

Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	cwt.	8 3
navy,	—	4 25
plow,	—	5 30
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl.	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.,	—	29
do. com.,	—	27
COTTON, W. India island,	—	26 35
Louisiana,	—	24
Georgia, upland,	—	22 23
Sea-island,	—	none
CORDAGE, American,	—	16
Foreign,	—	10 12
CHOCOLATE,	—	20 30
CANDLES, mould,	—	19 20
dipt.,	—	17
spermaceti,	—	45 50
CHEESE, American,	—	11 13
English, best,	—	40 45
DUCK, Russia,	bbl.	33 35
Holland,	—	40 45
Ravens,	—	15
Russia Sheetings,	piece	22 25
FISH, cod, dry,	bbl.	4 50 plenty
salmon,	—	16
herrings, (new),	—	4 25 dull
mackerel,	—	3 9
shad, (new),	—	7 7 50
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	—
cleared,	ck.	—
*FLOUR, superfine,	bbl.	6 25
fine,	—	5 75
middlings,	—	5 25
rye,	—	4 4 50
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 35,	lb.	10
Do. Baltimore manufac.	—	9
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.	70 75
wheat, Virginia,	—	—
do. Maryland,	—	—
Rye,	—	—
Barley,	—	—
Clover seed,	—	12
Oats,	—	47
HEMP, Russia,	ton.	305 310
Country,	lb.	9
HOPS, (fresh),	lb.	15
HOGS LARD,	—	15
IRON, pig,	ton.	35 40
Country bar,	—	115 120
Russia,	—	120 110
Sweden, best,	—	—
Hoop,	—	173
Sheet,	—	220 225
Nail rods,	—	149 150
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. 5-4,	—	2 3
white do. com. 4-4,	—	2 25
do. clear, 4-4,	—	2 50 3 50
shingles, cyp. 18 inch,	—	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.	—	20 25
red oak, bbl.	—	14 16
do. hhd.	—	25
hhd. heading,	—	30
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried,	bbl.	4
NANKINS, short,	pe.	85 87
NAVAL STORES, tar,	—	2 2 25
pitch,	—	3 3 50
turpentine,	—	2 25
rosin,	—	3
spirits turpentine, gal.	—	35 40
varnish, bright,	—	30
black,	—	30
POKE, northern mess,	bbl.	24
Prime,	—	18
Cargo,	—	17 50
Baltimore navy,	—	20
Prime,	—	17 50
southern, 2d,	—	15
PLASTER PARIS, Fr.	ton.	7 50
PORTER, London,	doz.	2 50 3
American,	—	4 25
RICE, (new), per 100 lb.	—	—
SOAP, American, white,	lb.	10 12
do. brown,	—	8 9
Castile,	—	17 18
SALT, rough, Am.	—	18
refined,	—	25
SASSAPARILLA,	ton.	12 14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F 4th p. gal.	—	98
Cognac, 4th p.	—	1 12 1 20
Barcelona, 1st p.	—	85
do. 4th p.	—	90
Gin, Holl., 1st p.	—	1 3 1 5
do. American,	—	62
Rum, Jan. 4th p.	—	93 95
St. Croix, 3 & 4,	—	none
Antigua, 3 & 4,	—	76 78
Windward,	—	62
Island,	—	67
American,	—	75
Whisky,	—	47
SUGARS, Havana, white, cwt.	—	14 14 25
do. brown,	—	10 25
clayed, white,	—	12 50
do. brown,	—	11 50
muscov. 1st qual.	—	12 50
Louisiana,	—	8 12
India, 1st qual.	—	10 50 12
leaf,	—	20
lump,	—	18
4SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.	45
Lisbon,	—	40 45
Cadiz,	—	—
Liverpool, brown,	—	40
Turks Island,	—	43
Isle of May,	—	60
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.	12 50 13
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100 lb.	—	—
fine yellow, 1st,	—	—
Upper Patuxent, 1st,	—	7 8
Lower Patuxent, 1st,	—	6 50 7
Potomac, 1st,	—	5 50 6
East shore, 1st,	—	5 50 5 50
Virginia, 1st,	—	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
Corica,	—	65 68
Teneriffe,	—	20 1
Claret,	doz.	5 10
do. new,	ck.	33 40
Malaga,	gal.	95
Port,	—	1 30 1 35

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

From the New Orleans Gazette, of June 25.

