

BALTIMORE Price Current. CORRECTED WEEKLY.

Table with columns: ARTICLES, Quant., Value. Lists various goods like wheat, flour, sugar, and their prices.

The Public ARE respectfully informed that the business of Lemmon & Campbell will be continued as heretofore, under the same firm. April 24 ddt

Valuable property for sale.

By order of the Orphans Court, of Baltimore county will be sold, at public sale on WEDNESDAY the 8th of May next, at 11 o'clock. All that valuable property situated in Howard and Fayette Streets belonging to the estate of the late Jacob Stitzer, deceased. It is so well known that a particular description is deemed unnecessary, the importance, however, which Howard Street has acquired in the country trade, renders it a most desirable situation for either a dry good or grocery stand, and a similar opportunity for an advantageous purchase may never again offer. The terms will be made known at the time of sale, and the property will be shown on application to either of the subscribers previous to the sale. GEORGE DECKER, HENRY STOFFER, RICH'D. L. HEAD. April 25 dts

The Subscriber

GIVES notice, that the Governor and Council, have appointed him NOTARY PUBLIC for the State of Maryland, to reside at the city of Baltimore; he prescribes himself therefore to the Merchants, Traders and Masters of Vessels, the Directors of Public Institutions, and the Citizens in general of Baltimore; to Canada and Agents of foreign countries, residing in the said city, and to America and others trading thereto from abroad, humbly making a tender of his services, and promising to execute, with care, fidelity and dispatch, the commissions of those who may favor him with employment. In addition to the duties generally performed by Notaries, he will prepare Manifests for the Entry and Clearance of vessels, Entries for Merchandise inwards, Entries for Merchandise outwards, to obtain the drawback or bounty, and all papers and documents required by, or from the Customs House, for which purpose he has provided himself with all the proper blanks. For the present and until, he can provide himself with a convenient room, he will transact such business, as he may be favored with at the Custom House. JOHN GILL. N. B. Masters of vessels and persons transacting business in this city, may receive general information gratis, by applying as above. April 25 dts



(By Authority.)

AN ACT For the relief of Richard Taylor.

BE it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America, in Congress assembled, That Richard Taylor of Kentucky, who was employed in the service of the United States, as an escort spy, and guide, at the daily pay of one dollar and twenty five cents, during hostilities with certain Indians, in the year one thousand seven hundred and ninety two, and was disabled by being wounded while in such service, shall be placed in the list of invalid pensioners of the United States, at the rate of twenty dollars per month to commence on the first day of January in the present year, in lieu of his present rate of pay.

NATH. MACON, Speaker of the House of Representatives. JOS. ANDERSON, President of the Senate pro tempore. March 3, 1865. APPROVED TH: JEFFERSON.

From the VERMONT JOURNAL.

MR. ELLIOT, TO HIS CONSTITUENTS. LETTER I.

A REPRESENTATIVE of the people is frequently placed in situations of peculiar delicacy. His conduct may be misunderstood, and his motives misrepresented; and it may at the same time be improper for him to enter into a public explanation with his constituents. Such was my situation previously to the late election, and some may be of opinion that my silence ought not even now to be broken. But the most powerful motives impel me to communicate to those who have done me the honor to confide to me their most important interests, the truth and the whole truth, in relation to the political concerns of our country. As a centinel over the rights and interests of the people, I have been placed upon an elevated eminence; and in that situation I have made disclosures of such importance, that I should consider myself as treacherously neglectful of my duty, were I to withhold them from the public eye.

Already denounced, I am aware of the new denunciations which await me. I shall be accused of abandoning my party and becoming an apostate from republican principles. I shall even be charged with treason, in advancing sentiments which may be considered as tending to produce a dissolution of the Union. Against falsehood and calumny I shall always be able to oppose the shield and helmet of truth and a good conscience. Those who know me will believe my motives to be pure, whatever opinion they may form of my discernment; and those who know me not, & in whose minds I am already condemned, I will address the laconic expostulation of a celebrated ancient to his passionate opponent, strike, but hear me.

