

Baltimore Price Current.
CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Articles.	Per.	Prices.
BREAD, ship,	5 1/2	
do, city,	4	
do, pilot,	5	
BEEF, northern mess,	15	plenty
do, No. 1,	13	do.
do, No. 2,	11	do.
BACON, lb.	11	12
BUTTER, for exportation,	15	18
COFFEE, Batavia,	27	29
do, W. India best gr.	28	29
do, do, comm.	25	27
COTTON, W. India island,	25	35
do, Georgia, upland,	20	21
do, Sea-Island,	20	none
CORRAGE, American,	16	
do, Russia,	10	12
CHOCOLATE, lb.	20	30
CANDLES, mould,	20	
do, dipt,	16	
do, spermaceti,	45	50
CHEESE, American,	10	12
do, English best,	40	45
DUCK, Russia,	22	25
do, Holland,	30	35
do, Ravens,	14	15
RUSSIA SHEETING, piece,	21	22
FISH, ckd. dry,	4	50
do, salmon,	16	
do, herrings, (new)	4	25 4 50
do, mackerel,	9	50 10
do, shad, (new)	7	
FLAXSEED, rough,	6	75
do, clean sed,	6	75
FLOUR, superfine,	6	75
do, fine,	6	50
do, middlings,	5	75
do, rye,	4	75
GUNPOWDER, Engl. 25	10	
do, Baltimore manufac.	9	
GRAIN, Indian corn, bush,	60	
do, wheat, do, Maryland,	1	30 1 33
do, Rye,	65	
do, Clover seed,	1	
do, Oats,	33	35
HEMP, Russia,	275	280
do, Country,	9	
HOPS, (fresh), lb.	15	dull
HOGS' LARD, lb.	15	do.
IRON, pig, ton,	45	48
do, Country bar,	115	
do, Sweden, best,	115	117
do, Hoop,	136	156
do, Sheet,	220	235
do, Nail rods,	136	
do, Castings,	80	90
LEATHER, sole, lb.	17	18
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
white do. com. 4-4,	2	25
do, clear, 4-4,	2	50 3 50
shingles, cy. 18 in. 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, hhd.	10	20
red oak, bbl.	18	
do, hhd.	18	
lhd. heading,	40	
MEAL, corn, kiln-dried, bbl.	4	
NANKINS, short, lb.	85	87
NAVY STORES, tar, bbl.	2	75
do, pitch,	3	3 50
do, turpentine,	2	75
do, rosin,	2	25 2 50
do, spirits turpentine, gal.	35	37
do, varnish, bright,	50	
do, black,	30	
PORK, northern mess, bbl.	22	dull
do, Prime,	18	do.
do, Cargo,	17	do.
Baltimore navy,	20	do.
do, Prime,	17	50 do.
do, southern, 2d,	15	do.