On Thursday last, Commodore Shaw sailed for Washington City, in the ketch Vesuvius. The command of the squadron on this station, devolves on Captain Leonard. Whilst commodore Shaw was in command here, his conduct as an officer and gentleman, was so exemplary, that it gained him the esteem of all who knew him, and he carries with him the love of his fellow-citizens. We think he merits a higher rank than he holds in the service of his country. For the benefit of all concerned in vessels or barges, bound to or proceeding from New-Orleans.

By the schooner Mary, captain Vignaud, from Havana, we learn, that new orders have been issued by the British board of admiralty, to detain and send in for adjudication all vessels destined as above mentioned, under the slightest circumstances of suspicion of their having French or Spanish property on board; and the British government have done away all responsibility on the part of any captain of any ship of war or privateer, so that he is not personally responsible for any damages by detention and trial, when the vessel and cargo shall be acquitted; but government pays the expense: Hence vessels are liable to be detained and sent in on the slightest suspicion.

To the Printer of the Orleans Gazette.

NEW-ORLEANS, June 10.

SIR,

A publication appeared some time since in one of the northern papers, stating that I had procured in Canada, a traitorous letter written by Mr. Jefferson to Benedict Arnold, after his desertion.

At that time I paid little attention to a story which I thought few would repeat, and was sure none could seriously believe. Late, however, I have understood that the tale has been republished, and that my silence is cited either as an admission of the fact, or as a proof that I am not averse to its circulation.

In either case it behoves me to declare that I never had any such letter in my possession; and that I never heard of its existence suggested but in the publication to which I allude.

I am,

Sir,

Your most obedient servant,

EDWD. LIVINGSTON.

From the Belfast Chronicle of May 20.

MUTINY.

It has been stated in accounts brought from the Mediterranean, that the crew of the American ship Eliza Ann mutinied against the captain. They first tied his mate to a gun on the quarter-deck, and used him most cruelly. They picked him with the cook's tormentors, beat him over the ribs with staves in the most shocking manner, and left him for dead. They also treated the supercargo in the most cruel manner. They then attacked the master whom they struck a dreadful blow. His wife, with an infant in her arms, followed him; he fell back, and she caught him crying, "You have murdered my husband." The ruffians answered, "We will do for you by and bye." The wife gave her husband some liquor to drink, and he somewhat recovered from the stunning blow he received. When he recovered a little more, he sallied forth with pistols and sabre to disarm the villains. The mate and supercargo had by this time recovered sufficiently to aid him in this courageous attempt. They knew they had to contend with cowards at heart, and by stratagem and determined bravery, they succeeded in driving the mutineers forward, after wounding them, except the two ringleaders. The Niger frigate, capt. Hillyar, luckily soon after fell in with the ship off Cadiz, in a gale of wind, boarded her, and then took the ringleaders out. The master was then lying dangerously ill. The Niger then sent an officer and 4 men on board to navigate her to Gibraltar, where the mutineers will be brought to trial. The two ringleaders are Englishmen born; their names are JOHN CROSS, alias DANIEL CROSSWRIGHT, and ROBERT WARRINGTON. The former has since given himself up as a deserter from his majesty's ship Warrior. The ship had a great many dollars on board, with other treasure, of which they intended to plunder her.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

In the Virginia Herald, 30th ult. I observe a wanton aspersion upon my character, written by one of general Wilkinson's myrmidons, under the signature of *Reckless*, which is so mingled with scurrility and invective, that I feel myself absolved from every motive of delicacy whatever, as respects the character of gen. Wilkinson. How far I may have been an unworthy member of the grand jury, who presided upon the trial of col. Burr, I leave to an impartial and unprejudiced public to judge; my conduct upon that occasion gives an unequivocal contradiction to the motive that has been ascribed to me, of sympathy for col. Burr; and I defy malignity itself to support the charge, of what has been very unwarrantably ascribed to me, of misrepresentation. I am very well aware of what I have said upon the inquiry that was made into gen. Wilkinson's conduct by the grand jury, to support an indictment for high treason; upon which question a vote was taken, and, if I am not greatly mistaken, there was a division of seven to nine; and I am not sure that there was not an equal division; of this last circumstance I am not very certain. There was a motion for misprision of treason, as well as a motion for a violation of the constitution, upon all of which there was a negative vote. It seems, indeed, as if the author of *Reckless* had been actuated by motives truly sordid and niggardly, or why has he attacked my political creed? It has never been dissembled; I have uniformly avowed myself attached to the federal constitution, and am an admirer of the British government, and I trust I shall at all times

be found true and faithful to the government under which I live.

