

Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	cut.	5 25
do. do.	—	5 50
BEEF, northern mess,	bl.	15 50
do. cargo, No. 1,	—	43 50
do. No. 2,	—	11 50
BACON,	lb.	10 11
BUTTER, for exportation,	—	15 16
COFFEE, Batavia,	—	30
do. W. India best gr.	—	29
do. do. com.	—	27
COTTON, W. India best gr.	—	24
do. Louisiana,	—	24
do. Georgia, upland,	—	22
do. Sea Island,	—	23
CORRAGE, American,	—	16
do. Russia,	—	10 12
CHOCOLATE,	—	20 30
CANDLES, mould,	—	19 20
do. dipt.	—	17
do. spermaceti,	—	45 50
CHEESE, American,	—	11 1
do. English, best,	—	40 45
DUCK, Russia,	bl.	33 35
do. Holland,	—	48 45
RUSSELL, Sheet,	—	15
FISH, cod, dry,	—	22 23
do. salmon,	—	16
do. herrings, (new),	—	4 23
do. mackerel,	—	8 9
do. shad, (new),	—	7
FLAXSEED, rough,	—	4 50
do. cleared,	—	5 25
FLOUR, superfine,	—	5 75
do. fine,	—	5 25
do. middlings,	—	4 50
do. rye,	—	4 50
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 25,	—	10 10
do. Baltimore manuf.	—	9
GRAIN, Indian corn,	—	70 75
do. wheat, Virginia,	—	—
do. Maryland,	—	—
do. Rye,	—	—
do. Barley,	—	—
do. Clover seed,	—	12
do. Oats,	—	47
HENT, Russia,	ton.	305 310
do. Country,	—	9
HOPS, (fresh),	—	15 15
HOGS, LARD,	—	15 15
IRON, pig,	—	35 40
do. Country bar,	—	115 120
do. Russia,	—	100 110
do. Sweden, best,	—	120
do. Hoop,	—	173
do. Sheet,	—	229 235
do. Nail rods,	—	140 150
do. Castings,	—	80 90
LEATHER, sole,	—	18 19
GLASS, per 100 ft.	—	—
do. oak, 4 in. & scant,	—	2 25
do. boards, all sizes,	—	2 25
do. pine scantling, do.	—	1 12 1 30
do. boards, 4-4,	—	2 50
do. do. 5-4,	—	2 3
do. white do. com. 4-4,	—	2 25
do. do. clear, 4-4,	—	2 50
do. shingles, exp. 16 in. M.	—	2 50
do. juniper, 24 do.	—	6 30
do. do. com. do.	—	5
do. staves, w. o. pipe,	—	65 70
do. do. hhd.	—	35 40
do. do. hhd.	—	20 25
do. red oak, hhd.	—	14 15
do. do. hhd.	—	25
do. hhd. heading,	—	30
MEAT, corn, kiln-dried,	—	85 87
MANRINS, short,	—	2 25
NAVAL STORES, tar,	—	2 25
do. pitch,	—	3 50
do. turpentine,	—	2 25
do. zoeon,	—	2 50
do. spirits turpentine, gal.	—	35 40
do. varnish, bright,	—	30
do. black,	—	30
PORK, northern mess,	bl.	24 25
do. Prime,	—	18 20
do. Cargo,	—	17 50
do. Baltimore navy,	—	20 20
do. Prime,	—	17 50
do. southern, 2d,	—	15 15
PLASTER PARIS, Fr.	ton	7 50
PORTER, London,	do.	2 50
do. American,	—	1 25
RICE, (new), per 100 lb.	—	4 4
SOAP, American, white,	—	10 12
do. do. brown,	—	8 9
do. Castile,	—	17 18
SALT, St. Ubes,	—	18
do. refined,	—	25
SASSAPARILLA,	—	12 14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F. 4th p. gal.	—	98
do. Cogniac, 4th p.	—	1 12 1 20
do. Barcelona, 1st p.	—	85
do. do. 4th p.	—	90
do. Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	1 8 1 5
do. do. American,	—	62
do. Rum, Jan. 4th p.	—	93 95
do. St. Croix, 3 & 4	—	76
do. Antigua, 3 & 4	—	76
do. Windward, 3d	—	67
do. do. 4th	—	75
do. American,	—	47
do. Whiskey,	—	48
SUGARS, Havana, white,	—	14 14 25
do. do. brown,	—	10 25
do. clayed, white,	—	12 50
do. do. brown,	—	11 50
do. muscov. 1st qual.	—	10 30
do. Louisiana,	—	8 12
do. India, 1st qual.	—	10 50
do. loaf,	—	20
do. lump,	—	19
SALT, St. Ubes,	—	45
do. Lisbon,	—	40 45
do. Cadiz,	—	40
do. Liverpool, Br.	—	40
do. ground,	—	43
do. Turks Island,	—	60
do. Isle of May,	—	60
SHOT, of all sizes,	—	12 50 13
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100 lb.	—	—
do. fine yellow, 1st	—	7 8
do. Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	6 50 7
do. Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	5 50 6
do. Potomac, 1st	—	5 50 6
do. East shore, 1st	—	5 50 6
do. Virginia, fat,	—	5 50 7
do. do. middling,	—	5 50 6
do. Rappahannock,	—	4 50 5
do. Georgia,	—	none
TALLOW, American,	—	14
WAX, bees,	—	40 42
WINE, Madeira, L. P. gal.	—	2 50 3
do. do. L. M.	—	1 15 1 65
do. do. N. Y. M.	—	1 12 1 50
do. Lisbon,	—	1 10 1 15
do. Sherry,	—	1 20 1 25
do. Corica,	—	65 68
do. Teneriffe,	—	80 1
do. Claret,	—	5 10
do. do. new,	—	33 40
do. Malaga,	—	95
do. Port,	—	1 30 1 35