PLASTER PARIS, Fr. ton,	7	
PORTER, London, ton,	2	50 3
do, American,	1	25
RICE, (new) per 100 lb.	3	dull
SOAP, American, white, lb.	3	50
do, brown,	8	9
do, Castile,	17	18
SALT PETRE, rough, Am. ton,	18	
do, refined,	25	
SASSAPARILLA, ton,	12	14
SPICES, Brandy, F. 4th p. gal.	95	1
do, Cogniac, 4th p.	1	12
do, Barcelona, 1st p.	85	
do, do, 4th p.	95	
do, Gin, 4th p.	95	
do, do, 1st p.	95	
do, Rum, 4th p.	1	1 5
do, St. Croix, 3 & 4	87	none
do, Antigua, 3 & 4	87	
do, Windward, 2d	62	
do, Island, 4th	67	
do, American,	75	
do, Whiskey,	46	45
SUGARS, Havana, white, cwt.	12	50 13
do, do, brown,	9	50
do, clayed, white,	12	50
do, do, brown,	11	50
do, muscov.	7	50 12
do, Louisiana,	8	13
do, India, 1st qual.	10	50 12
do, loaf,	20	
do, lump,	18	
do, St. Ubes, bush.	55	60
do, Lisbon,	50	
do, Cadiz,	45	
do, Liverpool, blown,	45	
do, ground,	45	
do, Turks-Island,	65	70
do, Isle of May,	60	65
SHOT, of all sizes, cwt.	15	16
TOBACCO, Maryland, 100 lb.	7	7 50
do, Upper Patuxent, 1st	6	6 50
do, Lower Patuxent, 1st	5	5 50
do, Potomac, 1st	5	
do, East shore, 1st	5	
do, Virginia, fat,	6	90
do, do, middling,	5	50
do, Rappahannock,	4	4 50
do, Georgia,	4	none
TALLOW, American, lb.	14	
WAX, bees, lb.	40	42
WINE, Madeira, L. P. gal.	2	50 3
do, do, L. M.	1	15 1 65
do, do, N. Y. M.	1	15 1 50
do, Lisbon,	1	15 1 15
do, Sherry,	1	20 1 25
do, Conica,	65	68
do, Tonic, 1st	80	1
do, Claret, do.	5	10
do, do, new, gal.	33	40
do, Malaga, gal.	95	
do, Port,	1	30 1 35

* Store prices.
+ Board measurement.
* Cargo prices.
* Potomac & Eastern shore 1 dollar less.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE LONDON TIMES.
Sir,
I believe you to be too wise to consider yourself as infallible, and too liberal to be offended by contradiction. A paragraph appeared in your paper of Tuesday, on the right which this country has to prohibit any neutral intercourse with France, or the countries under her dominion, to which I am by no means disposed to accede. As I have not *The Times* by me, I cannot enter into an examination of your arguments in detail. I shall confine myself to combat your conclusion.
When any two nations happen to be at war, each has the right of prohibiting, in its own way, the importation of the manufactures and commodities of the other; and the mariner, of whatever country he be, who infringes the laws of the country at which he arrives, subjects his vessel to all the penalties which those laws impose. Now the ruler of France, impelled, I admit, by an inveterate animosity against England, determines to prevent any commercial intercourse between the two countries (which by the laws of war he had a right to do); and it being well known, that where a free intercourse through neutrals is admitted, smuggling cannot be prevented, he decrees that any vessel coming to any of his ports, which shall be found to have touched at Great Britain &c. shall be confiscated. The first question that arises is this: Does this decree affect the rights of neutrality? I answer without hesitation, that if neutrals have not a right to a carrying trade in time of war between two hostile countries, it cannot be a general infraction of neutral right; it may operate against neutrality by exception; that is, a confiscation under the decree would be a violation of neutral right, where necessity or ignorance could be pleaded, and in that case would be a proper subject of national complaint. It would, however, be but an exception to the operation of the decree, not argument against the general principle. I say sir, that neutrals have not a right to a carrying trade between this country and France in time of war; and not having that right, and the difficulty of preventing smuggling being universally admitted, it is perfectly justifiable in the French and English to prohibit reciprocally the arrival of neutrals from either country, and to attach the penalty of confiscation to the violation of the law. But it appears that neutrals which have once arrived here from France, and its dominions are subject to confiscation on returning there, from whatever country they may come. It is not denied that France has the right to prohibit the exportation of its own produce to these countries; she requires therefore, from the masters of ships, a true declaration of the port to which he is bound; and if the captain asserts a falsehood, he has himself to blame. It is not necessary that the penalty to which he makes himself liable should be sued within six months, as is, I believe the case here. The municipal laws of the country may, if they please, make it hang over him in perpetuity; and it is in this light that I consider this part of the decree as clearly reconcilable to the rights of nations.