The gentlemen who voted in support of these motions were as well as I remember as follows:

John Randolph, William Daniel,
 L. W. Tazewell, John Brockenbrough,
 R. B. Taylor, Munford Beverly,
 James Garnett.

The above members gave their votes for treason, and as well as my memory serves me there was another vote upon this question, which I think was John Ambler.

For misprision of treason there were as many votes, and for a violation of the constitution, I do not remember the number.

MUNFORD BEVERLY.

From the Virginia Gazette.

In a controversy between general Wilkinson or his friends and Mr. Beverly, I can certainly feel no disposition to interfere. But as Mr. Beverly has chosen, in his statement of the inquiry into general Wilkinson's conduct by the grand jury, to introduce my name into the newspapers, I deem it a duty to myself to relate briefly the facts of the case as far as they concern me. The very strange misconception involved in this affair I cannot comprehend, and I must therefore leave it to be explained by others.

Whatever may be my impressions respecting general Wilkinson, I did not vote for presenting him on a charge of high treason, no vote on that question was taken by the grand jury, to my knowledge.

On the motion to present him for misprision of treason, I was of opinion, after the discussion of the subject, that the evidence did not warrant the presentment, and consequently I voted against it.

For his infraction of the constitution I voted to present him, because I thought the offence came completely within the jurisdiction of the court of this district.

JOHN BROCKENBROUGH.

Richmond, 11th July, 1807.

BOSTON, July 17.

LOSS OF THE SCHOONER CHARLES.

Letters from Portland, received in town, inform, that the schooner Charles, captain Adams, of Portland, bound from this port for Portland, in a thick fog, ran on a reef of rocks, Richmond's Island, near Portland light house, on Sunday evening, when the sea made a fair breach over her; and out of twenty two persons on board, sixteen were lost! Among the persons drowned, whose names have reached us, are the following: Captain Adams, and wife (captain A. with three men, got on shore about two o'clock, but overcame by the shrieks of his wife, attempted to regain the wreck, but failed, and was heard to say, "I am gone"; Mrs. Richards, of Portland, and her two children (Mr. R. her husband, was saved); Mr. Josiah Hayden's wife and child; a sister of Mr. Richards, from Dedham; and Mr. Eleazer Ally Jenks, of Portland; he had lashed himself to the shrouds, but died in that position, and was found hanging to them. All the ladies were lost. Mr. Sidney Thaxter, one of the passengers, arrived at Portland at 9 o'clock, Monday morning, and states, that he left six persons clinging to the shrouds, four men, one woman and a boy.

Left at Monte Video, June 1, ship Superb, Lombard, for Boston, next day; Perseverance, Steven, do. do.; Print, Dixy, do. uncertain; Arrow, Fletcher, do. 25 days; Pal las, Rice, do. 10; Littlar, Balch, Boston; Corey, do.; Bashaw, Peterkin, Baltimore; Minerva, Laidler, for London, next day; Wampee, Bourne, New York, in 5 or 6 days; Cotton Planter, Gardner, Charleston, 8 or 10; the Betsy, Jones, for Cowes and a market, sailed 1 day before the Swift; Hampden, Mayberry, for Newport, 6 days before. Spoke, June 27, lat. 17, 20, long. 54, a sloop 83 days from New London for Antigua. July 5, lat. 30, 33, long. 65, passed the wreck of a vessel with *Boston of Hartford*, on her stern; had no masts standing; hull appeared in good order. July 8, lat. 36, 12, long. 71, 40, schr. Honest Tom, Gilkey, 7 days from Boston for Havana.

It is a most pleasing circumstance, that in the public spirit which has been elicited by the late violation of our national sovereignty, party feuds have so generally yielded to patriotic sentiment. A miserable attempt was made in this town alone to confine the expression of the general feeling within the pale of party, by announcing an informal meeting in a newspaper, followed by a base peroriation of one class of citizens. But the effort was discontinued, and but few of any class attended. The town meeting yesterday was composed of thousands, and conducted on a correct and liberal plan. We hope this will be a useful lesson to those who might in future wish to enlist party interests in an affair of national concern.