Store prices.
Board measurement.
Cargo prices.
Second qualities of Patuxent, are 2 dollars less.
Potomac & Eastern shore 1 dollar less.

AVERAGE PRICE OF STOCKS.

8 per cents,	101
6 do.	92 93
3 do.	62 12
Louisiana, do.	none at market
U. S. Bank Stock,	119
Maryland Bank Stock,	35
Baltimore do.	35
Union Bank of Maryland do.	38
Mechanics' Bank,	190 195
Alexandria Bank do.	—
Farmers Bank do.	—
Columbia do.	—
Potomac do.	—
Baltimore Insurance Shares,	—
Maryland do.	—
Marine do.	—
Chesapeake do.	—
Union do.	—
Water Stock,	100

HALIFAX, July 7.

His majesty's ship of war Colombine, captain Bradshaw, arrived here on Saturday last from the Chesapeake, after a passage of 6 days, with dispatches to the honorable vice-admiral Berkeley. These dispatches relate to an unpleasant contest which has taken place between the U. S. frigate Chesapeake, commodore Barron, and his majesty's ship Leopard, captain Humphreys. As this is an event of the utmost importance to two nations, whose best interest it is to be in amity with each other, we have endeavored to collect as far as possible the interesting particulars. The order of vice-admiral Berkeley, with which we have been favored, will show the ground of difference; the propriety of the order given, and that part of the order which gave to commodore Barron the reciprocal right of search, must show to every candid mind a sincere disposition to avoid wounding the feelings of the commodore, or of bringing the question to this painful issue.

The manner in which captain Humphreys carried into effect the admiral's order, will fully appear in the subsequent interesting letter from an officer belonging to the Leopard, and reflects the highest honor on captain Humphreys, who has shown on the one hand the most patient forbearance, and on the other the most inflexible determination to do his duty.