If this view of the subject be correct, I mean, if the decree be not a violation of neutral right, the claim of right which you make on behalf of this country is without foundation. But let us admit the converse of the proposition, and then the question becomes—How far is it allowable for England to proceed? It is not the duty of a neutral state to be continually watchful of the interests of contending parties; it is only necessary that it be a bona fide impartial spectator; and keeping unconnected with either party, it may carry its surveillance of injuries from one or the other to whatever length prudence may dictate, and a sense of national honor may allow. By such surveillance, it is true, it exposes itself to similar encroachments at each side, for both countries have a claim of equal indulgence; but where an evident impartiality exists in the neutral, the injury sustainable by way of reprisal can only be equal to the injury which it originally permitted. There can be no claim, in such a case, on the part of the hostile party who may consider himself aggrieved for compensation; for then neutrals would be involved so much in the politics of others, that they would go to war for what may be of no consideration to themselves, provided their neighbor tho't it of consequence to him.
It is not the fault of the few nations who are at this day neutral, that a reciprocation on the part of England of the French decree can be of little avail against France. It is an inconvenience arising from your great commercial superiority. You may try the effect of such a law if you please; neutral nations will suffer by it without doubt; but if you go a single step further, you become the aggressor. Necessity can be the only good plea for hostility to neutrals, for their surveillance under the French decree does not warrant it. It would perhaps be no harm to pause before you determine on an act which may, and probably would make the remaining portion of both hemispheres your enemies.
I am, sir, with respect, your most obedient servant,
AN AMERICAN.
London, 9th Nov. 1807.

From the Philadelphia Register.
We invite the attention of our readers to the foregoing letter signed "AN AMERICAN," from the London Times, and we entreat them to contract the toleration and liberality of such discussions, even in the capital of the British empire, with the infamous denunciations heaped upon our native, and most respectable citizens, when they presume to suggest their opinions on their own affairs, to their own government.
In the name of all that is dear to society, or valuable in government, to what state we reduced, when whole orders of men

are thus proscribed in prints, patronised by the administration, for respectfully submitting their wishes, as connected with the other interests of the community, to the consideration of the national legislature?—even when uttered under the special reserve "that neither the national honor nor its independence should be sacrificed to private interest." Have we already reached that stage of despotism when it becomes treason in the constituent to inform, or even to instruct his republican representatives?
Or whence this reprobation of every pacific sentiment? Does it arise from the confidence which these denunciations and their patrons entertain of success in their war projects? And what is there to justify this confidence? Is it drawn from the proceedings of the war or navy departments? Are our means of attack increased, or those of defence improved—has a single ship been built or equipped—or a single regiment been raised and disciplined, by order of the government, since the attack on the Chesapeake? Has a single battery been completed to strengthen our fortifications, or to protect our towns from pillage and conflagration?
Is it on the report from the treasury, that *tissue of truths*, that this eagerness of war, and proscription of peace is grounded? Are the means to carry on the war confidently expected from the scheme of impost, which is to produce, in a time of war, four fifths of a peace revenue?
Or is it from the 16 millions of bonded duties, which the obligors will be unable to pay, that the war supplies are to be drawn?
Or is it from the loan of 40 millions of bank capital, which, by the punctual payment of discounted paper (in a period of universal prosperity, which war must inevitably produce) will be at the service of government to furnish clothing, arms and equipments of every species both for the army and navy.
Or is it from doubling the duties on imports, when not a single vessel, according to senator Mitchell's calculations, will be able to enter our ports, that these supplies are to be furnished?
Or is it from the revived duty on salt and the Mediterranean fund, which according to the debate on fortifications in the senate, must be extremely productive, that the supplies are to flow.
Does Mr. Gallatin know that salt is a very bulky article, and that to produce a revenue, in any degree correspondent to the public exigencies, in time of a war, it must be imported to a very large amount?
Does Mr. Gallatin know that salt was so very difficult of introduction into the United States, during the revolutionary war (when Great Britain having a superior maritime superiority to contend for, which she occasionally lost, had not one tenth part of her present disposable force) that it was sold for the enormous price of twenty-four dollars, specie, per bushel? But we believe Mr. Gallatin was at that time otherwise employed—as a school master, teaching the language of those principles, which, as a statesman, he is now inculcating against the evidence of facts to the American people and government.
