,	—	60 1
Teneriffe,	—	60 1
Claret,	dos.	6 10 1
do. new,	csk.	33 40
Malaga,	gal.	95
Port,	—	1 40 1 50

* Store prices.
† Board mea. wrents.
‡ Cargo prices.
§ Second qualities of Patuxent, are 2 dollars less; Potomac & Eastern-shore 1 dollar less.

FRENCH SPOILIATIONS.

REPORT

Of the committee to whom was referred on the 26th December last, the petition of sundry merchants of Charleston, South-Carolina.

[CONCLUDED.]

On the 5th and 22d day of June, 1797, the president of the United States appointed 3 envoys extraordinary, for the purpose of adjusting the differences which then existed between the two nations, and on the 15th of July, 1797, gave instructions to the envoys, which, so far as they respect the depredations on the commerce of the U. States, are in the following words:

"In respect to the depredations on our commerce, the principal objects will be, to agree on an equitable mode of examining & deciding the claims of our citizens, and the manner and periods of making them compensable. As to the first, the seventh article of the British, and the 21st of the Spanish treaty, present approving precedents to be adopted with France. The proposed mode of adjusting those claims, by commissioners appointed on each side, is so perfectly fair, we cannot imagine that it will be refused. But when the claims are adjusted, if payment in specie cannot be obtained, it may be found necessary to agree, in behalf of our citizens, that they shall accept public securities, payable with interest at such periods as the state of the French finances shall render practicable. These periods you will endeavor as far as possible to shorten."

"Not only the recent depredations under color of the decrees of the directory of the 2d of July, 1796, and the 2d of March, 1797, or under the decrees of their agents, or the illegal sentences of their tribunals, but all prior ones, not already satisfactorily adjusted, should be put in this equitable train of settlement. To cancel many or all of the last mentioned claims, might be the effect of the decree of the executive directory of the 2d of March last, reviving the decree of 9th May, 1793—but this being an *ex post facto* regulation, as well as a violation of the treaty between the United States and France, cannot be obligatory on the former. Indeed the greater part, probably nearly all the captures and confiscations in question, have been committed in direct violation of that treaty, or of the law of nations. But the injuries arising from the capture of enemy's property in vessels of the United States, may not be very extensive—and if, for such captured property, the French government will, agreeably to the law of nations, pay the freight and reasonable demurrage, we shall not, on this account, any further contend. But for ship timber and naval stores taken and confiscated by the French, they ought to pay the full value, because our citizens continued their traffick in those articles under the faith of the treaty with France. On these two points we ought to expect that the French government will not refuse to do us justice; and the more because it has not, at any period of the war, expressed this desire that the commercial treaty should in these respects be altered."

"Besides the claims of our citizens for depredations on their property, there are many arising from express contracts made with the French government and its agents, or founded on the seizure of their property in French ports, other claims have arisen from the long detention of a multitude of our vessels in the ports of France. The wrong hereby done to our citizens was acknowledged by the French government, and in some, perhaps in most of the cases, small payments towards indemnifications, have been made; the residue still remains to be claimed."

"All these just demands of our citizens will merit your attention. The best possible means of compensation must be attempted. These will depend on what you shall discover to be practicable in relation to the French finances. But an exception must be made in respect to debts due to our citizens by the contracts of the French government and its agents, if they are comprehended in any stipulation; and an option reserved to them jointly or individually, either to accept the means of payment which you shall stipulate, or to resort to the French government directly, for the fulfillment of its contracts."

"Although the reparations for losses sustained by the citizens of the United States, in consequence of irregular or illegal captures or condemnations, or forcible seizures or detentions, is of very high importance, and is to be pressed with the greatest earnestness, yet it is not to be insisted on, as an indispensable condition of the proposed treaty. You are not, however, to renounce these claims of our citizens, nor to stipulate that they may be assumed by the United States, as a loan to the French government."

Whilst these envoys were in Paris, endeavoring to effect the objects of their mission, the French government, on the 18th of January, 1798, passed the following law:

"The character of vessels, relative to their quality of neuter or enemy, shall be determined by their cargo; in consequence, every vessel found at sea, loaded in whole or in part with merchandise, the production of England or of her possessions, shall be declared good prize, whoever the owner of these goods or merchandise may be."