Extract of a letter from a gentleman on board his majesty's ship Leopard, dated

CHESAPEAKE BAY, June 24, 1807.
"We arrived here on the 21st inst., agreeably to the orders of the hon. Vice-Admiral Berkeley. (In the event of meeting the United States frigate Chesapeake, to search her for deserters, of whom we had information), the next morning, the signal was made from the Bellona to proceed to sea, which we did, at 9 o'clock this morning: the Chesapeake was then passing the Bellona, about three miles within us.—We stood to the S. E. with the wind at S. W. until 4 o'clock, when it shifted to E. which retarded the progress of the frigate, being obliged to beat out—we kept on a wind, under easy sail, until she got within two miles of us, when she shortened sail, and we bore down to her, we were about 12 or 14 miles from the land; when sufficiently close, the captain hailed, and said he had patches from the British commander in chief—the answer was, "send them on board, I shall have too," which he did accordingly—I was sent on board with the admiral's order, and a letter from captain Humphreys, saying he hoped to be able to execute the admiral's order in the most amicable manner; and, after the commodore read the order and letter, he told me, his orders from his government were most peremptory in not suffering any foreigner to muster his ship's company, but that he would write an answer to capt. Humphreys's letter, if I could be the bearer of it to him—after having answered in the affirmative, he wrote, saying that he had no deserters, and that his instructions prevented his allowing the Chesapeake to be searched. I returned with this answer, after being on board 40 minutes. As the admiral's order was positive, there was no alternative but force—so we edged down to her, and capt. Humphreys hailed, and said, that commodore Barron must be aware that the order of the British commander in chief must be obeyed; the only reply made to this, (which was thrice repeated) was, "I do not understand what you say;"—now as we were to windward, and heard distinctly his answers, it was evident he must also have heard what capt. Humphreys said—orders were then given to fire a shot across her bows from the lower deck; after a minute another; and in two more, no satisfactory answer being given, captain Humphreys ordered the fire to be opened on her, beginning with the foremost gun, and in succession after; but as the order was not perfectly understood a broadside was poured into her. Commodore Barron then hailed, when orders were given to cease firing, but as he only said he was going to send a boat on board, and as they were preparing to return the fire, it was supposed an artifice to gain time, and orders were again given to fire—two broadsides more were thereupon, when she struck. Two lieutenants, with several midshipmen went then on board the Chesapeake to search for deserters, and after being there three hours, returned with four—three belonging to the Melampus and one to the Halifax; the latter is the fellow who abused lord James Townsend so at Norfolk. Commodore Barron wrote to captain Humphreys, saying, that he considered the Chesapeake as his prize, and that he was ready to deliver her up to any person authorized to receive her; captain Humphreys replied, that as he had executed the orders of the commander in chief, he had nothing more to do with her; that he most forthwith join the rest of the squadron, and that he not only lamented most sincerely, the necessity that compelled him to violent measures, but that if he could render the Chesapeake any service, he would cheerfully do it. In short, capt. Humphreys has conducted himself throughout the whole of this unpleasant transaction

in the most praise-worthy manner as an officer, and gentleman—he has more humanity in his composition than most mankind; you may then suppose his feelings are none of the most comfortable on this occasion. The Chesapeake returned but a few shot—they were scarcely prepared when we began, and were thrown into such confusion, that the greatest part of the people deserted their quarters.

"The number killed on board the Chesapeake, according to their own statement, was 6, and 23 were wounded.

"Twenty six shot went through the hull, seven between wind and water; the sails were completely riddled, and I have not a doubt but that in 10 minutes more she would have gone down, the sea being so smooth, every shot told after the first broadside, which was chiefly at the rigging.

"Commodore Barron was slightly wounded in the leg by a splinter; he behaved in the coolest way imaginable, and stood at the open gang way the greatest part of the time."

If any thing can place this matter in a stronger light, we need only compare the assurances of commodore Barron with the result. Of the deserters claimed, six were taken out of the frigate, upon searching her, two were killed, and one jumped overboard. The gunner of his majesty's ship Chichester, who basely deserted his country's flag, was found dead, acting in that station, on board the American frigate, and many others were left by captain Humphreys, because they could not be identified.

July 10.

Entered, schooner Nancy, Powers, New-York. Arrived, the American brig Henry, Warren, from Havana for New-York, detained by the Melampus. Sailed on Sunday, his majesty's cutter Sylvia, with dispatches for England; and the Driver, to convey the Newfoundland fleet to the West-Indies.