Did or did not Mr. Gallatin believe the information, which he delivered in his report to congress, to be correct?
If he did believe it to be correct, is there a man on the floor of either house of congress, who will say that he is qualified for the office which he holds? And if he did not believe it to be correct, is there one, who will say that he ought to remain in it one single hour?
FOR THE FEDERAL L GAZETTE.
Mr. Hewes.
It is a general practice, when laws are passed, which are found not perfectly intelligible, or not fully to answer their purpose, to supply their defects by a supplementary law. I am inclined to think, an imitation of this practice of the legislature might be made very useful in supplying many defects in mob meeting resolutions. And I will, with your leave, try the experiment upon certain resolutions, that were ushered into the world, by the "Pantheonic Society," the unadulterated purity of whose democracy, appears to have greatly transcended the brilliancy of their understanding, or the soundness of their judgment.
Their first original resolution, is in the following words: "Resolved, that the conduct of certain civil officers in calling upon the military to suppress an apprehended riot, is an example dangerous to the rights and liberties of the people."
Now, for a few supplemental resolutions.
1st. Resolved, That the military ought not to be called upon to be in readiness to suppress an apprehended riot, how ever dangerous; but that the civil authority ought supinely to wait until the riot takes place; until the rioters are in action; and until it is too late to prevent the intended injury.
2d. Resolved, That the military ought never to obey, the orders of their brigadier general, nor indeed of any other military officer, if made at the request or even with the knowledge of the civil authority, and particularly for the preservation of peace and order.
3d. But lest we should be misunderstood and thought to go further than we really mean: "Resolved, That for companies or regiments to receive and obey military orders, given without the request or knowledge of the civil authority, by pretended patriotic officers, even though they should be to insult their fellow-citizens, and to endanger the peace of the commonwealth, is highly commendable; very soldier like—and can never endanger the rights and liberties of the people: at least of that select and highly dignified portion of the people, which the wicked friends of order and decency designate the mob.
The 2d original resolution is, "We can only view the conduct of such men, as an assumption of power hostile to our constitution; intended to suppress the public sentiment—and that they deserve the just reprobation of freemen."
Supplemental Resolves.
1st. That as our constitution was framed and adopted for the purpose of preserving and securing peace, order and hap-

piness to the community, therefore, the exertion of the constituted authorities for those purposes is an assumption of power, directly hostile to the constitution; or, in other words, that every good democrat should keep in at the wrong end of THE TELESCOPE.
2d. Resolved, That the expression of public sentiment can only be satisfactorily ascertained by permitting the ignorant, disorderly or worthless part of the community, to hang and burn in effigy, such person, however respectable his private character or dignified his public station, as any demagogue may incite them to insult.
3d. Resolved, That when we use the word "Freemen," we mean men free from all restraints of law, and not overburdened with property.
3d. Original resolve, "That a committee be appointed to inquire whether judicial abuses do not exist in this city; and whether there be not something radically wrong in the principles of its corporation; and that the committee shall be empowered to draft a petition to the general assembly, stating said grievances."
Supplemental Resolves.
1st. That a committee be appointed to inquire, whether the judiciary of this city, will be as deaf to justice, and as indulgent to criminals, as it is their interest to wish: And if not to inquire into the strength of the goal, the force with which it is guarded: The number of stocks, whipping posts, wheel barrows and gibbets, and make report accordingly.
2d. That it shall also be their duty to inquire, whether it would not be greatly to the benefit of this wealthy and flourishing city, to have all its important concerns entrusted to men without principle, and without property. And to prepare a petition to the general assembly for the obtaining of so desirable an object.
And now, pray sir, do you not think these supplementary resolves tend greatly to elucidate those originally adopted; and to render them comprehensible, even by the meanest capacity?
DEMOCRITUS.
For the Federal Gazette.
MR. HEWES.
