

# To the Members of the Library Company of Baltimore.

GENTLEMEN,  
It is now eleven years since the commencement of the Library Company of Baltimore; in this short period of time, a taste for useful reading, and polite literature, has evidently spread among the young of both sexes. A progression so pleasing in its nature, and beneficial in its effects, which the institution has certainly accelerated, cannot fail of securing to it, a continuance of protection and patronage.

A Library, formed with a due respect to Religion, and morals, which does not exclude works of genius, and amusement, which contains the most esteemed writings of every country, and the best books on the different arts, and in every branch of science and literature to whose ample stores, all persons may have access at a trifling expense, must rank amongst the most useful, and laudable institutions in society.

To select a Library, in conformity with these principles, calls for the Union of different talents, and various information. It must however be recollected, that although with a limited annual sum, all valuable books cannot at once be introduced, yet, that in time and successively, all of the greatest value, or importance, which can be procured, may find a mission.

With such prospects, the Library company of Baltimore, was instituted, and under the influence of corresponding principles, it has been uniformly and steadily conducted down to the present hour. Believing it to be the wish of the members, to continue to society the advantages of the institution, will it not be considered indispensable?

1. That the directors should not be obliged to apply any part of the monies now annually expended in the purchase of Books to any other object?

2. That the means be provided competent to procure a lot of ground, in a suitable situation on which may be erected, when it shall become necessary, a commodious building, for the deposit of the Books of the Company?

With respect to the first, The Directors would lament the occurrence of any circumstance, that should abridge the annual supply of Books, or the interests of the Library, upon this point, they felt assured, they concurred in opinion with the great body of Stockholders.

With respect to the second point, they also flatter themselves with a concurrence, for although fixed in their determination to retain the room now possessed by the company, as long (if permitted by its proprietors) as it will serve to contain their books, yet, as the time must come when it will be inadequate to that purpose, the directors consider it prudent and advisable, that the company should be provided against such an event.

A lot of ground in a suitable situation, may be now had on reasonable terms. Should the purchase be deferred, who will insure to the company, that we shall be able to get a suitable lot hereafter? The probability is, if we neglect to buy now, that we either cannot be accommodated at market when we cannot longer do without a lot, or must pay, for a convenient situation, an extravagant price.

Acting under these considerations, the directors recently proposed to the company an additional contribution of two dollars per annum, to be paid over each share, for successive years. This proposed contribution, so easy and equal in its operation, which to each member would have amounted to sixteen dollars only, was unanimously agreed to, at a meeting of the company, convened on the 26th May last, but at a subsequent meeting (the concurrence of two being required for its confirmation) from some members misconceiving the object of the measure, and the necessity of making the purchase, at this time, not being felt, or but slightly felt by others, it was rejected by a majority of the few who attended on that occasion.

The necessity of adopting the measure, still pressing upon the directors with undiminished force, they conceive it to be their duty, to call the attention of the company again to the subject, more especially as they cannot permit themselves to entertain a doubt that a revision by men, friendly to the extension of the arts and literature among us, will lead to a favorable result. The following proceedings were accordingly had, at a meeting of their body, held the 1st July instant:

Resolved, That a general meeting of the members of the Library Company be, and hereby is requested, at the Library room, on the 27th of July inst. at 11 o'clock, A. M. in order to determine on the following propositions, which, if then agreed to and confirmed by the company at a future meeting, will become of constitutional force:

1. That every member of the Library Company of Baltimore shall pay annually, in addition to his present annual contribution, the sum of two dollars for eight successive years, which payments may be enforced under the regulations and in the mode prescribed for compelling payments of the said stated annual contributions: provided always, that any member shall be at liberty to advance fourteen dollars in one payment at any time on or before the first annual contribution becoming due, which advance shall be received in lieu of his eight years additional contributions.

2. That the directors of the Library Company of Baltimore, be and are hereby authorized and required to appropriate the said additional contributions or so much thereof as may be necessary to the purchase of a suitable lot of ground, on which may be erected a commodious building for the deposit of the books of the Library when the funds will permit.