"Every foreign vessel which, in the course of her voyage, shall have entered into an English port, shall not be admitted into a port of the French republic, except in case of necessity, in which case she shall be bound to depart from the said port, as soon as the causes of her entry shall have ceased."

The envoys not having been received by the directory, and not having effected the object of their mission, on the 28th day of May, 1798, the government of the United States passed the following law:

"An act more effectually to protect the commerce and coasts of the U. States."

"Whereas armed vessels sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the republic of France, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coasts, in violation of the laws of nations, and treaties between the United States and the French nation:—Therefore,

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That it shall be lawful for the president of the United States, and he is hereby authorized to instruct and direct the commanders of the armed vessels belonging to the United States, to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws of nations, any such armed vessel, which shall have committed or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredations on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof; and also to retake any ship or vessel of any citizen of the United States, which may have been captured by any such armed vessel."

On the 7th of July, 1798, the government of the United States passed the following law:

"An act to declare the treaties heretofore concluded with France no longer obligatory on the U. S."

Whereas the treaties concluded between the United States and France, have been repeatedly violated on the part of the French government and the just claims of the United States for reparation of the injuries so committed have been refused, and their attempts to negotiate an amicable adjustment of all complaints between the two nations, have been repelled with indignity: And whereas, under authority of the French government, there is yet pursued against the United States a system of predatory violence, infracting the said treaties, and hostile to the rights of a free and independent nation:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the United States are, of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States."

On the 9th of July, 1798, the government of the United States passed a law further to protect the commerce of the United States, the two first sections of which relate to this subject, and are in the following words:

"Be it enacted by the senate and house of representatives of the United States of America, in congress assembled, That the United States are, of right, freed and exonerated from the stipulations of the treaties, and of the consular convention heretofore concluded between the United States and France; and that the same shall not henceforth be regarded as legally obligatory on the government or citizens of the United States."

"And be it further enacted, That the president of the U. States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to instruct the commanders of the public armed vessels which are, or shall be employed in the service of the U. States to subdue, seize and take any armed French vessels which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the United States or elsewhere, on the high seas; and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods or effects which shall be found on board the same, shall be brought within the U. States, and shall be duly proceeded against, and condemned as forfeited, and shall accrue and be distributed as by law is or shall be provided respecting the captures which shall be made by the public armed vessels of the United States."

"And be it further enacted, That the president of the U. States shall be, and he is hereby authorized to grant to the owners of private armed ships and vessels of the United States, who shall make application therefor, special commissions in the form which he shall direct, and under the seal of the United States; and such private armed vessels, when duly commissioned, as aforesaid, shall have the same license and authority for the subduing, seizing and capturing any armed French vessel, and for the recapture of the vessels, goods and effects of the people of the United States, as the public armed vessels of the United States may by law have; and shall be, in like manner, subject to such restrictions as shall be ordered by the president of the United States, for the regulation of their conduct. And the commissions which shall be granted, as aforesaid, shall be revocable at the pleasure of the president of the United States."

On the 28th day of May, 1798, instructions were given to the commanders of armed vessels belonging to the United States, in the following words:

"Whereas it is declared by an act of congress, passed the 28th day of May, 1798, that armed vessels, sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the French republic, have committed depredations on the commerce of the United States, and have recently captured the vessels and property of citizens thereof, on and near the coasts, in violation of the law of nations and treaties between the United States and the French nation:

"Therefore, and in pursuance of the said act, you are instructed and directed to seize, take and bring into any port of the United States, to be proceeded against according to the laws of nations, any armed vessel sailing under authority, or pretence of authority, from the French republic, which shall have committed, or which shall be found hovering on the coasts of the United States, for the purpose of committing depredation on the vessels belonging to citizens thereof; and also to retake any ship or vessel of any citizen or citizens of the United States, which may have been captured by any such armed vessel."

"On the 10th day of July, 1798, further instructions were given to the commanders of armed vessels of the United States in the words following:

"In pursuance of the acts of congress, passed the 28th day of May, the 20th day of June, and the 9th day of July,"

"You are hereby authorized, instructed and directed to subdue, seize and take any armed French vessel or vessels, sailing under authority or pretence of authority, from the French republic, which shall be found within the jurisdictional limits of the U. States, or elsewhere on the high seas; and such captured vessel, with her apparel, guns and appurtenances, and the goods and effects which shall be found on board of the same, to bring within some port of the U. States; and also to retake any vessel, goods and effects of the United States, or persons resi-

dent therein, which may have been captured by any French vessel, in order that proceedings may be had concerning such capture or re-capture, in due form of law, and as to right shall appertain."

