Baltimore Price Current.

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices.*		
BREAD, ship,	cwt.	$ 3		
navy,	—	4	25	
pilot,	—	5	50	
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.	—		25	
COTTON, W. India island,	—		26	35
Louisiana,	—		24	
Georgia, upland,	—		22	23
Sea-Island,	—			*none*
CORDAGE, American,	—		16	
Russia,	—		10	12
CHOCOLATE,	—		20	30
CANDLES, mould	—		19	20
dipt,	—		17	
spermaceti,	—		45	50
CHEESE, American,	—		11	12
English, best,	—		40	45
DUCK, Russia,	bls.		33	35
Holland,	—		40	45
Ravens,	—	15		
Russia Sheeting,	piece	22	23	
FISH, cod, dry,	qut.	4	50	
salmon,	bbl.	16		
herrings, (new)	—	4	25	
mackerel,	—	8		9
shad, (new)	—	7		
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.			
cleansed,	csk.			
*FLOUR, superfine,	bbl.	5	75	6
fine,	—	5	52	5 50
middlings,	—	5		
rye,	—	4		
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 25	lb.	10		
Do. Baltimore manufac.	—	9		
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.		65	70
wheat, Virginia,	—	1	12	1 15
do. Maryland,	—	1	15	1 20
Rye,	—		65	
Barley,	—	1		
Clover seed,	—	12		
Oats,	—		40	45
HEMP, Russia,	ton.		305	
Country,	lb.		9	
HOPS, (fresh)	lb.		15	*dull*
HOG'S LARD,	—		15	*do.*
IRON, pig,	ton.	45		48
Country bar,	—	115		
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	12	2 50
pine scantling, do.	—	1	25	1 50
boards, 4-4	—	2	50	
do. 5-4	—	1	50	2
white do. com. 4-4	—	2	25	
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	—	40		45
do. hhd.	—	30		
do. bbl.	—	20		
red oak, bbl.	—	10		12
do. hhd.	—	18		
hhd. heading,	—	40		
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried,	bbl.	4		
NANKINS, short,	pc.		85	87
NAVAL STORES, tar,	bbl.	2	25	
pitch,	—	3		3 50
turpentine,	—	2	25	*dull*
rosin,	—	2	50	
spirits turpentine,	gal.		35	40
varnish, bright,	—		30	
black,	—		30	
PORK, northern mess,	bbl.	24		*dull*
Prime	—	18		*do.*
Cargo	—	17	50	*do.*
Baltimore navy	—	20		*do.*
—— Prime,	—	17	50	*do.*
southern, 2d,	—	15		*do.*
†PLAISTER PARIS, Fr.	ton	7	50	
PORTER, London,	doz.	2	50	3
American,	—	1	25	
RICE, (new)	per 100 lb	3	75	4 *dull*
SOAP, American, white,	lb.		10	12
do. brown,	—		8	9
Castile,	—		17	18
SALTPETRE, rough, Am.	—		18	
refined,	—		25	
SASSAFRAS,	ton	12		14
SPIRITS, Brandy, F 4th p	gal.		98	
Cogniac, 4th p.	—	1	12	1 2
Barcelona, 1st p.	—		85	
do. 4th p.	—		90	
Gin, Hol'd, 1st p.	—	1	3	1 5
do. American,	—			62
Rum, Jam. 4th p.	—		93	95
St. Croix, 3 & 4	—			*none*
Antigua, 3 & 4	—		76	78
Windward Island 2d	—		62	
Windward Island 3d	—		67	
Windward Island 4th	—		75	
American,	—		46	47
Whiskey,	—		43	
SUGARS, Havana, white,	cwt.	14		14 25
do. brown,	—	10	25	
clayed, white,	—	12	50	
do. brown,	—	11	50	
muscov. 1st qual.	—	9		9 13
Louisiana	—	8		12
India, 1st qual.	—	10	50	12
loaf,	lb.		20	
lump,	—		18	
†SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.		55	
Lisbon,	—		50	
Cadiz,	—		45	
Liverpool, blown,	—		45	*plenty*
ground,	—		50	55
Turks-Island,	—		65	70
Isle of May,	—		60	65
SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.	12	50	13
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100	lb.			
fine yellow, ‡ 1st	—			
Upper Patuxent, 1st	—	7		7 50
Lower Patuxent, 1st	—	6		6 50
Potomac, 1st,	—	5		5 50
East. shore, 1st	—	5		
Virginia, fat,	—	6	50	
do. middling,	—	5	50	
Rappahamock,	—	4	50	5
Georgia,	—			*none*
TALLOW, American,	lb.		14	
WAX, bees,	—		40	42
WINES, 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,	—		65	68
Teneriffe,	—		80	1
Claret,	doz.	5		10
do. new,	csk.	33		40
Malaga,	gal.		95	
Port,	—	1	30	1 35