By order,  
FRANCIS BEESTON, Sec. B. L. C.  
July 6. M&H

## Fresh Lisbon Lemmons.

150 boxes in excellent order, just received from Philadelphia, and for sale by  
FITCH HALL, Jun.  
81, Bowly's wharf.  
July 8. 48

## LOST.

A Cornelian Watch Seal, set in Gold, attached to a hair string with a knot in the middle, supposed to be lost between M'Ginn's Stables Gay-street, and Mr. Nichols' country seat. Two Dollars will be paid on its delivery by the printer hereof.  
July 8. 44

## 39th Regiment.

The Citizens recognized by the Militia Law residing on the West side of Light street and St. Paul's Lane, to the extent of the city, are respectfully informed that in a few days they will be enrolled in the 39th regiment, to which they are by law attached, and that which ought to claim their particular attention.  
JAMES MOSHER,  
Lieut. Col. Comd.  
July 3, 1807.

# Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	cwt.	\$3 25
navy,	—	4 25
do. pilot,	—	5 50
BEEF, northern mess,	bb.	15 50 plenty
cargo, No. 1,	—	13 50 do.
—, No. 2,	—	11 50 do.
BACON,	lb.	10 11
BUTTER, for exportation,	—	15 18
COFFEE, Batavia,	—	30
—, W. India best gr.,	—	31
do. com.,	—	27 29
COTTON, W. India Island,	—	25 35
Louisiana,	—	24
Georgia inland,	—	22 23
Sea Island,	—	none
COPPAGE, American,	—	16
Russia,	—	10 12
CHOCOLATE,	—	20 30
CANDLES, mould,	—	19 20
dipt.,	—	17
spermaceti,	—	45 50
CHEESE, American,	—	11 13
English, best,	—	40 45
DUCK, Russia,	blt.	55 35
Holland,	—	—
Kovens,	—	15
Russia Sheeting,	piece	22 23
FISH, cod, dry,	qtr.	4 50 plenty
salmon,	bb.	16
herrings, (new),	—	4 25 dull
mackerel,	—	8 9
shad, (new),	—	7 7 50
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	—
cleansed,	—	—
*FLOUR, superline,	bb.	6 25
fine,	—	—
middlings,	—	5 50
rye,	—	4 50 5
GUSSENBURG, Engl. 25	lb.	10
Do. Baltimore manufc.	—	9
GRAIN, Indian corn, bush.	—	60 70
wheat, Virginia,	—	1 12
do. Maryland,	—	1 25
Rye,	—	67
Barley,	—	1
Clover seed,	—	12
Oats,	—	47
HEMP, Russia,	ton.	300 plenty
Country,	—	—
Hops, (fresh),	lb.	15 10
HOP'S LARD,	—	15 10
IRON, pig,	ton.	35 40
Country bar,	—	115 120
Russia,	—	110
Swedes, best,	—	120
Hoop,	—	173
Sheet,	—	220 225
Nail rods,	—	140 150
Castings,	—	80 90
LEATHER, sole,	lb.	18 19
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 50
do. 3-4	—	2 30
white do. com. 4-4	—	2 35
do. clear, 4-4	—	2 50 3 50
shingles, cyp. 18 inch M.	—	2 50 3 50
juniper, 24 do.	—	6 50 8 50
do. com. do.	—	4 5
staves, w. o. pipe	—	65 70
do. hhd.	—	35 40
do. bbl.	—	25 40
red oak, bbl.	—	14 16
do. hhd.	—	25
hhd. heading,	—	30
MEAL, corn, hhd.	—	4
MANNA, short,	—	85 87
NAVY STORES, tar,	bb.	2 25
pitch,	—	3 30
turpentine,	—	2 12
rosin,	—	3
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	25 30
varnish, bright,	—	30
black,	—	30
PORK, northern mess,	bb.	24
Prime	—	18
Cargo	—	17 50 do.
Baltimore navy	—	20 do.
southern, 24	—	17 50 do.
PLASTER PARIS, Fr.	ton	7 50
PORTER, London,	dog.	2 50 3
American,	—	1 25
RICE, (new), per 100 lb.	—	4
SOAP, American, white,	—	10 12
do. brown,	—	8 9
Castile,	—	17 18
SALTETRE, rough, Am.	—	18
refined,	—	none
SASSAFRAS,	ton	12 14
SPIRITS, Brandy, 4th p. gal.	—	98
Cognac, 4th p.	—	1 12 1 20
Barcelona, 4th p.	—	95
do. 4th p.	—	90
Gun, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	1 1 5
do. American,	—	62
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	—	90 93
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—	none
Antigua, 3 & 4	—	76 78
Windward, 3d	—	62
Island, 4th	—	67
American,	—	75
Whiskey,	—	47
SUGARS, Havana, white, cwt.	—	14 14 25
do. brown,	—	10 25
clayed, white,	—	12 50
do. brown,	—	11 50
miscov. 1st qual.	—	10 13
Louisiana	—	9 50 13
India, 1st qual.	—	10 50 12
leaf,	—	20
hump,	—	18
SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.	45
Lisbon,	—	40 45
Caniz,	—	—
Liverpool, blown,	—	35 plenty
ground,	—	43
Turks Island,	—	60
Isle of May,	—	60
SHORT, of all sizes,	cwt.	12 50 15
Tobacco, Maryland, 100 lb.	—	—
fine yellow, 1st	—	—
Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	7 8
Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	6 50 7
Potomac, 1st	—	5 50 6 50
East shore, 1st	—	5 50 5 50
Virginia, fat,	—	6 50 7
do. middling,	—	5 50 6
Rappahannock,	—	4 50 5
Georgia,	—	none
TALLOW, American,	lb.	14
WAX, bees,	—	40 42
WINE, Madeira, L. P. gal.	—	2 50 3
do. L. M.	—	1 15 1 65
do. N. Y. M.	—	1 12 1 50
Lisbon,	—	1 10 1 15
Sherry,	—	1 20 1 25
Corsica,	—	68
Teneriffe,	—	80 1
Claret,	doz.	5 10
do. new,	ck.	33 40
Malaga,	gal.	95
Port,	—	1 30 1 35