Aside from the late election, I have ample evidence that my conduct in Congress has been misunderstood by many, and that I have been considered as giving anti-republican votes, in opposing some of the most aristocratic measures ever adopted in our country. I am a republican. On certain subjects, however, it is time to speak out & to speak with energy. There is a party in the United States, consisting of moderate and reflecting constitutional republicans (first, rather than a third party) and which is not entirely composed of individuals like myself, humble and unimportant. It embraces many of the best and greatest patriots of our country; men against whose spotless fame even malice dares not raise her voice, and to whose talents millions pay homage; men whose abilities and virtues are destined, I hope & trust in God, to preserve the United States from many political evils. The objects of this party are, the preservation of the constitution in all its energies, and the union of all honest men. I know that the union of honest men is reproached by some as a reasonable project, but it must be censured by the vicious and enthusiastic only; the good and wise believe that nothing else will save the union, at some future time from division and destruction.

Limited as has been my political experience, I have learned that violent partisans are almost always wrong. They view political objects as through a glass, darkly. If the fury of party spirit be not speedily checked, moderation will become as great a crime in America, as it was in France during the reign of Robespierre. Self-created organs of the public will, already denounce every one, whatever may be his situation or character, whose conduct is distinguished by the least display of conscientious independence. Among republicans, among ardent republicans, it is already

criminal to be an honest and independent politician. A new despot is created, all powerful and irresistible, on the footstool of whose throne we are commanded to bend the knee, and to whose imperious mandates it is the essence of democracy, to yield passive obedience. Who is this despot? It is a phantom, but not the less powerful for being imaginary; like other phantoms, it has power to mislead and terrify. It is what a certain junto please to term the public will. A few ambitious individuals undertake to anticipate the public sentiment upon all political subjects, and to the shame of our country be it spoken, a considerable portion of the people yield a too easy acquiescence to the mighty usurpation.

The voice of the people when it is the result of correct information and cool reflection, is always just. But the people may be deluded. Deluded they have been at particular times, in every age and nation.

An attempt is making to divert the current of popular opinion to an improper channel; it now glides like the rivulet, it may soon thunder like the torrent. The people will be told that the constitution is an odious system of aristocracy; that the president must be elected by the people at large; that the senate must be destroyed or at least greatly weakened; that the judges must be rendered elective; and that all who oppose this renovation of our political system are federalists and enemies to freedom. There is too much reason to fear that this gilded pill will be greedily swallowed, although nothing can be more certain than that he constitution in proportion as it is rendered more democratic becomes less federative, and destroys the rights and interests of the small states.

The small states may be deprived of their rights by the combined operations of violence and intrigue; they may be terrified and deluded; they may regret their delusion only when their chains are fastened, and they may possibly be doomed to close an inglorious career by the commission of political suicide.

I shall be accused of political inconsistency. The accusation, however, can only be founded upon injustice, and supported by deception. I opposed many measures of the federal party, because I believed them anti-republican, and pernicious to the best interests of my country, and that opinion as to some men and some measures, which are called republican. I oppose a junto calling themselves republican from the same views, and with the same motive that I opposed the former administration for I shall always oppose what I consider as aristocracy and perfection. I draw a line of discrimination between the administration and a faction who divide equally to the government and people. To explain and justify my own conduct, it is necessary that I should describe the party to whom I stand opposed? But I shall do it without impeaching the integrity of any man in public life. I have no private views to promote, no personal resentments to gratify; and I have learned to repress the aspiring spirit of juvenile ambition. The first wish of my heart is to see my country free and happy, and I always deem it my duty to devote my feeble efforts to the support and preservation of her freedom & felicity.

Probably I shall be the last man in the United States who will change principles, or even parties, unless parties shall change principles. I prefer still to be, as I ever have been, a moderate and consistent republican; but in my public capacity, I consider myself as the representative, not of a party, but of the people. I am most decidedly in favor of a union of parties in the northern states, upon constitutional principles. I believe it necessary in order to preserve the union and fulfill the injunctions of the illustrious Washington. It is also in strict conformity to the opinions of the present president, who has declared to the world that we are all federalists and all republicans, and of course that our political distinctions are rather nominal than real. As the terms federalist and democrat, although innocent and correct in themselves, have become reciprocally odious, it would be well if we could unite as a band of brothers under the appellation of constitutional republicans. At all events, I shall continue to consider myself as the representative of all the people of the district, and devote myself to the support of the constitution. For my numerous enemies, some of whom will never cease to calumniate me, I will offer, in humble imitation of him to whose merits I look for happiness beyond the grave, this benevolent of all prayers: Father forgive them for they know not what they do. My only political friends shall be the friends of real liberty and my enemies shall be the enemies of the people.

