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AND
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FRIDAY, *NOVEMBER* 1, 1805

BALTIMORE *Price Current.*

CORRECTED WEEKLY.

ARTICLES.	*Quant.*	*Value.* D. C.	D. C.
Articles.	*Per.*	*Prices.*	
BREAD, ship, per 100	*lb.*	$ 3	3 25
navy,	—	4 50	4 75
pilot,	—	6 50	
BEEF, northern mess,	bbl.	12 50	13
——, cargo, No. 1,	—	11 50	
——, ——, 2,	—	8 50	9
BACON,	lb.	16	18
BUTTER, for exportation,	—	15	20
CHEESE, American,	—	12	plenty
——, English best,	—	40	scarce
CANDLES, mould,	—	23	24
dipt,	—	19	
spermaceti,	—	55	60
FISH, cod, dry,	*qtl.*	4 50	5
salmon,	*bbl.*	10	12
herrings,	—	4 75	5
mackerel,	—	7 50	8
shad,	—	7 50	
FLAXSEED, rough,	bush.	1 50	
——, cleansed,	cask		
*FLOUR, superfine, new,	bbl.	7 75	
——, fine,	—	6 25	
——, middlings,	—	6	
——, rye,	—	4 50	4 75
GRAIN, Indian corn,	bush.	75	78
Wheat, (White)	—	1 50	
Do. (Red)	—	1 50	1 57
Rye,	—	60	none
Barley,	—	80	1
Clover seed	—	8 50	9 dull
Oats,	—	35	37
HOPS,	—	10	12
LARD, do.	—	20	scarce
LEATHER, (sole)	lb.	20	22
LUMBER, white pine,	100 ft.	2	
Merchantable pine	M	13	15
Clear boards	—	25	
Oak timber	ft.	16	25
Shingles, 18 inch	M	2 50	3 50
Juniper, 22 inch	—	7 25	7 50
Oak scantling	100 ft.	2	
Staves, W. O. pipe	M	55	60
do. Hhd.	—	25	
hhd. heading	—	50	none
barrel	—	16	18
red oak hhd.	—	20	22
hoops, hhd.	—	25	
MEAL, corn, kiln dried	bbl.	4 50	4 75
PORK, western mess	—	23	
cargo, No. 1,	—	18	19
	—	17 50	
Baltimore (packed,)	—	18	none
Southern, 2d.	—	16	ditto
——, 3d.	—	15	ditto
PLAISTER PARIS, French, ton.			none
N. Scotia	—	8 50	scarce
PORTER, American,	doz.	1 25	
RICE, per bush.		5	dull.
SOAP, American, white,	—	10	12
mottled,	—	9	10
Castile,	—	16	18
SALT PETRE, refined	—	20	25
crude	—	50	
‡SALT, St. Ubes,	bush.	none	
Lisbon,	—	70	75
Cadiz,	—	65	
Liverpool, bloan,	—	85	90
Turks Island,	—	20	none
Isle of May	—	none	
SASSAFRAS,	ton.	18	20
§SHOT, of all sizes,	cwt.	14 50	15
TOBACCO, inspected,			
Kentucky, ex. P. 100 lb.			
Fine yellow, 5st.	—	7 50	8
Fine colour, 1st.	—	6	7
Potomack, 1st.	—	5	
East-shore, 1st.	—	4	4 50
Virginia fat,	—	6	7
inspecting,	—	5	5 50
Rappahannock,	—	3	4
Georgia,	—	6 50	
TALLOW, American,	—	14	
WAX, bees,	lb.	35	37
WHISKEY,	gal.	50	
WOOD, Lo wood, bay	ton.	70	scarce
Campeachy	—	75	do.
Fustic	—	50	
Lignumvitae	—	none	
Nicaragua	—	130	140
Brazilletto	—	none	
Mahogany, bay	ft.	18	19
St. Domingo	—	22	scarce
Redwood, bay	—	none	

*Store prices.
‡Cargo prices.
§Second qualities of fine and colory are 2 dollars less, Potomac and Eastern Shore one dollar less.

John Walraven,
No. 137, Market-street,

HAS imported per the late arrivals from England, an extensive and general assortment of coarse and fine

HARDWARE.