\* Store prices.  
† Board measurement.  
‡ Cargo prices.  
§ Potomac & Eastern-shore 1 dollar less.

# BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

From the National Intelligencer of July 8.

## THE PROCLAMATION.

The measures taken by the executive are before the public. We are well aware that among the unreflecting part of our countrymen, or those whose feelings have for a moment usurped the seat of reason, they may be viewed as destitute of the full measure of vigor called for by the crisis. A deliberate consideration, however, of the circumstances of the case, of the peculiar organization of our government, and of the powers vested by law in the president, will show that the course pursued is as vigorous as ought to have been expected. The language of the proclamation is decided without inflammation, and is the dignified vehicle of earnest feeling and resolute purpose. It certainly bears no comparison with the indignant terms in which the feelings of our fellow-citizens in every part of the union are couched. Such language on their part is appropriate and well applied, as it becomes them to demonstrate the zeal with which they are animated to defend the rights and honor of their country. But from the government we have a right to expect decision tempered by calmness, even on the eve of certain war, and much more so at a period when the occurrence of such an event is uncertain. In respect to style then the proclamation is unquestionably correct.

Is it so likewise with regard to substance?

The outrage committed by the British commander is an act of war; and as such we have the right as an independent nation to treat it. But is it our interest to receive it in this light, without any previous explanation with the government whose officers have committed it? We say no. It is the interest of the people, and therefore the duty of the government to avert so great a calamity as war by every honorable means in their power. It is their interest to try such means before a resort to force that they may make every exertion to avert war, thereby preserving the unrivalled blessings we enjoy; and that if such exertions fail to avert it, we may convince the world of the sincerity of our wish to maintain peace, by doing every thing in our power to preserve it. Country making the world our friend, by exhibiting in the most striking and the most honorable colors our own sense of justice and the injustice of our enemy, many of whose own subjects we should in this way alienate from their government and make our secret, if not avowed friends & advocates.