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

From a late London paper.

Restoration of the Greek empire.

The reestablishment of the Greek nation was always a favorite object of the great Catharine. The arch-duke Constaating was educated expressly for the throne of Greece, and if it had not been for our interference in 1789, that prince would in all probability be present sovereign of that nation. The motives of policy, which influenced the conduct of the British court, in that instance, in favor of an ally, do not apply to the case of a present enemy.—Besides, owing chiefly perhaps, to the want of attention on our part, it is impossible that the Turkish government can ever become vigorous enough to be proof against the machinations of France. Whilst so weak a race sway the sceptre of Greece, there will be a perpetual temptation to the ambition of the usurper of France to extend his conquests in that quarter. A peace may give a temporary repose to Europe, but it is not in the nature of military ambition to be quiet. The tottering authority of the Porte must every day hold out stonger invitations to aggressions, and the increasing divisions and disaffections of its subjects insure a ready conquest. The establishment of a Bonapart dynasty in Greece, would be fraught with incalculable dangers to the British interests and commerce. We should be inevitably excluded from the Black-Sea, and the number of Greek seamen, who would by that event be placed at the disposal of France would enable the enemy, perhaps, to exclude us from the Mediterranean. Besides the possession of European Turkey would facilitate, nay, insure the subjection of Egypt, and multiply the enemy's means of annoying our eastern territories. Whilst the Porte maintained its relations of amity, or even a strict neutrality, with respect to this country, it was generous—it was magnanimous to shield its power from destruction, to respect its independence, by allowing it to remain neuter. But whenever the Turkish government, from whatever cause, leagues with its oppressors against its former protectors any consideration for its debility would be misplaced, and moderation towards such an enemy would be a crime against ourselves & our posterity.

Sentimental politicians may, perhaps, revolt at the idea of extinguishing another of the nations of Europe. But when we reflect that the Mahometans do not exceed the proportion of one in ten of the inhabitants of European Turkey, any change that would overthrow their unnatural power, will not properly appear the extinction of a nation, but of a faction. The Greeks would again be replaced amongst the community of the European nations. Does not every honorable feeling of the heart every generous sentiment of gratitude to the authors of every art and science, glow with ardour at the probability of a revolution that would re-erect their posterity into a political community, and give them an oportuniy of emulating the bright examples of their remote but eminent ancestors?

There can be no doubt that the re-establishment of that distinguished nation would be highly gratifying to every liberal mind, if it could be effected without gross injustice to an existing power, or manifested danger to the future interests of Europe.—The hostile measures of the Porte remove the former obstacle; and an impartial consideration of the consequences of such revolution, if effected by us and our allies, in the present war, will shew that it would be salutary, not dangerous, to Europe. Either Russia or France will ultimately swallow up European Turkey. We have already stated the consequences of the establishment of the French power in that country.—Should a Russian prince, on the contrary be seated on the throne of Greece, an insuperable barrier would be erected against the progress of the French to the East. Greece would become a nava power in the course of time, that might balance the naval power of France and Spain in the Mediterranean.