BY THIS DAY'S MAIL.

LONDON, May 29.

Copy of a letter from the president of the United States, of America to the king of Holland, intercepted by one of the ships of the North Sea squadron, under command of admiral Russel:

Great and good Friend,
Having received your letter of September last, which notifies your accession to the throne of Holland, I tender you, in behalf of the United States, my congratulations on this event. Connected with that nation by the earliest ties of friendship, and maintaining with them uninterrupted relations of peace and commerce, no event which interests their welfare can be indifferent to us. It is, therefore, with the greatest pleasure I receive the assurances of your majesty, that you will continue to cherish those ancient relations, and we shall on our part endeavor to strengthen your good will by a faithful observance of justice, and by all the good offices which occasion shall permit.

Distant as we are from the powers of Europe, and devoted to pursuits which separate us from their affairs, we still look with brotherly concern on what affects those nations, and offer constant prayers for their welfare. With a friendly solicitude for your majesty's person, I pray God that he may always have you, great and good friend, in his holy keeping.

Written at the City of Washington, the 28th day of February, 1807.

Your good friend,
THOS. JEFFERSON.
By order of the president,
JAMES MADISON, sec'y of state.

TRIESTE, May 10.

General Marmont has left Zara for Ragusa, where is a corps of the French army of 14,000 men, destined for the siege of Cattaro.

The port of Tunis is again blockaded by the Americans.

NAPLES, May 15.

Different reports from the Mediterranean confirm the news that the English troops, which had landed in Egypt, under the command of gen. Frazier, have received considerable checks. We learn that a considerable reinforcement has been judged necessary and that they are to depart immediately from Sicily to succour the troops on that expedition.

NEW-YORK, July 28.

Letters from Cadiz mention that an epidemic fever prevails at that place and the whole province—and altho' none die, no one escapes having it.

We are informed, that the corporation of this city have directed their committee lately appointed to confer with the secretary at war, to call on col. Williams, and request him to furnish with all possible dispatch a plan for fortifying the Narrows, with an estimate of the probable expense.

Arrived, the ship Jane, Bragdon, 45 days from Cadiz. Left, the ship Liberty, Riley, of Philadelphia, to sail in 10 days for La Vera Cruz; ship Washington, Crocker, of Trenton, for Tonningen in 10 days; brig Sally, Bailly, of Boston; 10 days; brig Harriet, Morris, of New-York, and several at quarantine. June 23, in lat. 26, 15, long. 28, spoke the brig Washington, Carr, 27 days from Charleston for Africa. July 14, lat. 29, 20, long. 61, spoke the schr Adolphus, 13 days from New-York for Martinique; next day, the schr. Thos. & Henry, 11 days from Norfolk for Antigua. July 19, in sight of Bermuda, was boarded by the Port-Mahon, with the loss of her foremast and bowsprit. 21st, lat. 34, 12, long. 67, spoke the ship Sarah and Eliza, of New-York, from Boston for N. Carolina.

The ship Susan, Howard, 40 days from Bordeaux. The ship Jane, Sammis, sailed 2 days before for N. York. The brig Virginia, for ditto, dropped down in co. and was to sail the next day. The ship Charleston Packet was to sail next day for Philadelphia. The ship Hare, Perry, was also to sail next day for N. York. Passengers,