There is, as we have remarked, no mean hope of the government of Britain giving us those explanations and that satisfaction that may preserve the peace of the two nations. The moderation of our government, backed by a peremptory demand of immediate explanation, and supported by the spectacle of a whole nation ready to shed their last drop of blood in defence of their rights, will present our case before the British government & nation in the most imposing form. Demanding nothing but what honorable men ought not to hesitate to yield unasked, & that, in terms respectful and dignified, is there not reason to hope that, when they are apprised at the same time, as apprised they most unequivocally will be, of the temper of the country, they will at length awaken from the delirium of passion and do us justice? All these advantages will be gained by a deliberate over a precipitate conduct. Of this course it is a further recommendation that our merchants will have an opportunity of getting in their ships, of repressing their speculations, and adjusting to a considerable extent their affairs before the eventful period, which shall make force the final arbiters. Our seamen, too, the sinews of our power against a maritime nation, will be, to a great degree, then safe in our harbors, and thus enable us, in case of necessity, to strike a prompt and vigorous blow.

But, if the soundness of these remarks should be questioned, still it cannot be denied that the nature of our government and the peculiar delegation of its powers, restrained the executive from those measures which, in this view of the discussion, might be considered expedient. The president does not possess the power of transferring the nation from a state of peace to a state of war. That is the exclusive province of the legislature. The powers of the president, applicable to cases like the present, are conferred by law; and these powers have been exercised to the full extent, with a single reservation, viz. that of interdicting the entrance of British merchant vessels into our ports, provided, after the previous prohibition of armed vessels, the latter do not comply with the injunction of the executive. The exercise of this last power, it will be perceived, for reasons too obvious to be recited, is not called for at this precise time by any positive good it could effect; while it would have the mischievous effect, in case of a resort to war, of diminishing the vulnerable points of our enemy, and impairing our means of retribution for any unjust aggressions he might commit on our property in her own ports. The power, moreover, is one which may be exercised at any period hereafter when its necessity shall become apparent.

There is one further step which the executive may take, he may convene congress, with a view to the exercise by them of those powers exclusively vested in them by the constitution—such as the declaration of war; the interdicting intercourse with Britain; the enactment of non importation laws; the laying an embargo; the better fortifications of our ports and harbors; the increase of our regular force; and various other similar powers. On this point there appears to be considerable public solicitude, which as far as we are enabled we deem it our duty to satisfy. From what we have been able to collect, congress will probably be specially convened, but not before time shall have elapsed sufficient to receive an answer from the British government. The schooner Revenge, will be immediately sent to England; with a becoming demand on the part of our government, and with accompanying instructions not to admit of procrastination or evasion. It is probable that about three months will be taken up in going to and returning from England; to this may be added two or three weeks, which may be consumed in that country, as its government may at the arrival of our dispatch-

es, be engaged on objects that will forbid an instantaneous attention to our requisition, and as sometime will probably be consumed in the consequent arrangement. This will carry us into the latter end of October or beginning of November, at which time it is likely congress will be convened. They will then have before them the materials for the exercise of an enlightened judgment; they will be able to ascertain whether we are to consider Britain as our friend or enemy, and by knowing the extent as well as the nature of the danger to be apprehended, be able to take such measures, of war or commercial restrictions, as shall best promote our own interests, and most severely affect those of the enemy.

ALBANY, July 3.

## INAUGURATION.

On Wednesday last, being the day appointed by law for the purpose, the hon. DANIEL D. TOMPKINS was sworn into office as governor of this state.