The jealousy arising from an opposition of views, of power and interests, would prevent them for ever from being thrown into the same scale, and Greece would become the neutral ally of this country, and an eternal check to the ambition of France. Naples too would in time, under the protection of Greece and Britain, realize a navy, which she has hitherto been prevented from doing by the jealous policy of France. The division of the naval strength of the Mediterranean, between so many states that could never have a common interest, nor ever, except by a miracle, be brought to act together, would confirm the paramount superiority of the British navy. Austria, too, might, by the recovery of Istria, Dalmatia and Venice be reconciled to the change; or if these would not content her, some adequate accession of territory might be ceded to her on the side of Hungary and Gallicia. If such an arragement should be carried into effect, it would do more for the future tranquility of Europe, than all the aggrandizement of France has done for its interruption. It would give us a powerful and efficient ally, attached to us from gratitude, and by the ties of common interest; and would forever deprive the tyrant of France of the hope of one day subverting our empire of the east by the possession of Egypt and the eastern shores of the Mediterranean.

Baltimore Union Greens.

The stated days for muster, Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, precisely at 5 o'clock, P. M. in front of the Second Presbyterian Church.

By order,

JOHN D. CRAIG, Sec'y.

August 12.

BY THIS DAY's MAILS.

ROME, May 16.

By virtue of an order of his holiness the Pope, some persons have been lately arrested here, and sent to the Bastile. Among them is the count Camille Borgen, the nephew of the celebrated Cardinal Borgia, and a knight of the order of Malta.

MUNICH, June 2.

The Germanic states, who are allied to France, are solely occupied at this moment in supporting with all their energy the vast designs of the emperor Napoleon. They spare neither pains nor expence in procuring for this monarch the means of sustaining with honor the contest in which he is engaged, and of restoring peace to suffering humanity. To attain this object, all the members of the Confederation of the Rhine have resolved to double their contingents. The king of Bavaria has ordered the assembling of a fresh corps of the army in the environs of Ramberg, which is to form a junction with the army of observation, commanded by marshal Brune. The Saxon troops which are part of the grand army, are to be augmented to 20.000 men. The king of Wurtemburg has ordered three new regiments to march towards Silesia. The grand duke of Baden sends 15000 men to Magdeburg. The contingent of the duke of Wurtemburg has already set off for Stettin. In short, the other princes and states, lately entered into the confederation, are eager to furnish their respective contingents.

VIENNA, June 8.

The Court Gazette of this day contains the following article, under the head of Turkey:

"The fleet of the Russian vice-admiral Siniavin continues to hold the canal of Constantinople strongly blockaded. Several attempts to retake Tenedos have failed; that island still continues in the hands of the Russians. The grand vizier is still at Adrianople.

"The Servian insurgents have taken the fortress of Nissa, and made themselves masters of the important island of Ostrof, above the mouth of the Timok, in the Danube, by which they are in possession of the shortest line of communication with Little Wallachia, in which there are 11000 Russians. The communication between Widdin and Orzona is, on the other hand, cut off to the Turks.

"The position of the army of general Michelson, which is from time to time receiving various reinforcements, as well in Moldavia as in Wallachia, is essentially still the same. The camp near Varkarest has indeed been reinforced with some regiments and a division of Russian cavalry, have surprised the Turks who were in the vicinity of Krajowa; about seventy were cut to pieces. The attack of the Russians on Kabres, a frontier fortress of Great Armenia, has failed.

"According to the latest letters from Turkey, the Grand Signier, as a proof of his esteem and friendship for the French ambassador, gen. Sebastiani, has presented him with the estate of Yasipia, belonging to prince Yesilanti."

COPENHAGEN, June 9.

According to letters from Konigsberg of the 1st instant, gen. Kamenskoi is returned from Fahrwasser to Pillau. The greatest activity is now used in putting the fortifications of Konigsberg in a strong state of defence. A particular corps of 12000 men is collected in and near that city. The report of a general armistice is not yet confirmed. Great difficulties still obstruct all our hopes of peace.