Instructions were also given after the passage of the aforesaid laws, to the captains of private armed vessels of the United States to the same effect with the instructions given to the public armed vessels of the United States.

In consequence of these measures the treaty of the 6th of February, 1778, between the United States and France, in virtue of which most of the reclamations were made, became no longer obligatory; a partial state of hostility took place between the United States and the French republic; several hostile actions occurred between the armed vessels of the two nations; and several captures were made of French vessels, both by public and private armed vessels of the United States, which have been condemned and sold as lawful prizes.

On the 25th of February, 1799, the president of the United States nominated three other envoys extraordinary for the purpose of adjusting the differences between the United States and the French republic; and on the 20th day of November, 1800, a convention for determining certain differences which had arisen between the United States and the French republic, was concluded at Paris. On the 2d day of February, 1801, the senate passed a resolution in the constitutional mode, advising the ratification of the said convention, provided the 2d article be expunged, &c. The second article is in the following words:

"The ministers plenipotentiary of the two parties not being able to agree at present respecting the treaty of alliance of the 6th of February, 1778, the treaty of amity and commerce of the same date, and the convention of the 14th November, 1783, nor upon the indemnities mutually due or claimed; the parties will negotiate further on these subjects at a convenient time, and until they may have agreed upon these points, the said treaties and convention shall have no operation, and the relations of the two countries shall be regulated as follows." This article was introduced into the convention at the intimation of the American envoys, being it is to be presumed, the best stipulation it was in their power at that time to make for negotiating hereafter upon the indemnities mutually due, or claimed by the citizens of the two countries. On the 18th of February, 1801, the president of the United States, in conformity with the advice of the senate, did ratify the said convention, excluding therefrom the aforesaid second article.

The senate not having accompanied their advice, for expunging the said second article, with any explanation of their motive for the measure, it was understood, both by the chief consul and the American envoy then at Paris, that the object of expunging the said 2d article was, "the retrenchment of the respective pretensions of the two governments, which were the object of the said 2d article;" and with an explanation to that effect, on the 31st of July, 1801, the chief consul ratified the said convention. The convention thus ratified, was laid before the senate, by the president of the United States, on his return from Paris, and on the 19th day of December, 1801, the senate resolved, "that they considered the said convention as fully ratified, and in pursuance thereof, on the 21st of the same month, the president caused the said convention to be promulgated, as it was originally ratified."

From these circumstances, and a recurrence to the fifth article of said convention in the following words, "The debts contracted by one of the two nations with individuals of the other, or by the individuals of one with the individuals of the other, shall be paid, or the payment may be prosecuted in the same manner as if there had been no misunderstanding between the two states; but this clause shall not extend to indemnities claimed on account of captures or confiscations." It appears, that the exclusion of the second article of the convention was considered as a renunciation of the indemnities claimed by the citizens of the United States for spoiliations and depredations on their commerce, so far as the government might otherwise have been instrumental in obtaining such indemnities."

Upon the whole view of the case, the committee submit it to the house, to determine whether the government of the United States be, in any respect, bound to indemnify the memorialists; and whether there be any ground for discrimination between the cases of losses sustained before the acts of the 28th of May, 1798, the 7th of July, 1798, and the 9th of July, 1798; and cases of losses sustained after those periods.

From London papers to the eleventh of January, received at the office of the Register, by the British packet, arrived at New-York.

IMPERIAL UKASE.

Alexander, Emperor of all the Russias, &c. &c. &c.

Our manifesto of the 30th of August declared the situation of our affairs with the French government.

At that period of our hostile situation, Prussia still formed a barrier between us and the French, who tyrannized over various parts of Germany. But soon after, the fire of war blazed out in Prussia also; after various disasters, and important losses on her part, our own dominions on the frontiers are now threatened by the flame.

To the Russians, accustomed to love the glory of their country, and to sacrifice every thing to it, it is unnecessary to explain how unavoidable these events have made the present war.