September 25 d

Hugh Thompson
Has now in store, and offers for sale,

A LARGE quantity of CLARET, in hhds. of a superior quality, prepared for the East or West India Market, and iron hooped.

Claret in cases of two, three, and four dozen each, calculated for either home consumption, or exportation.

Saint Croix Sugar
Jamaica } RUM
Antigua }
Grenada }
White and Brown Havanna Sugar
Teneriffe Wine

Men's Hats (of French Manufactory) in cases of 23 each, of a superior quality—all entitled to drawback. The whole of which will be disposed of on accommodating terms.

Oct. 10 d

Christ. Lindenberger & Co.
200 1-2, MARKET-STREET,
(Directly opposite Mrs. Evans's tavern,)

HAVE imported, by the Diana, Fame, and other late arrivals, their entire assortment of HARDWARE, CUTLERY, SADDLERY, BRASS & JAPANNED WARES, which they are opening for sale on the Usual terms.

sept 25 d

Charles Worthington
HAS FOR SALE,

54 qr. chests Imperial
15 do. Hyson
45 do. Young Hyson } TEA, of prime quality.
217 do. Hyson Skin

Also,

Blue NANKEENS, entitled to drawback.

Apply at the counting house of
JESSE HOLLINGSWORTH & SONS.
Oct. 8 eo

SHOES.
O. & J. FULLER,
80, MARKET-STREET,
Have Received from their Manufactory,

THE principal part of their FALL SUPPLY OF SHOES, consisting of an *extensive assortment*, well suited for the country—which they offer for sale at the lowest prices, for cash or approved paper.

Oct. 1 d1w eo1t

For Sale,

MEDICINE PHIALS, assorted, by the gross or box.

A fine assortment of Apothecary's Mortars, with Pestles.

The remainder of an Invoice of Fresh Medicines, just imported, at

DOCTOR ZOLLERS,
in North Frederick-street, No. 56

Oct. 26 eod1w

Notice.

THE Commissioners of the Tax for the city of Baltimore, will meet at David Fulton's Tavern, the sign of the Globe, on Tuesday, the 5th November next, at 10 o'clock A. M. and sit that and the three following days to make Transfers, &c.

By order,

WM. GOODWIN, jun. Clk.
Com. Tax City of Baltimore.

Oct. 31 d4t

Baltimore Theatre.
(Never acted in America.)
FRIDAY EVENING, November 1.

Will be presented, a new Comedy, in 5 acts, called

The School of Reform;
OR, HOW TO RULE A HUSBAND.

(Written by THOMAS MORTON, Esq. author of *The Way to get Married*, *Speed the Plough*, &c. performed last season at the theatre-royal Covent Garden, and now performing to overflowing houses, with the most brilliant applause.

To which will be added a favorite Farce, in 2 acts, called

The spoil'd Child.

Oct. 31

Stray Cows.

STRAYED or stolen, [illegible] from the subscriber, living near Fell's Point, between Fell's-street and the Market-space, two small COWS, the one a red, short nine years old; she has a hole in her left ear, and a crop and slit in the right, and a hole cored in her forehead; her bag appears larger on the left side than on the left, and her left horn is smaller than the others and turns inwards; she is in good order and is a striper—the other is a black cow, about four years old, is striped, has no ear mark; she has a white face with a black circle round both eyes, and her hind feet are white four or five inches up her ancles. They are supposed to have gone towards the Great Falls of Patapsco or Hunting Ridge. I will give a reward of four dollars to any person that will bring them home, or give information for information where I can find them.

ELIAS DARNALL.

Oct. 31 d4t

Jacob and Wm. Norris,
No. 1, Market-st.
HAVE FOR SALE,

11 hhds. high wines, 4th proof Jamaica Rum
24 do. do. Antigua do
11 pipes old C. gniac Brandy, 4th proof
7 do. Bordeaux do do
25 barrels old Ackoma Peach Brandy
80 boxes Brimstone, of about 70 lbs each, in good order
110 boxes brown Soap
70 do dipt Candles
150 do mould do
150 do Spanish Segars
2 cases Nutmegs

Cinnamon, Mace and Cloves, leaf and lump Sugar, warranted Chocolate, Indigo and Fig Blue, Polish and common Starch, English and American Powder in kegs, Battle Powder in lb papers and in kegs. Pepper, Allspice, Madder, Copperas, Alum, Ginger, Playing Cards at the manufacturer's prices; Pipes in boxes, Barley in bags, Windsor Soap.