The emperor of Russia and the king of Prussia were at Bartenstein on the 28th ult. Gen. Kalkreuth arrived at Konigsberg on the 3d, and the garrison of Dantzic was expected at Pillau on the 4th and 5th.

[*Hamburg Correspondenten of June 18.*]

PARIS, June 10.

Letter from the emperor to the Archbishops and bishops of France.

After the memorable battle of Eylau, which terminated the last campaign, the enemy driven 40 leagues from the Vistula, was no longer able to support Dantzic. Notwithstanding the rigor of the season, we commenced the siege; and forty days after the trenches were opened, this important place has fallen into the power of our arms. The efforts of the enemy to succor it were defeated, and victory constantly followed our banners.—Immense magazines of provisions and of artillery, and the reduction of one of the richest cities in the world to our power, are the debut of the campaign. We cannot but ascribe this success, so rapid and so signal, to that especial protection, of which Divine Providence has given us so many proofs. It is our pleasure that, on the receipt of this, you assemble our people, and offer solemn thanksgiving to the God of armies, praying that he will continue to favor our arms, and to watch over the happiness of our country; that they may also pray, that the cabinet that persecutes our holy religion, as much as it is the eternal enemy of our nation, may no longer influence the cabinets of the continent, to the end that a solid and glorious peace, worthy of the great nation, shall console humanity, and enable us to realize our intentions for the good of religion and the prosperity of our people. This letter is only to that end, and we pray god to have you in his holy keeping.

(Signed) "NAPOLEON."

"In our camp at Finkenstein, 28th, May 1807"

Te Deum was ordered to be performed in all the churches in Paris, on the 14th, for the taking of Dantzic.

The marquis de Lucchesini is reported to have died suddenly at Lucca.

The Russian admiral, Siniavin, has declared all the Ottoman ports from the Dardanelles to the islands in the Ægean and Ionian seas, in a state of blockade, even against neutrals.

BANKS OF THE ELBE, June 12.

Extract of a letter.

"Napoleon, it is said, is about to transfer the throne of Holland to Murat, (the Jonathan of this David.) King Louis is accused of not shewing himself sufficiently obsequious to his brother and emperor. He is charged with favouring the English, and of insidiously intriguing for popularity among his own subjects

"Hostilities are expected to recommence every day on the frontiers of Pomerania. The combined force of Sweden and Prussia is said to amount to upwards of 30.000 men. Were your expedition to arrive at this time with about an equal strength, there really would be a fair opportunity of displaying, or at least trying, your military prowess. The army of observation would be able, it is true, to bring a somewhat more numerous body against you, but this army is not composed of the *elite* of the enemy's soldiery, but of Spaniards, Dutch, Germans & French: and no small portion of these disaffected! You have a sure place of retreat in the fortress of Stralsund. And you have in case of a victory or promising advantages, incalculable resources from deserters and fugitives from every part of the North of Germany. The Danish government does not permit any persons to cross Holstein without having a pass. Hence there have been great numbers of fugitives from Germany, who have been here in the hope of going by water to Konigsberg or Stralsund; but they have been refused a passage, and have been reduced to the necessity of returning to their sad homes, where their cruel oppressor is master. The French threaten to punish with death all who attempt to go into Pomerania from Mecklenburg. But in case the allies should have any success in their operations, we all know how inefficient severe laws of that kind are.

"In the meanwhile general Blucher has issued the following proclamation, addressed to the Prussians:

PROCLAMATION

Of General BLUCHER.

"His majesty the king of Prussia, my sovereign, has entrusted me with the command of a corps of Prussian troops, which, united to the Swedish forces, is about to commence its operations against the enemies of our country, under the command in chief of the king of Sweden.

"If, on the one hand, the just cause of the king, our sovereign, is courageously supported by great and powerful allies; so on the other hand, the cries of our oppressed and suffering country summon every Prussian to its defence.

"The moment of undertaking this is at length arrived; and I therefore now call upon all patriotic Prussians, who are capable of military service, whether residing in Prussia or in foreign countries, and armed or unarmed, as circumstances may permit, to repair to the corps under my command, where every one will be duly received, maintained, and advanced, and there co-operate in attaining the great and sublime end before us.