It having been previously announced that the governor elect would come into town on that day, the republicans of this city and vicinity made arrangements to receive him in a manner not only suitable to the dignity of his station and the excellence of his character, but evincive of the joy and satisfaction with which they viewed his election as the triumph of principle.

He was accordingly met, on his way from Schenectady, at the turnpike gate, three miles from town, by a very numerous concourse of republican citizens, who had rode for the purpose. When his carriage arrived at the gate, the citizens who were paraded before it, opened to the right and left, forming a line to McEllan's hotel, and saluting him with three cheers as he passed through the line.

In a few moments after, captain Brees's troop of light-horse, from Hensselaer county, arrived at the hotel, and the governor elect, having received the congratulations of the troop and the citizens assembled, was escorted into town by this civic and military corps in the following order:

The troop of light horse, commanded by capt. Brees.

The governor elect and suite.

Officers of government and citizens, two and two.

At the entrance of the city the procession was augmented by the accession of a company of infantry, commanded by Lieut. Costigan, forming altogether as numerous and as respectable a procession as any ever before witnessed in this city.

The procession halted before the state-house, on the porch of which the oath of office was administered by judge Spencer, and Daniel D. Tompkins proclaimed governor of the state of New-York for the ensuing three years. Three cheers were immediately given by the vast assemblage of citizens who witnessed this interesting scene; and federal salutes from field pieces stationed at different parts of the city, announced to the surrounding country the happy event, from which we venture to predict the most salutary consequences to the commonwealth, in the preservation of its freedom and the promotion of its peace and prosperity.

After the inauguration, his excellency repaired to Gregory's hotel, where he received the salutations and congratulations of many citizens to whom it had not been convenient to join in escorting him to town. He afterwards partook of a collation in company with the troop of horse, infantry, and a large number of citizens, at Skinner's hotel, in Greene-street; where, with the best of refreshment, the utmost harmony, hilarity and joy prevailed.

Select parties enjoyed themselves at different places, and many a patriotic toast and song contributed to the pleasures of the day, which closed without a single unfortunate incident to damp the general joy.

Too much praise cannot be given to the patriotic officers and soldiers of the military corps which joined in the proceedings of the day.

In the evening his excellency was serenaded at judge Spencer's by the volunteer band of music attached to the Albany regiment, which is entitled to the thanks of all who felt an interest in paying due honors to the chief who now commands."

## NEW-YORK, July 7.

Arrived, the ship Jersey, Williams, 70 days from Sicily, and 80 from Gibraltar. May 17, in the Mediterranean, was boarded by the Thunderer. 12th, spoke ship Venice, Bond, 34 days from the Gulf of Venice, for Lisbon, 8 leagues from Cape-Pallas. 20th, spoke schr. Hannah, of Newburyport, 26 days from Messina for Boston, informed that a New-York ship had been cast away at Algeziras. June 20, lat. 37, 30, long. 67, 30, spoke ship Winfred, Bennett, 10 days from Charleston, for Bordeaux. 23d lat. 33, long. 62, 30, spoke schr. Minerva, 5 days from Boston, for Antigua. 30th, lat. 39, 40, long. 68, 30, ship Minerva, of Hopswell, 5 days from Savannah for Liverpool. July 4, spoke schr. Atlantic, Butler, 9 days from New-York, for Curacao; and schr. Atlantic, Davis, 9 days from New-York for Antigua. The schooner Fanny and Catharine, Barnham, of New-York, was lost on the south side of Sicily, about the 20th of April. Left at Naples, ship Lewis, of Boston, repairing for Trieste; schr. Fair American, Delano, of Duxbury, for Leghorn, in a few days; Enterprise, Pratt, of Hingham, for New-York, first wind; ship Juliana, Collins, of Boston, for Manfredonia; brig Eclipse, of Boston, at quarantine; ship Falcon, of Falmouth, do.; ship Rachel, of Boston, do.; and brig Victory, of Falmouth.

The new ship Bordeaux, Hulbert, from Hartford.