40 dozen twilled hair Sifters
Patent Shot, assorted

Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon, Port and Malaga Wines, in quarter casks; Olives in jars; Writing and Wrapping Paper; London and Philadelphia Mustard; old Cabiness Tobacco, in kegs and half kegs; Gun and Pistol Flints; Saltpetre; basket Salt; Leiper's and Hamilton's Snuff, at Philadelphia prices; Imperial, Hyson, Young Hyson, Padre Souchong and Hyson Skin Teas; Molasses in hhds. Spermaceti Oil in casks; Jamieson's Crackers and Pilot Bread, &c.—All of which they will sell at the most reduced prices for cash, or credit to punctual customers.

Winter-strained Spermaceti OIL by retail.

Oct. 11 2aw3t

Von Kapff & Brune
Have received and offer for sale,

4300 pieces Platillas		Entitled to drawback. The greater part of these linens are of a SUPERIOR QUALITY & intended for the Spanish market.
5700	do Britagnes	
200	do Creas a la Morlaix	
100	do Dowlas	
450	do Cholets	
325	do Rouans	
490	do Estopillas	
150	do Listadoes	
200	do Checks No. 2	
300	do Librets	
20	do Shirting Linen	

ON HAND,

A few packages superfine French Brittanias, Hempen and Flaxen Linen, White Rolls, Linen 2 bushel Bags, Gunny Bags, Table Linen, Toweling, Cotton Checks, Bedticks, Bulefeld Shirting Linen, Turkey Yarn, Blankets, a case English Hats, Hatbands, Black Crape, different kinds of Ribbons, German Steel, Green Paint, Tumblers, Decanters, Liquor Cases, Looking Glasses, Beads, a few tons German and English Lead, and a few casks of Crucibles

ALSO,

50 hhds. Tobacco Stems
100 barrels Prime Pork
250 tierces Rice
8 tons Brazilletto Wood
30 Seroons Peruvian Barks.

July 26 d6t-eo

[The following Essay from the Boston Chronicle, pourtrays in a bold point of view, the indignities which we have sustained through the British Treaty, and the remedial measures, which it is incumbent upon us to embrace during the present emergency. The statement which it makes of Mr. Adams's sentiments, if founded in truth, will furnish a new and striking evidence of the changeableness of his views, or the imbecility of his resolution. What is to be thought of a statesman who, in the year 94 would advocate a recurrence to commercial restrictions as a means of defence against British encroachments, and yet, in the year '94, when he was speaker of the federal senate, would put his veto upon Mr. Clarke's celebrated bill for suspending our intercourse; a bill, which had passed through the House of Representatives; which had an equal number of votes in the senate, and which had struck so deep an alarm into the merchants and cabinet of Great Britain? E. Enquirer.

FROM THE BOSTON CHRONICLE.

It is a treaty——

"More honour is in the *breach*, than the *observance*."

"KNOW THYSELF" is an important maxim, not only as it relates to individuals but to nations. The want of this knowledge, has been the principal cause of all the troubles and difficulties we experienced during the Jay's administration. The measures then adopted, have made impressions which cannot easily be effaced; and lessened our character in the eyes of the commercial nations of Europe. What must those powers have thought of us, when they found us not merely inclined to submit to the imposition contained in the treaty, but actually frame it in the spirit of supplication.

To estimate our Prospects aright, let us attend to the following statement, as submitted to Congress in 1802:

Our trade with Spain was [illegible] dollars in our favor—Portugal, 1,687,896 ditto—Netherlands, 7,341,2[illegible] ditto—Sweden, 182,785 ditto—[illegible] ditto—Great Britain, 5[illegible] against us—Denmark, [illegible] ditto.