"Inhabitants of the Prussian monarchy! Recollect the state of your country, when not one, but many enemies, made war against it, during seven long years. Be mindful of the glory of your ancestors, who were its brave & victorious defenders; shew yourselves worthy of them; and learn like them, to conquer or die!

"BLUCHER.

"Stralsund, 1st June, 1807."

From the London Gazette.

DOWNING STREET, June 13.

The following intelligence has been received by Viscount Castlereagh, one of his majesty's principal secretaries of state from major-general Alexander M'Kenzie Fraser, commanding his majesty's land forces in Egypt, transmitted in a letter from the right hon. gen. Fox, to the right hon. William Windham.

Extract of the copy of a letter from major general A. M. Fraser, to the right honorable William Windham, dated Alexandria, April 6, 1807, transmitted to him by gen. Fox, the original not having been received.

SIR,

My letter of the 26th ult. has already informed you, that in consequence of the strong representation of major Misset, his majesty's resident here, (a copy of which I then transmited) stating the risk the inhabitants of Alexandria run of being starved, unless Rosetta and Rahmaine were taken possession of by his majesty's troops. I had with the concourse of Rear admiral sir John Duckworth, detachment the 31st regiment and Chasseurs Britanniques, under major general Wauchope and brigadier general Meade for that purpose.

I am now under the disagreeable necessity of acquainting you that, contrary to all expectation, this measure did not succeed. Our troops took possession of the heights of Abourmander (which commanded the town) without any loss; but from circumstances as yet unexplained, the general, instead of keeping his post there, unfortunately was tempted to go into the town with his whole force, without any previous examination of it, when the troops were so severely handled from the windows and tops of the houses, without ever seeking their enemy, that it was thought expedient to retire; more especially as major-general Wauchope was unfortunately killed and the second in command, Brigadier general Meade, severely wounded.

The troops, I understand, although certainly placed in a most trying and perilous situation, behaved extremely well; and after having suffered, I am sorry to say, very materially in killed and wounded, retired to Aboukir, in good order, without molestation and from whence I directed them to return to Alexandria.

This certainly has been a very heavy and unexpected stroke upon us, more especially as every information led me to conclude, that the opposition, if any would be trifling; and every precaution was recommended that prudence could suggest.

Finding, however, by the renewed representation of major Missett, corroborated by the personal application of the Sot hagi or chief magistrate, in the name of the people at large, that famine would be the certain and immediate consequence of our remaining at Alexandria, without the occupation of Rosetta, I have with the concurrence, advice, and co-operation of rear-admiral Sir Thomas Louis, (who commands the squadron here since the departure of sir John Duckworth.) detached another corps, under the command of the hon. brigadier-general Stewart and col. Oswald (as per maagin* to effect this purpose, without which it appears impossible that the measure proposed by his majesty's ministers, of keeping possession of Alexandria, can be accomplished.

* Detachment of Royal Artillery, Detachment of the 20th Light Dragoons, Detachment of Seaman, Light Infantry Battalion of 35th Regiment, 2d Battalion of 79th Regiment, Regiment de Roli, amountting in the whole to about 2500 men.

FOREIGN OFFICE, June 19.

Doubts having arisen whether the notification of the 11th of March, 1807, of the blockade at the entrance of the rivers Ems, Weser, and Elbe, was intended to include, and did include, all rivers, ports and places on the coast between the said rivers Elbe, Weser and Ems, the Rt. Hon. Geo. Canning, his majesty's principal secretary of state for foreign affairs, has notified to the ministers of friendly and neutral powers, resident at this court, that the said blockade was intended to include all rivers, ports and places between the said rivers; and that it will be maintained and enforced with respect to the whole coast from the Elbe to the Ems.

LONDON, June 20.