Contrary to my expectation, at the time of writing my third essay on the subject of the militia law, I am induced to trouble you with a fourth. I therein endeavored to suggest the propriety of a tax upon such invalids, as came within the limits of the law, to wit, between the ages of 18 and 45 years, and as the late unfavourable rumour from abroad, has occasioned the necessity of further reflection, I would beg leave to extend the position I then took. There is property in the State of Maryland alone, to the amount of millions that must and will (in case of war) be protected and defended, with the general mass, whose proprietors are, by age, exempt from military duty, and pay not a cent towards a military establishment. I would suggest to our wise legislature, whether it might or might not, (in case of extremity) be just and reasonable, to lay a small tax upon those who are above the age of 45 and will not bear arms. A mere nominal sum in the pound assessed on such an immensity of property, would accumulate into consequence, when collected towards the support of a military establishment.
When men above the age of 45 years, require the labour of their fellow citizens, they must pay the same prices as those under that age; when they insure a vessel and cargo at sea, they must pay the same premium as others, in proportion to the property afloat and the risk it has to run. I therefore conceive it but just and reasonable, that they should contribute something towards the only institution that can be framed for the general protection of their property, and more especially, as it is certainly both easier and safer, to pay a little, than fight a little; for notwithstanding the exalted opinion I entertain of the game blood of my countrymen, I still think there may be some, who like myself, in case of a warm engagement, would prefer a stand on some convenient eminence a little to one side, and view both parties in profile, rather than one in full front (for fear of an accident) provided it would answer the same purpose of defence.
It may beargued by some that such a law would make no difference generally, inasmuch as we are all growing out of military date in succession, and each would fare and share alike in his turn; but this I think is not a fair calculation, unless we anticipate a perpetual war. When a great work is to be performed, great force is necessary—and agreeably to an old adage, many hands make light work.
My worthy ancient readers must not presume, from these remarks, that I wish to relieve myself at their expense—far from it. The blow I aim at them, endangers my own knuckles; having counted more than 45 winters I am exempt both from military duty and military tax, by the present law.
I know not whether there is, or is not, a majority of our honourable assembly at this time, exempt from military duty, by age; nor if there is, whether it would be possible for even the overruling passion of self-interest itself, in so virtuous a body, to obstruct the passage of such a law, in despite of legislative discretion, provided they conceived the public good required it.
GUSTAVUS.

PHILADELPHIA, Nov. 26.
A letter from a gentleman at the Cantonment near St. Louis, dated October 17. 1807, to his friend in Pittsburgh, says—"The Mandan Chief, (who accompanied capt. Lewis on a visit to the city of Washington) left this place on his return to his nation in April last, escorted by Ensign Prior of the United States army, and a detachment of 15 men, together with interpreters, hunters, &c. Mr. Chateau with two trading boats & 30 men, accompanied them. They proceeded without interruption or molestation about 1600 miles, and within 200

miles of the Mandan nation, when they were attacked by the Recari Indians and defeated, with the loss of 4 men killed, and 8 or 10 wounded. They returned to this place on the 13th inst. and Mr. Prior gives the following account.—That they landed at a Recari village, and, when unsuspecting of danger, were attacked by a large party of Indians, supposed to be 700, most of them armed with guns; that they returned the fire three times before they retreated to their boats, and it is supposed, killed 20 of the enemy, and that they were pursued 6 or 8 miles down the river, the Indians keeping up a constant fire on them.
"It is said that the Recari's are at war with the Mandan's, and that it was their intention to kill the Mandan chief.
"Mr. Prior adds, that from the best information he could collect there are about 300 Spanish soldiers with the Indians high up the Missouri, and a great many more were expected, and that they had built forts, and were endeavouring to sour the minds of the Indians against the United States."
Cleared, ship Zulema, Howard, Rotterdam; sch's. Regulator, Gardner, St. Simons; Helen, Pearson, Norfolk.
LLOYD'S LIST.