JAMES ELLIOT.

NEW YORK, April 23. Captain King, of the brig Union, from the Havana, informs us that on the 14th instant he spoke a schooner from Aux Cayes, which with six others sailed under convoy of the armed ship, Mary for Baltimore, and the schooner Citizen for New York; that on their passage, off Cape Tiboron, they were met by two French privateers which engaged the Mary; and that during the engagement several of the convoy effected their escape. The French made several attempts to board the ship, but had not succeeded while the schooner remained in sight. Cap.

K. does not confirm the intelligence of the French fleet having arrived at Jamaica.

By the sloop Paragon, Talbot, in 17 days passage, we have received Bermuda papers to the 30th of March. These papers state, that the Driver sloop of war, and brig Buoy, from a cruise, had arrived there: the Driver sailed again on the 27th ult.—Also the Cambrian frigate, capt. Beresford, for Halifax. His Majesty's ship Cleopatra, capt. Sir Robert Laurie, Bart. (who fought so bravely in the action with La Ville de Milan) had been repaired, and sailed for Halifax. One of the papers contains the following erroneous paragraph: "It is said that the American Legislature intend to exclude our vessels from their ports."

We learn, by Cap. Smith, of the Bellona, from Martinique, that the ship Melawak, bound to this port, was to bring out the Emperor Bonaparte's mother in law, and her family.

Mr. COOPER was to conclude his Boston engagement on Thursday evening, when the theatrical season was to close with The Descrier, for the benefit of Mrs. Powell. The connection made between that company and Mr. Cooper appears to have been mutually advantageous. One of the papers mentions that they have played to brilliant and crowded houses, and it appears that all the performers have taken benefits down almost to the candle snuffer. Mr. Cooper is expected to proceed immediately for Baltimore.

Yesterday morning the frigate John Adams dropped down to the watering place, with 490 men on board, where we understand, she shortly expects orders to proceed for the Mediterranean. The gun boats lately built here, and some others, are probably to accompany her. With this reinforcement our squadron will be enabled, we hope, to make a vigorous attack on the Tripolitan power, and before the ensuing summer, passes away, reduce the haughty foe to terms honorable to a gallant navy, and a free people.

PHILADELPHIA, April 24.

Capt. Park, arrived from New Orleans, left that place the 20th ult., a which time there was nothing particularly new—Cotton was 11 to 12 1/2 cents, and plenty.

Although the town was in excellent health, there was a great mortality—by duelling.

Letters from New Orleans to the 18th ult. state great inconvenience being felt in consequence of the scarcity of specie, and calculate on relief from the influence of the Louisiana bank, which was to go into operation the 3d instant.

Colonel Burr left town yesterday morning on a tour through the western counties.

Several of those curious FISHES, mentioned in last Thursday's paper under the head of Boston, were brought to this city by a N. v. Scotia cutter, which he picked up southward of Long Island, on soundings. So remarkable an appearance of innumerable fishes, of an unknown kind, floating apparently lifeless on the water, it is hoped may have been further attended to; especially as they appeared to have so far extended along the Coast. MR. PEASE has one of them in the Museum with the head, the bristly man having cut off the head to injure the sale of them; they are nevertheless excellent eating, and in reality a curious fish. It is hoped that some of them with their heads (however disgusting to fish eaters,) may be procured to replace the imperfect specimen. Perhaps more extraordinary animals remain to be discovered in the ocean than are already known; and to this end those can greatly contribute who spend most of their time on that element.

TO THE MERCHANTS.

Moses Young, consul of the United States at Madrid, gives this notice to those who may have business at that capital, that he is on the point of returning to his post, by way of Cadiz.

Grand Lodge OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.

THE different Lodges of Free Masons, holding under the authority of the Grand Lodge of this state, will take notice, that the yearly Communication will commence & be held in the city of Baltimore, on Monday, the 15th day of May next, at ten o'clock, A. M. at which time and place they are desired to appear by their representatives properly appointed.

The officers and members composing said grand lodge, will also observe the above notice, and attend accordingly. SAMUEL VINCENT, G. S. April 25 Law 13M

Baltimore Theatre.