[Reperitory.]

BY THIS DAY'S MAILS.

NEW-YORK, July 21.

Yesterday afternoon between the hours of 2 and 3, an immense concourse of people assembled on the Battery, to witness Mr. Fulton's experiment in blowing up ships of war by machinery. The experiment was made on a brig of 200 tons, but failed; it was repeated again about 5 o'clock; the explosion took place, but not near enough, to do any damage. The 3d experiment was made 10 minutes before 7, and took effect. To a spectator on the Battery, the first object discernible was a volume of smoke which rose from the middle of the vessel, the mainmast was thrown up, and in less than a minute she sunk to the bottom.

With respect to the utility of Mr. Fulton's plan, we are extremely doubtful. We understand that Mr. Fulton some time since submitted his plan to the English government, and afterwards to Bonaparte, but without success.

Arrived, the British ship Lord Sheffield, Burckett, 23 days from Montego-bay, Jamaica.

The British brig Commerce, Deniston, 23 days from Montego-bay Jamaica. July

15, lat. 32, 30, long. 76, spoke brig Moses Gill, Patterson, 9 days from New-York for New-Orleans. Parted from the fleet on Thursday, in lat. 34, 53, long. 78, 44.

The brig Olive, Crowell, 90 hours from Charleston. The Charleston packet, and sloop Semiramis, from New-York, arrived 4 days before capt. C. sailed.

The brig James Wells, Seym, of Chatham, 14 days from St. Croix, (Basse-ent). The brig Dolphin, Gray, 11 days from Boston, in distress, bound to Alexandria. On Saturday evening 60 miles W. N. W. of Sandy Hook, was boarded by the Indian sloop of war.

The British brig Adriana, Lightbourn, 65 days from Bermuda.

The schr. Retaliation, Brunsay, from Currituck, and schr. Triumver, Denton, from do.

The sloop Citizen, Painter, from Indian river.

Below, last night, a ship and schooner. Cleared, brig Pindus, Allen, Newry; schr. Bald Eagle, Hull, Europe; Rising States, Elwood, Charleston; Thomas, Currie, St. Johns, N. B.

PHILADELPHIA, July 22.

Arrived, brig Experiment, Carman, Portorico; schr. Mary, Merrill, Passamaquoddy, 14 days; brig Junius, Roberts, St. Croix.

Cleared, ship Eleanor, Parker, City Point; brig Hambird, Congleton, Curacao; schr. concord, Turner, Jamaica; Perseverance, Fountain, Havana; Messenger, Costinger, St. Thomas; Philadelphia, Jones, N. Carolina; sloop Jane, Ticom, Portland.

Ship Lorenzo, Dill, 44 days from Bordeaux, and a brig, name unknown, are below.

List of vessels at Porto-Rico.

Brig Achilles, Edward, for New-York, uncertain; Mary, Eldridge, discharging; schr. Little-Will, Latham, Ellwood, for Philadelphia, in 10 days; Emily, Holbrook, ordered for the coast, in 4 days; Olive Branch Thurston, for Philadelphia, in 25 days; Dorchester, Travers, of and for Virginia, 20 days; Rain-Bow, Watson, of Baltimore, to sail for the coast in 4 days; Charlotte, Stillman, for Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days.

NORFOLK, July 18.

SOME RETALIATION.

Last evening an express arrived at Headquarters to the commander, general Matthews, from capt. Shepherd of the troop of cavalry stationed near the Cape—the intelligence the express brought is of great importance—it announces the first act of retaliation for the outrages of the British squadron.

The substance of the intelligence, as far as we are informed, and our information may be relied on, is, that a boat with five men, viz. two midshipmen and three sailors were seen to land on Thursday evening on the east side of the inlet; the people came on shore and were fired at by a detachment of militia under the command of a lieutenant from Kempsville. They retreated and took refuge in the woods—information being given to capt. Shepherd of the place to which they were retired it was immediately surrounded.—In the morning they were discovered, and surrendered themselves prisoners without resistance. The boat and the arms on board of her have been taken possession of; and the men are now prisoners at Mr. Lemuel Cornick's, waiting the orders of the general.

About an hour before the above account arrived another detachment of cavalry, under the command of captain Taylor, set off for Cape-Henry.

GEORGETOWN, (Col.) July 22.

SPANISH AGGRESSION.