Sept. 25.—Off Portsmouth, Argo, S. Seas. At Texel, Grand Turk; Iris, Messet, and Jane, McCarty, Baltimore; Helvetius, Brown, China; Anna, Johnson, Mogadore. At Tonnigen, T. m. Paine, New-York; Friendship Pascal, Baltimore; Catharine & Ann, Isle of France.
Sept. 26.—At Gravesend, Augustus, Howe from Virginia, At Plymouth, Florida, Stevens, Charleston. At Falmouth, Woodrop Sims, Virginia. At Penzance, Sisters, Farran from Charleston for Liverpool. At Liverpool, Edward, and Calladonia, Virginia; Cornelia, Charleston.—At Clyde, Swift, Gibb n. Charleston.
Oct. 2.—Detained, Constellation, from Boston for Rotterdam; Resolution, from Alicante; Susannah, from Benicorlo. At Malta, Louisa Cecelia, Cr. cker, from N. York to Trieste. At Co. es. Eliza, Rich, Charleston. At Bristol, Maine, N. Y. k. At Liverpool, Henry, Merriew, N. Y. k. At Dover, Mary, Richard, N. Y. At Deal, Henry, Quinton, Lisbon; Hunter, Swaine, Virginia; Levant, Miller, Morocco. At Dublin, O'are, Duplex, N. Y. At Cork, Martha, G. ff. Philadelphia; Sally, Virginia. At Malta, Josk, Duxbury; Pri-r, Boston. At Rotterdam, Jane, Evans, Virginia. At Flushing, Eliza, Brown, New-York.
CHARLESTON November 12.
The brig William and Henry, Norris, of Portland bound for Havana was cast away on Berry Islands about the 8th ult. The captain and crew were saved, together with a principal part of the cargo.
The sloop Harriet-Petit, of this port, was lost near Indian River, on the 7th ult.
A sloop belonging to Boston, for this port, went ashore on Long-Island, on Tuesday night last, and yesterday morning she had beat over the bar and they are endeavoring to get her out.
The lugger Speculation, Cromwell, from Charleston for St. Jago, was towed into Nassau on the 10th ult. by the scho. Penelupper, Boyd, of Baltimore; the Speculation sailed from Charleston on the 1st of October; on the 5th she experienced a gale of wind which continued and increased until the 12th in which she lost her rudder, sprung a leak, and was dismasted—lost one man, a negro, belonging to the captain, overboard. The Penelupper, was from St. Jago bound to Baltimore, but put into Nassau in order to save the Speculation. Capt. Cromwell returns his most grateful thanks to capt. Boyd, for his kind and particular attention.
WASHINGTON CITY, Nov. 25.
It is with pleasure we announce to the public, that the monument to be erected to the memory of the officers of the navy, who fell during the different attacks made by our squadron on the city of Tripoli, in 1804 has arrived at Boston, in the United States frigate Constitution, and that it will shortly be landed in the navy yard at this place.
The expenses of this beautiful piece of sculpture, which for grandeur of design, elegance of execution and size, far exceeds any thing of the kind ever seen on this side of the Atlantic, has been defrayed out of the slender means of the officers of the navy.
We understand that the manager, capt. David Porter, intends, in behalf of his brother officers, to present it to this city, only reserving to himself the privilege of choosing the spot where it is to stand, and that Mr. Latrobe has generously offered his services in putting it up.
To convey some idea of this monument, we subjoin a short though imperfect description.
Its base is 16 feet square, and its height 23 feet. It is composed of the purest white marble of Carrara, with ornaments and inscriptions of gilt bronze. The pedestal is highly ornamented with inscriptions, representative of the actions, trophies of war, &c. &c. in bass relief, and supports a Rostral column, surmounted by the arms of the United States. Fame standing on one side of the pedestal, with the palm and laurel, crowns, an urn which bears this inscription:—
Hic Decore Functorum in bello Pirorum Caneres
History, seated at the base, looking back recording these events, Mercury, the genius of commerce, lamenting the death of his protectors, a female Indian representing America with two children bearing the