We have received, thro' a private channel, intelligence on which we place the most perfect reliance, from the French head-quarters, of as late a date as the 3d instant; at that time no action had been fought, but from the movements which had taken place, it was supposed that a general battle could not long be deferred, unless the negociation should take a favorable turn. From the same source of information we are enabled to state, that the king of Sweden has refused to agree to the prolongation of the armistice with the French for one month, so that it now continues upon the terms on which it was originally concluded, viz. that ten days notice is to be given previous to the commencement of hostilities. In consequence of this refusal, on the part of his Swedish majesty, Mortier has received orders to march with the whole of his division towards Stralsund; his force is estimated at between 50 and 60000 men.

Our Plymouth letter contains the details of some pretty pickings which the Pomone has made in a cruise off L'Orient. A few days ago, as she stood in shore to reconnoitre, she discovered coming round the land a fleet of 40 sail of brigs, &c. deeply laden, under convoy of a gun-brig and cutter, which from their signals discovered on board the Pomone, plainly indicated that they knew her to be an enemy (though she is a French built ship,) and began to make for the shore. The Pomone made sail after them, and soon got up with, captured and manned 12 sail, and two she sunk, and others driven ashore. The 12 sail are arrived at Plymouth; they are laden with wheat, flour, brandies, &c. for the use of the Brest fleet.

The King.—For the last six weeks, or two months, his majesty's sight has been in a state of gradual decay. The most eminent of the faculty have had frequent consultations upon the subject of performing an operation; it was not determined on until the last week. The operation of couching will take place on the right eye, and the greatest hopes are entertained of its success.

The eye in its present state, is eclipsed about three-fourths.

NEW-YORK, August 11.

Arrived, ship Commerce, Sowell, in 45 days from Liverpool, with dry goods coal & crates. Passengers, Miss Smith, J. Barnet, T. Wright, J. Wright, W. Newhall, J. Wylie, and 17 in the Steerage. The sch'r Hope, Stanton, sailed the day before for N. York, and spoke her on the 29th of June. July 1, spoke a coppered sch'r with "N. York" on her stern, but supposed her to be a French privateer—the captain informed he was from Lisbon bound to Bordeaux, and had been captured by a British frigate and ordered for Portsmouth. July 3, spoke ship Intrepid, King, 33 days from Norfolk for Amsterdam—same day spoke brig Hannah, Hope, from Boston for Rotterdam. July 8, lat. 49, long. 24, 30, barque Mary, 21 days from Kennebunk for Bristol, 10th, long. 33, ship Mary, from Wiscasset for Liverpool. 17th, lat. 46, long. 46, 30, ship Union, 23 days from Liverpool for Philadelphia, *full of goods.* July 31 lat. 42. 40. long. 63, spoke a brig from Boston for Trinidad. August 3, lat. 40, 48, long. 66. ship Ambition, 5 days from N. York. The ship Juno, Toby, of N. Bedford, sailed the day before for Amsterdam, and ship Jane, Gardner, of New-York, for do. do. The ship Romulus, Walker, sailed in co. for New-York; ship Rosanna, for Philadelphia do.; ship Otho, for New-York, was lying in the stream; *ship Fame, was to sail for Baltimore, July 20.*

The ship Samuel Elam, Pickens, 120 days from Batavia. Left Batavia 23d March. August 6, spoke ship Traveller, Kiddall, 63 days from Amsterdam for *Baltimore.* 8th, spoke ship Hope, 10 days from Boston for North-Carolina.

The ship Hyades, Tarbox, of Saco. 66 days from Dublin, with some coal and linen. Left brig George, Braley, of New-Bedford, from Alicant. June 6, spoke brig Debby, of Bristol, R. I. 41 days from Savannah for Dublin. Passengers, Mr. Charles Jackson, and 22 in the steerage.

The ship Mount Vernon, Coggeshall, from London and 48 days from the Isle of Wight, in ballast. The ship Shepherdess, sailed 8 days before for New-York; and ship Highland Mary, for Norfolk a week before. Left at London, ship Susan and Sarah, for New-York in 10 days; ship Ann-