Accounts have reached the city, dated late in June, that the Spaniards at Mobile have seized 200 stand of arms and a quantity of ammunition, belonging to the United States, destined from New-Orleans to Fort Stoddert. This seizure was made by the Spanish commandant at Mobile, and afterwards approved by the governor general of the Floridas.

The above information may be relied on as correct. It comes from unquestionable authority—the letter containing it is from an officer in the army of the United States who was a witness to the act.

REMARKS.

That the foregoing article will be read with equal interest and indignation, we cannot for a moment doubt. That the aggression is such as might have been reasonably expected, we think none, who will take a review of the conduct of Spain towards us for the last three or four years, can deny. That it will be resented by our government, judging from the past events, there is but little room to hope.

From the moment of the occlusion of the port of New-Orleans till the present moment, Spain has treated us with uniform insult, outrage and aggression. She has withheld from us a large tract of territory, which we honestly purchased and paid for, and to which we are fairly entitled. She has entered our acknowledged territory, in the night time, and with an armed force carried off our citizens. She has twice invaded our country with a strong military force, and did not abandon it until intimidated by an opposing force. She has seized our citizens in the peaceable pursuit of honest business, within our own territories, and under a strict military guard, transported them to one of her distant posts, through a trackless wilderness. She has uniformly exacted an exorbitant duty on the produce of the Ameri-

can soil, passing from one American port to another, and those exactions have taken place within the rightful jurisdiction of the United States. She has extended these actions to public vessels of the United States, freighted with provisions for the supply of their troops on the Tombigby. She refused to let a detachment of our troops pass from one American post to another, though the waters thro' which we wished to pass, and the very fort which enabled them to enforce the refusal, are rightfully our own, but which they are suffered unjustly to detain from us—And now, not content with the exaction of exorbitant duties, she has seized the whole cargo of a vessel laden with arms, ammunition and military stores, belonging to the United States.

Such is a part, and it is only a part, of the treatment we have received from Spain, and surely such treatment calls loudly for chastisement. But we have very little hope that it will be chastised, or in any way redressed. If the administration has passively submitted to so long and continued a series of contumely and outrage, what good reason is there to believe that the last will be resented, which is neither more violent in its nature, nor greater in its extent than many of those which have preceded it? None, that we know of; and we fully expect that, like all past offences from the same quarter, it will be suffered to pass unnoticed, or at most be made the subject of a talk.

FEDERAL GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, JULY 23.

We perform to-day another painful duty, in announcing (see Georgetown head) the increasing hostility of a nation, with whom many had fondly hoped our government had settled all differences. The clouds thicken; the storm roars all round; may skill at the helm, and fortitude and courage in her crew, enable our barque to ride in proud triumph o'er the troubled waves! We anticipate, with equal confidence and pleasure, the successful efforts of UNITED America to chastise her enemies—Britain and Spain. At such a time as this, when each member of the community forms an essential part of our strength, we will make no charge for MILITARY NOTICES. The money that has been paid for the insertion of several shall be promptly and cheerfully returned, to those gentlemen from whom it was received, so soon as they afford us opportunity, by calling at this office.

RUMORS OF PEACE IN EUROPE.

Extract of a letter from Captain Stevenson, of the ship *Etan*, dated at Poindic, May 28.

A few days since I spoke a ship from Lisbon, who told me that a general peace was daily expected.

A Montego Bay paper of June 20, (per the Lord Sheffield) says, "The ship Alexander, Atkins, in 32 days from Madeira, arrived yesterday. When he sailed, sir Samuel Hood, with 5 sail of the line, was at Madeira."

Among the other military movements and preparations which have been adopted by our executive, with the approbation of an unanimous people, we hear that a fort or battery is determined on at the point of Warburton, or Digges's Landing, about 11 miles below this city, and six from Alexandria. The proximity of a deep, narrow channel to its shore, and a highly favorable bend of the river at that point for the anchorage of ships as they pass, and which General Washington had fixed on as the most proper one for a fort, which the banks of this lengthy and magnificent river affords, seems to point it out as a most eligible situation for the purpose.

[Nat. Int.]

Baltimore, July 23, 1807.

Messrs. Zebulon Holtzworth, John Gilpin, James Sewall, Thomas W. Vealey.

GENTLEMEN,

I find from the public papers, that on the fourth of July, you respectively officiated in the respective characters of president, vice