

Baltimore Price-Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Table with columns: Articles, Per, D. C., D. C., D. C. Items include Bacon, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Cordage, Cheese, Flour, Flaxseed, Gunpowder, Grain, Hops, Meal, Naval Stores, Pork, Rice, Spirits, Sugars, Tobacco, Tallow, Wax, Wool, and various oils.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table listing various stocks and their prices, including Six per cent, Three do, Louisiana, 6 per cent, United States Bank Stock, Maryland do, Baltimore do, Union B. of Maryland do, M. Charles Bank do, Alexandria Bank do, Farmers' Bank do, Columbia Bank do, Potomac Bank do, Baltimore Insurance Shares, Maryland do, Marine do, Chesapeake do, Union do, Water Stock, Fire Insurance, Roster's Town Road Stock, Merchants & Farmers Bank Scrip, Commercial do, Franklin do, Marine do, and Union Manufacturing.

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: MONDAY, JULY 9, 1810.

OBITUARY.

DIED—yesterday morning, at 4 o'clock, after a lingering illness, THOMAS DICKSON, Esq. of this city. His long-protracted disease had often given his friends faint gleams of hope that he would survive it—but what can avert the stroke of consumption? Mr. Dickson, in the various offices and duties of public and private life, manifested such integrity, abilities and benevolence, as gained the applause of all men of all parties. Few men ever did more good; none, less harm.—In truth, his numerous virtues, render it as difficult as unnecessary to write his eulogium. None possessed a clearer mind, or more excellent heart. He had a ready capacity for business; and an accurate knowledge of the laws. In private life, it was his delight to assist the widow and orphan—to heal discord, to adjust disputes. He was indeed a "peace-maker."

It is somewhat remarkable that three gentlemen of the most distinguished usefulness and worth should have been snatched from Baltimore in about a year, Dr. Aitken, Thomas McEiderry, and Thomas Dickson.

Mr. Dickson was a native of Ireland, but migrated to this country at an early period of life, where he became a zealous advocate of our revolutionary contest; and has since been the uniform, and firm supporter of our government.

His friends and acquaintances are invited to attend his funeral, This Morning, at 9 o'clock, from his late dwelling in Market-street.

Departed this transitory life on Saturday, the 30th of June, after a long illness, SAMUEL T. WRIGHT, Esq. Clerk of Queen-Ann's county, and Adjutant-General of Maryland. Gen. Wright pos-

essed a humane and feeling heart, and his death is lamented by all who knew him. He was one of the noble heroes who toiled and suffered in support of the Declaration of American Independence—and was a warm supporter of that Independence for which he suffered. He has left a weeping family, and has gone to reap the reward of the services which he has rendered to his grateful Country, and to his God.

The growing but unaccountable partiality for Britain, will probably be corrected by her last order.—At any rate the time is fast coming when the people will express their feelings by their votes, and give our administration—a broad hint.

The arguments in the King's Bench, in the case of Sir Francis Burdett, will doubtless be elaborate, the decision, all-important; if justice be denied, and the cause withheld from a jury, it will enrage the people; if the law be enforced, Burdett must triumph over corruption, the joint corruption of ins and outs.

BRITISH LOYALTY.

House of Commons, April 10. Sir John Anstruther said, he would not give up the Constitution; no, he would never give up the constitution; he thought Ministers not the fit hands for government; but, fit or not, it was the king's government, and he would support it. "It is right," said Sir John, "to support the Crown and Constitution—that is my opinion (a laugh.) I may disapprove of seeing them where they are, but I love the constitution; and I had rather see ministers with hereditary seats in this house, than see the slightest infringement on the constitution."—(Excessive laughing from all parts of the house.)

IMPROMPTU.

Upon the Ministerial Majority in support of Gen. Crauford's Resolutions. By foul wind, and foul weather, success was defeated, And from certain destruction our army retreated; But Ministers tougher, still stick fast together, Nor will they retreat, spite of foul wind and weather— The reason is plain, for the Treasury Benches Afford better shelter, than Wals' on Trenches. [Manchester Gaz.]

SELECT TOASTS.

At Beams's tavern, Baltimore county. By Edward Johnson.—John Armstrong, minister to France; he has maintained the dignity of his station. By Dr. Bacon.—The seventh Congress—May they retire, with honour to themselves and their constituents. At the same place; The memory of the embargo—devised by wisdom, adopted by patriotism, paralyz'd by treachery, and destroyed by pusillanimity.

At Philad'phia; The congress of '76—Unlike their successors of the present day, they never weighed their rights in gold scales, nor were appalled by the roarings of his British lion, or the howlings of his jackall.

Our foreign relations—Deeds and not declarations, armaments and not documents, acts and not words, to rescue us from disgrace, and to heal our wounded honour.

Domestic manufactures—The garb of Independence as a substitute for the tivery slaves.

In ascertaining the preponderance of foreign aggressions,—May we not forget to throw the sinews and blood of our murdered and enslaved brethren into their right scale.

The immortal author of the Declaration of Independence—A steady and inflexible adherence to Jefferson policy will make our liberties immortal also.

General Armstrong—Firm, energetic and uncajoled.