W. Brown and W. Gordon. Left at Bordeaux, ships Illinois, Church, for N. York, June 30; Margaret, Myrick, ditto; Ceces, Green, ditto; brig Dolphin, Fleming, do. William Tell, Jacka, says, unloading; Stephen, Skiddy, ditto; Regulator, Lovett, ditto; Straton, Taylor, ditto; Har n. Hill, for ditto June 15—all of New-York; brig Lydia, Webb, and Molly, Norris, of Philadelphia, the former at quarantine; Ann-Elizabeth, Skinner, of Norfolk, unloading; ships Erin, Stevenson, of Baltimore, ditto; Ranger, Sherbourne, of ditto, for Tonningen; Samaritan, Farley, of Newburyport; Sul-tanna, Crosby, of Plymouth; Acmon, Nye, of N. Bedford, for Baltimore, June 25th; Morning Star, Hopkins, of Boston, unloading; brig Young Edward, Gibson, ditto; Ranger, Furlong, ditto; Thos. Jefferson, Goodrich, ditto; Nancy, Cole, do. Betsey, Ross, ditto; Caroline, Adams, ditto; barque Packet, Johnson, of Marblehead, next day; ships Jane, Hubbell, of N. Orleans; Cincinnati, Harris, of New-York; Brunswick, Campbell, of ditto, for Charleston June 30; Report, Canter, of ditto, for do. do.; Mary, Young, of Providence, at quarantine.—Spoke at the Cordovan, brig Hercules, Weeks, 24 days from N. York; and June 16, in the bay of Nice, spoke ship Thomas, Turner, 24 days from N. York, for Bordeaux.

The British brig Hope, Walker 15 days from Windsor, N. S.

The brig Osprey, Smith, 9 days from Havana.

The sloop Lydia, Norton, New Bedford. The captain reports that he saw five GUN-BOATS in the Sound on their passage to New-York.

The schr. Traveller, Reading, 17 days from St. Pierre, (Mart.) and 14 from Nevis. The Traveller was carried into Nevis by two privateers, detained one day and liberated. Left at St. Pierre, brig Sussex, Lee, for New-York, same day; Emily, Richards, do. in 5 schr. Aurora, Burgess, do. 5; Pearl, Sawyer, do. in 7 or 8; brig Jane, Johnson, of New-York, discharging. At Nevis, brig Calisto, Sinson, of Bath, 30 hhd. sugar on freight condemned—the rest of the cargo cleared; to sail in a few days. The schr. Comet, Gage, from Baltimore, taken into Barbados by an English cutter, released after 7 days detention, and arrived at St. Pierre the 7th July.

Cleared, ship Connecticut, Cadiz; American Packet, Morris, New Orleans; Manchester, Bunker, Liverpool; brig Susan, Moffit, Havana; Trimmer, M. Cullen, Guadalupe; schr. Silenus, Field, St. Thomas.

SEVENTY-FIFTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

FRANKFURT, May 18.

The following are the details of the 15th; The 15th. After 2 in the morning, general Schramm was in motion, covered by the redoubts constructed near the fort Weichselmunde. He had the Polish troops on his left, the Saxons, in his centre, the 12th regiment of light infantry, on his right, and the regiment of Paris for a reserve.

The Russian lieutenant general Kamenski sailed from the fort at day break, after an action of two hours the arrival of the 12th regiment of light-infantry which marshal Lefebvre sent to the left bank, and a Saxon battalion decided the affair. Of the brigade of Oudinot only a single battalion could engage.

The 200 Saxons gave way, an extraordinary circumstance, and which must be the result of some machinations; for the Saxon troops since they were joined with the French, have always conducted themselves with bravery; this unlooked for circumstance put the 1st regiment of the Bavarian line in a critical situation—it lost 150 men who were made prisoners and bent a retreat which, nevertheless was conducted without disorder. The enemy retook the village of Couth.

Our loss has been trifling, a Polish colonel, M. Paris was killed.—The loss of the enemy is more than we thought; 900 Russian soldiers have been interred; the loss of the enemy cannot be less than 2500 men. At present the enemy does not move, but appear extremely circumspect behind their fortifications. Fourteen boats have sailed loaded with wounded men.

On the 14th a division of 5000 men, Russians and Prussians, but chiefly Prussians from Konigsberg landed at Pillau on a neck of land called the Nehrungr, and arrived at Rahlberg before our advanced posts of the guard of light cavalry, who fell back towards Turtenswerden.