Honor unsheathed our sword for the protection of our allies; how much more justly must it be drawn for the defence of our own safety? Before these events could approach our frontiers, we took, at an early period, every measure to be ready to meet them. Having, in good time, ordered our army to move beyond the frontier, we have now commissioned our general, field-marshal Kamensky, to command it, and to act against the enemy with all the forces entrusted to him.

We are assured, that all our faithful subjects will join us in fervent prayers to

the Almighty, who directs the fate of states, and the issue of battles, that he may take our rights as cause under his all-powerful protection, that his victorious strength and blessing may direct the Russian armies employed for repelling the general foe of Europe.

We are confident, that our faithful subjects of the government of the frontier will, in the present circumstances particularly redouble the proofs of their attachment and their zeal for the common good; and that unshaken by fear or delusive promises, they will tread with firmness the same path in which under the protection of the laws, and of a mild government, they have hitherto enjoyed tranquility and undisputed property, and shared in the universal prosperity of the whole empire.

Lastly, we are confident, that all the children of the land, relying on the help of God, and the valor of troops, and on the known experience of their leader, will spare no sacrifice, no effort which patriotism and the safety of our country may demand.

St. Petersburg, Nov. 28, 1806.

STATE PAPER.

By His Majesty THE KING OF PRUSSIA.

As inserted by authority in the Gazette of Königsberg, of the 1st Dec. 1806.

"The battle of the 14th of October, notwithstanding the courageous efforts of his majesty's armies has been so unfortunate for the Prussian arms that the road of the capital, and even to the very heart of his dominions has been left open to the enemy; the king was therefore induced to offer terms for an armistice, of which he had every reason to expect a cordial acceptance on the part of the enemy, as in the midst of the battle he received a letter from the emperor Napoleon, full of friendly expression; but to this offer of the armistice the door of acceptance was shut, and the king consented, as the basis of a peace, to certain sacrifices, incompatible with his honor and dignity."

"The king, who saw the full extent and magnitude of the misfortunes and dangers which unavoidably surrounded his faithful subjects, preferred an immediate and uncertain prospect of the return of the fortune of war in his favor; his majesty, therefore, immediately took the resolution of making such sacrifices, however great they might be, as were compatible with the interests of his throne, and accordingly sent the minister of state, the marquis Lutcheschini, on the 18th of October, with ample diplomatic powers, to the head-quarters of the emperor and king Napoleon. The sacrifices which the king had agreed to, on receiving the first dispatches from the marquis Lutcheschini (to whom in order to accelerate the business, his majesty had sent major-general Zastrow) were so adequate to the advantages which the enemy, by the fortune of a single day had gained, that so early as the 30th of October, they were respectfully acknowledged, and received as the basis of a treaty for peace, by the plenipotentiary, the grand marshal of the palace, Duroc; upon this basis the peace treaty was to have been concluded without delay, and the king on his own part, took all the necessary measures to provide that these conditions of peace should be punctually fulfilled, immediately after the signing of the preliminaries thereof. The emperor Napoleon, on the contrary, refused to put a stop to hostilities, and allowed his army not only to enjoy the advantages they already possessed, but to proceed in acquiring new conquests, and even all the provinces of the king, on the Oder and the Warta, destitute of garrisons, were inundated with French troops, and thus these defenceless provinces felt the horrors of war, as well as the capital."

"At the head-quarters of the emperor, even four days after the acceptance of the conditions of peace, a seditious proclamation was printed, published, and distributed, tending to produce an insurrection or disturbances and rebellion, among the subjects of his majesty in South-Prussia. Wherever the enemy's troops could find their way, the property of the king was taken possession of; the royal treasures were seized, and it was attempted to seduce the servants of his majesty from their lawful allegiance, and an oath was even tendered to them, whereby they were required to swear fealty to the enemy."

"Those facts created a suspicion that the emperor was not serious in his intention of concluding a peace upon the basis already understood by the plenipotentiaries of both nations. The unceasing, but ineffectual endeavors of the plenipotentiaries of the king, and to break off entirely the thread of communication between the two belligerent powers, proved clearly to his majesty that this suspicion was well grounded, more particularly as the positive declaration, 'That the emperor, knowing the situation in which Prussia has been placed, since the unfortunate battle of the 14th, must take advantage of that situation for the conclusion of his peace with England and Russia,' leaves no doubt remaining with respect to the intentions of France."

"After this the formally