(Second time here.) To-morrow Evening, April 26, Will be presented a much admired comedy, in 5 acts, called CLEONE.

(Written by Mr. R. D'Arley, and performed at the Theatre in London, with unbounded applause. To which will be added a Melo Drama, in 3 acts, called A Tale of Mystery.

Written by Thomas Holcroft, Esq. April 25

We this day publish the first letter of Mr. James Elliot to his constituents.—We shall not make any remarks, either upon its style or tendency, at present: but we may, perhaps, in the progress of the letters, comment on them in such way as their respective merits should seem to demand.—Mr. Elliot was thought to be a Republican, and under that impression the people of Vermont elected him their representative in the National Legislature—how far he has conformed to that character, and the truth reposed in him, his speeches and letters will, we presume, abundantly evince.

From the letter which we this day publish, it appears that Mr. E. is conscious of having been denounced, by at least a number of his constituents: but the letter itself is so vague and indefinite in its phrasology, that we cannot, at any rate, will not pronounce upon his principles & conduct, until we shall have been furnished with further testimony from under his own hand.

COMMUNICATION.

To the Citizens of Baltimore.

The many and repeated attempts of swindling lately practised in this city, by unprincipled foreigners, under the pretence of confidence and the mask of business, is becoming seriously alarming and calls for the aid and assistance of every man who has a character to lose or property to take care of, in stopping the evil by public example. An instance has lately occurred, which, perhaps has not its equal on record. A man who, perhaps, has been the resident of a jail in Europe, or hiding from his creditors, comes to this place with a good address and the appearance of a gentleman; without a cent in his pocket or industry to procure one; to work, to toil and to beg alms.—After turning his mind to many schemes, he takes a large store or warehouse; employs men of integrity, at large salaries; makes large contracts in the line of business he wishes to swindle in—the appearance deceives—the bait succeeds—purchases are made to large amounts on credit, while the goods are sacrificed for cash. A nominal credit is kept up and the unwary lulled into a false security.—At last payments come round: some creditors become urgent, & resort is had to law: still the practices of these unprincipled scoundrels are undetected and an honest man may by his arts, be led to become his security, or perhaps some one may be had more unprincipled than himself, and an accomplice to his transactions, & become his bail—he then becomes more daring from detection and, on those unacquainted, prowls for a time with unrelenting fury on the property in possession, or makes a congee to his friends, his bail and the city to the injury of society and every HONEST MAN.

The Retort Courteous.—A brace of lieutenants (one naval, the other a military hero) rallying and firing their squibs and sallies of the brain at each other, the red coated gentleman, taking out his pocket book, said "I will show you what you have not seen since the conclusion of last war," and immediately produced a bank bill of 20l.—"Very good," says the other "but look, here is such a sight as you never saw in your life," taking a paper from his side pocket, "here's a tailor's bill with a receipt to it."

[The following observations are extracted from an edition of Junius, lately published by Heron.—Never probably was so much profound and useless thought condensed into so small a space.—The man who has magnanimity enough to prefer utility to admiration, would probably rather be the author of this short paragraph than of the keeneil invective, or the most elegant sentence that ever flowed from the pen of Junius.]—[Acquirer.—"When youth first enters among the ranks of manhood, it becomes conscious of powers of mostly intellect which it has not yet tried, and begins to assume the authority to judge of those to whom it has hitherto looked up with submissive veneration; a change so considerable never fails to make it estimate its own powers by such too highly, and judge too contemptuously of the abilities of others. It measures its own talents; by the wild, gigantic greatness of its hopes and wishes: it judges of the genius of others, by the inferiority of what they have attained, to that which it fondly expects for itself in censuring works which are not its own, it condemns with passion whatever accords not with its own delusive views of the good, the true, the just, the beautiful, and the great, in the opening scene of things. Such, in entering upon manhood, is the effect to every ardent, youthful mind. In its farther progress, one of these three events ever takes place: and three great classes of characters consequently arise in society.—Either the young man never becomes sensible of his first error; and in this case, he passes through life, pert, ignorant, presumptuous, self-sufficient, of all men the silliest, yet fancying himself to be of all men the wisest, and ever forming the means of improvement, because he supposes every