[illegible] our commerce with Britain, [illegible] to be in favor of us [illegible] Spain, Portugal, the Netherlands, Sweden, Denmark, [illegible] we had reason to [illegible] Britain, we should have [illegible] Jay's treaty, and that of Russia, between England, I must beg the indulgence of my fellow-citizens to a re-perusal of it, under the well known signature of "*Old South*."

THE *Omnipotence* of the British nation has been so long a subject of exultation, and from political motives so generally admitted, that an attempt to place America in an attitude of opposition to her *marine mandates*, is considered by some, as the height of arrogance if not of madness. But no country has been more overrated in its real commercial strength, provided other nations would exercise those natural advantages which they possess. The United States, by exaggerating the power of Britain, and *lessening their own energies*, have originated the errors they have committed, and substantiated the benefits obtained by England in our commercial negociations. The *fears* excited by the friends of the British treaty, that *war would be the consequence of refusing it*, were derogatory to our national character, as it exhibited a pusillanimity on our part, which stimulated Britain to further excesses. The declaration of our apprehensions of her resentment, and the *dread* we displayed at her prowess, led the government to pursue a system of depreciation, unawed by any measures of retaliation from the American administration. Our language on that occasion was that of timidity; we became supplicants to their clemency; we openly *crouched* to the treaty, though we secretly detested its principles; and thus governed by *fear*, we unfortunately surrendered every neutral right to the uncontrouled management of an expensive English judiciary.

So far from considering Britain as *omnipotent* either in her *marine*, *commercial* or *manufacturing* station, I believe there is no power in Europe more completely *defenceless*, as they relate to these particulars. Her *marine* depends greatly on Russia, and her *commercial* and *manufacturing* interests are principally supported by her connection in America. The immense quantity of manufactures yearly *imported* into the United States, together with the *export* of our staple articles to the West Indies and within her own dominions, give such a balance of trade, in the various directions of her commerce, as would (if a short time stopped) strike a fatal blow to the revenue and mercantile transactions of that country. The benefits, arising from our commerce with England, are allowed by all the authors who have written on the subject, and the dread excited during the short period of our embargo, proves the propriety of its continuation in the American scale. Our embargo threw the whole exchange of London into consternation.

This principle was strongly argued in the State Conventions on the adoption of the constitution: it was [illegible] of our national importance. [illegible] John Adams, the [illegible] president, when in England, asserted, in my hearing, "that the commerce of America was the most powerful weapon to attack Britain; and from my knowledge, that if the United States would *[illegible]* a navy, that we could *force* the nation to [illegible] our own terms. These are [illegible] the Court of St. James [illegible] degree of [illegible] to control the resources of Britain.

[illegible] their neutral rights, would operate too powerfully on the [illegible] our offences, and the [illegible], to be treated with levity. It would [illegible] British nation would [illegible] a conclusion [illegible] the [illegible] of the government.

[illegible] treaty, lately concluded between [illegible] of England on the [illegible] British, the [illegible] navigation of their respective objects to a precise explanation; it declares without any equivocation, the specific *articles of contraband*; it declares in the most express manner, what characterizes a *blockaded port*; that their vessels shall not be stopped but upon just cause, and *evident fact*; that the *right of search* shall be confined solely to *ships of war*, and shall never extend to *privateers*, or any vessels, though armed for the purpose of war. Every precaution is taken to prevent any ill consequences by the meeting of their respective ships of war; they shall keep out of the reach of cannon shot, and the commander of the belligerent vessel shall send a boat on board the convoying ship, and the utmost order and regularity are provided in proceeding on the examination. If there appears a reasonable suspicion for search, the commander of the convoy has a privilege to nominate and appoint one or more officers to assist in searching, which shall be done in his presence, conjointly with one or more officers named by the commander of the vessel of the belligerent party. If just and sufficient reason appear for detention, the commander of the convoying ship shall have power to order an officer to remain on board during its legal investigation, which shall take place in the *nearest and most convenient* port, and proceeded to with all possible dispatch. If, upon further examination, it shall appear that the said vessel was detained without just and sufficient cause, the commander shall be accountable not only to the owners of the *ship and cargo* for a full and satisfactory compensation for all *losses, charges, damages and expenses*, occasioned by such detention, but shall be liable to *punishment for all acts of violence* or *any other fault*, which he may have committed.