The ship Hannah, Goodwin, 11 days from Boston. 25 miles west of Montog, spoke ship Pennsylvania, of New-York, going through the Sound to avoid British cruisers.

The British brig Matilda, Graham, 22 days from Antigua. Sailed with the windward fleet under convoy of the Canada. The British schr. Industry, Livingston, 21 days from St. Vincents. Sailed with the above convoy.

The sloop Industry, from North-Carolina. Cleared, ship Henry, Thompson, Amsterdam.

The ship Uncle Toby, of New-York, has arrived at Amsterdam, from Charleston.

The ship General Moore, from Baltimore.

more, for Rotterdam, is lost at the entrance of the former port.

Captain Evans, arrived at Norfolk, from Bordeaux, left, May 13, ships Aurora, Sutherland, of New-York, for New-Orleans; American Packet, Morris, for New-York, in 8 days; Exchange, Wilks, for do. in 12; Phillipsburg, Leffingwell, for do. in 20; Ceres, Greene, of do. uncertain; brig Betsy, Johnson, of do. discharging; Olivia, Barker, of do. do.; Virginia, Howland, do. do.; Molly, Norris, of do. for Philadelphia, in 8; Huron, Hill, of New-York, at quarantine; Deborah, Eldridge, do. do. Spoke ship Margaret, Myrick, 29 days from New-York for Bordeaux. 16th, was boarded by the British frigate Indefatigable. 22d, was boarded by a 36 gun frigate with French colors, and spoke two British letters of marks, steering S. June 8, in lat. 39, 30, long. 44, spoke ship Susan, Willoughby, 19 days from New-York.

The intimation of captain Paddock's death (mentioned in yesterday's paper) is without foundation; he is sick at the lazaretto.

The brig Margaret, Masserve, on her passage from New Orleans, was strictly overhauled by the Indian sloop of war, most of the letters opened, and several of them taken.

## Latest from London.

The Editors of the New York Gazette received yesterday a file of London papers to the 23d of May, by an arrival at New-Bedford—what news they contain follows:—

LONDON, May 16.

The transports that were at Portsmouth, have been ordered to the Downs to receive troops immediately. Ten thousand foot, it is said, are to be embarked, and four thousand horse. Four companies of artillery have been embarked at Woolwich. Three troops of gunner drivers are also under orders for embarkation.

The letter which the King of Sweden wrote to General Essen, refusing to ratify the treaty which he concluded with the French, is said to have commenced thus:—"I learn with much displeasure, that you have concluded an Armistice with Napoleon, Commander of the French armies, &c. I condemn his proffered friendship, and consider that my own honor, as well as the interest of my people, impose on me the necessity of treating him as an enemy."

The French succeeded lately in gaining possession of the heads of one of the canals, near Dantzic, which would have considerably facilitated their operations if they could have retained it; but the Gaidison dislodged them from it, after a very severe and obstinate conflict. One of our gun brigades, lately disguised as a merchantman, sailed up the Vistula, near Dantzic, and opened a heavy fire upon a French column, which immediately broke and fled in every direction, leaving behind them a great number killed and wounded.

May 19.

Last night we received Foreign Journals to the 14th inst. They contain nothing of importance.

May 27.

Letters from Rotterdam, dated on Monday last, were yesterday received. Intelligence from Dantzic, of the 5th inst. had reached Holland. At that time the siege had not been raised, but there was an evident relaxation in the operations of the enemy. This was attributed to the vigor with which the reiterated attempts of the French to carry the town by storm, on the night of the 28th of April, were repulsed. The garrison made sorties almost every day, most of which are represented as having been completely successful.

These letters state it to be the general opinion in Holland, that the court of Vienna was on the eve of declaring against France. It was even reported, on the 18th inst. that such a declaration had actually been made. We do not believe that Austria has yet gone so far. The intended interview between the two emperors will, however, produce something decisive; it will either terminate in confirming Austria in her system of neutrality, or making her a party in the war.

Captain Baker, of the Tribune fr