The enemy approached towards the extremity of the Frisch half; we expected to see them penetrate that way to Dantzig. A bridge thrown over the Vistula at Pustens order facilitated the passage of the infantry cantoned in the isle of Nogat to file in the rear of the enemy—but the Prussians were better advised and dare not venture. The emperor gave orders to general Beaumont aid-de-camp to the grand duke of Berg, to attack them on the 16th at 2 in the morning. The general proceeded with the general of brigade Albert at the head of the battalion of grenadiers of reserve, the 3d and 11th regiment of chasseurs, and one brigade of dragoons. He encountered the enemy between Passenauer and Siege. At day break attacked, overturned and pursued them, sword in hand for 11 leagues—took 1100 men, killed a great number and seized upon four pieces of cannon.

The 3d and 11th regiments of chasseurs charged with the greatest intrepidity. We have had a captain of the 3d regiment and 5 or 6 men killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. Two brigades of the enemy which came on the flank, came to harass us—a shell which burst on the deck of one of them, made them jump overboard. Thus since the 12th the enemy at different points has sustained considerable loss. The emperor received on the 17th the fusiliers of the guard which

are encamped at the castle of Finkensteln, in as good barracks as those of Bolo-net.

On the 18 and 19th all the guard will be encamped in the same place.

The 12th, prince Jerome learning that a column of 3000 men had sortied from Glatz to surprise Breslau, he sent gen. Lefebvre with the first regiment of the Bavarian line, an excellent regiment, 100 horse and a detachment of 700 Saxons. Gen. Lefebvre attacked the rear the 14th, at 4 in the morning the village of Couth, he attacked also and carried it at the point of the bayonet, and made 150 prisoners.

One hundred of the king of Bavaria's light-horse cut to pieces the cavalry of the enemy 500 strong, and dispersed them; nevertheless the enemy placed themselves in line of battle and made resistance.

At 11 in the forenoon, gen. Dumuy, who went from Breslau, at the head of a thousand French Dragoons, Chasseurs and hussars on foot, who had been sent from Silesia to be mounted, and of which a part already were, attacked the enemy in the rear 500 hussars on foot carried the village of Couth at the point of the bayonet, made 100 prisoners, & retook all the Bavarians who had been made prisoners. The enemy to re-ent Glatz with more facility separated in two columns; gen. Lefebvre, who left Schweidnitz, the 15th, fell upon one of those columns, killed 100 men, and made 300 prisoners, 30 of which were officers.

The second column of the enemy sought to gain Glatz by Silberberg; lieutenant col. Ducoudrais, aid-de-camp to the prince, encountered and put them to flight. Thus the column of from 3 to 400 men, which left Glatz, could not re-enter; they have all been killed, wounded or taken prisoners.

SEVENTY-SIXTH BULLETIN OF THE GRAND ARMY.

FRANKFURT, May 20.

A beautiful English sloop of war, coppered, carrying 24 guns and 120 men, & loaded with powder and bullets, appeared before the city of Dantzig. When arrived in the midst of our works, she was assailed by a brisk cannonade from both shores, and obliged to strike. A piquet of men from the Paris regiment were the first who leaped on board. An aid de camp of gen. Kalculski from the Russians head quarters, besides many English officers were taken on board. The sloop of war is called the *Recluse*. Independently of the 120 English, there were 60 Russians in this vessel.

The loss of the enemy at the battle of Weichselmunde on the 15th, was greater than supposed, a whole Russian column which extended along the sea, was put to the bayonet. According to our account we have buried 1200 Russian dead bodies.

The 6th, a division of 7000 Russians, commanded by general Tuckows, marched from Brok, on the Bug, on Pulutsk, to oppose itself to the new works which had been ordered to render the head of the brigade more respectable. The new works were defended by six battalions of Bavarians, commanded by the Prince Royal of Bavaria. The enemy made six attacks. In all, they were repulsed by the Bavarians, and completely cut to pieces by the different batteries. Marshal Massena estimated the loss of the enemy at three hundred killed and double that wounded. What renders this affair more brilliant is, that the Bavarians had 4000 men less.

The prince Royal bestows particular praise on Baron de Wieman, a general of officer in the service of Bavaria and of distinguished merit.