These are the principal outlines of the Russian and British treaty. The parties are secured in their property by the most minute detail in all their procedure; the contraband are specified; the search limited; the term blockade accurately defined; and to prevent a wanton detention, the captors are liable to cost, damages and punishment.

Where now is the boast of the Anglo-Federalists, in the United States? In what particular has England gained an advantage over Prussia? Their trade is admitted upon the most extensive principles, as it relates to the property of its own subjects; nothing is left to chance in a court of law, nor depends on vague authorities, promulged by interested judges. The treaty stands on a permanent basis, and the subjects of both countries know how far to pursue their commerce, by an inviolable guarantee, as to the articles of condemnation.

The Anglo-Federalists, while exulting the advantages gained by Britain over Russia, absurdly consider the blessings of our treaty with England. If Russia is imposed on, what must be our situation? If the negociation has increased the power of England on the sea, what must be the extent of our subjection?—Nearly every point which [illegible] in one, is omitted in the other; *our contraband articles are* [illegible] extended; the term *blockade* is [illegible] defined; our trade is exposed not only to ships of war, but *privateers*; and to complete the whole, even if the capture is unjust, the poor American is *obliged to sue to England*. In short to compare the Russian treaty with the American, will give us the strongest abhorrence of this instrument.

We have not only surrendered those neutral rights guaranteed to Russia, but we have exposed ourselves to innumerable difficulties attached to other articles in this compact. We have restrained ourselves from laying any further duties on their manufactures, without counterveiling duties on our exports; we have subjected ourselves to heavy demands for old debts contracted by private merchants; we have placed British factors and temporary residents on a footing with our own citizens. They have a right not only to reside, but to purchase stores, houses and lands—"to recover without molestation debts"—to contract among us, should we ever be in a rupture with England"—and to consider the whole provisions of the treaty as conferring them [illegible] they can be [illegible] this period of their residence [illegible] citizens; [illegible] in fact, [illegible] commerce, [illegible] in the [illegible] Yet, in fact, we have *given all* and *taken nothing*; we have established a precedent [illegible] which operates just as the [illegible] see fit to use it. The treaty is the *devil's darling*, by which we are judged and its votaries are discovered in almost every transaction since its adoption.

The fact is so mortifying, that it is wounding to the feelings of an American to contemplate it; yet as it has produced consequences so fatal, it is our duty to lament over them, even though the reflections are poison to our bosoms. It is a crime entailed on us and our children, and posterity will execrate its remembrance——"This is the Demon, which has palsied the energies of the United States."

NASSAU, N. P., October 4.

Capture of the Spanish privateer schooner Clamintine, by the Duke of Athol, captain Underwood.

The Spanish privateer schooner Clamintine, carrying one 18 pounder, two 3's musketry, pikes, &c. and 53 men, lately commanded by captain Wass, arrived yesterday, prize to the private vessel of war, the Duke of Athol, captain Underwood.

On the 3d of September, the Duke of Athol fell in with the Spanish privateer, when the latter gave chase—captain Underwood supposing the contest to be unequal bore away, for at this time he had only one four pounder and some small arms on board, having thrown over board in a severe gale a few days previous one nine pounder—the Spaniard gaining on her fast, when within pistol shot, fired several times from an 18 pounder with canister shot, which wounded two men and did considerable damage to the hull and rigging. Captain Underwood returned him a well directed fire of musketry, which killed the captain and wounded the Dons, drove them from their guns and they thought proper to sheer off, and bore away for the Lazeon, chased by captain Underwood, in which attempting to gain, she got aground, when captain Underwood came up with and boarded her, the Spaniards on their approach ran below and she was taken possession of.

Captain Underwood's conduct on this, as on every other occasion, reflects much credit on him. He arrived yesterday in the Clamintine, in a very bad state of health.

Capture of the Spanish felucca Ildefonzo.

We are glad to announce that the boats of the Alexandrine, has captured the armed felucca Ildefonzo, which robbed 29 negroes from Mr. Barton's plantation, at Andross Islands a few weeks past. The negroes had been land previously at San Juan de los Remidios—the picaroon endeavoured to avoid capture, by sheltering a considerable distance up the river Sagua Grande; and on the approach of the