American Manufactures—The infant Hercules, that will destroy the Hydra of foreign influence.

Pickering and Randolph—Fellow-labourers in the same vineyard, the one palliating our wrongs into slight injuries, the other balancing his country's honour against the price of tobacco.

A speedy, constitutional and full investigation into the conduct of the commander-in-chief—In the mean time candour towards the man who saved us from the effects of treason and amongst whose accusers all the traitors and Tories are to be found.

On the 26th ult. the British sloop of war Avon, of eighteen guns, H. Frazer, commander, entered the Delaware, piloted by one of the old stock, John Rowland, of Lewistown, state of Delaware. The ship came to anchor off Newcastle, on the 27th, and landed the purser and several midshipmen (before the master reported to the collector the cause of his entering the Delaware) who hired gigs

to traverse the country, and contract for provisions to be delivered on board. The captain was notified by the surveyor of the port, that all amicable intercourse was interdicted by law; and that he must report the cause of his entering the Delaware, and take any position in the river that might be assigned by the collector—the captain answered that he lay very commodiously, and that he could obtain from the people all he wanted, for his money—the next day he wrote the collector a very insistent note, and continued to lay off Newcastle, trading for provisions, &c. contrary to law. The collector stated the circumstance to the government of the U. States. Copenhagen Jackson came post for Philadelphia on the occasion. The captain of the Avon commenced a correspondence with the British consul in Philadelphia, and with several Spanish and American merchants, for whom he had brought specie from the Havana—and continued to lie in the river till he had obtained, in such positions as he pleased to take, keeping up a regular market from the Jersey and Delaware shores—on which day the collector of Philadelphia informed the collector of Delaware (by letter) that on the 2d inst. John Allen, a merchant of said city, had applied at the custom house for a clearance to a foreign port, for the schooner set Camellion, belonging to him; whilst the real intention was to take from on board the Avon, outside of the Delaware, the money and plate, and return immediately to Philadelphia—Mr. Allen did not, however, clear out the schooner, but sold her to a Spaniard, and she was cleared on the 2d for the Havana under the name of the Remora!—she will doubt carry a load of stores to the Avon, and return with the money and plate. When the Avon entered the Delaware, there were on board, and are now on board, several American seamen (13) who had been impressed, one in particular, Thomas Collins, had been on board five years—and all wished to be released from their worse than Tripolitan bondage.—But in all probability, before this the Avon will return to sea fully supplied, and our government has not on the Delaware the means to prevent her. Thus have our laws again been violated with impunity, and our revenue officers grossly insulted, by the same power whose armies we compelled to pass under the yoke when in our childhood as a nation. But the men of the revolution have passed away—and this is the 34th year of our independence. O Heavens! would they have thought it?

Aurora.

The Pegu, Clunie,, captured by the British ship of war Ferret, was within five days sail of England when captured.

The ground of the capture was Java coffee, and had certificates of origin on board.

The British officer instead of sending her into the nearest port in England, ordered her for Halifax, said he was ordered on that station, and into that port every thing he should take.

Mr. Hawkins, the supercargo, requested her to be sent into England, but was refused.

The Pegu belongs to the port of Philadelphia.

From the London "Alfred"

When the enemies of Reform are driven to the necessity of taking, in the language of the Manager of Covent Garden Theatre, "What do you want?" it is pretty evident, that the arguments of those, who seek Reform are no longer answerable. "Do you want Magna Charta—where will you find it in the words Reform and Representation? do you want the Bill of Rights—are they mentioned there? What do you want?" These are questions which may be asked by Borough Holders, Borough Members, and Rotten Borough Members, who, knowing full well, what the people of England really do want, are at last, driven to special pleading—like a Counsel at the Old Bailey, who, were that his client deserves hanging, abandons the defence, on the hope of discovering a flaw in the indictment—that being the only chance of escape.

In the letter from Sir Francis Burdett to his constituents, to which admiring posterity will do justice—the Constitutional "Wants," of the people of England, are so clearly defined, that what perverseness alone, can occasion a doubt in the mind of any man—But will blindness, as we will know, of all blindness, the most incurable.

The first "want" of the people of England, is, a scrupulous adherence to the common law of the "land and the wise provisions of the ancient statutes declaratory of that law,"—that is, *trial by jury*—the benefit of which was denied to Mr. J. C. Jones for censuring the conduct of that Lord Castlereagh, who was accused of trafficking in rats in the House of Commons—and of Mr. Chaworke, who excluded the people from the Gallery of the House—at right was next denied to Francis Burdett, against whom a whole army was employed to force his house, and draw him to the Tower—for addressing to his own constituents a letter that important constitutional question. This, then is the first want of the people. *trial by jury of their equals*, on which Magna Charta is decisive and impetively declaratory, although it be sent on Reform, or Representation.

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TRIAL BY JURY—is a principle of the common law of the land—and having been confirmed by Magna Charta

and innumerable declaratory statutes, can in no instance be dispensed with, but by statute,—that if it can be so dispensed with we have the miserable experience of the Revenue Laws—among which is most conspicuous and oppressive—that most detestable of all inquisitorial acts—by which one tenth part of the produce of every man's labour is torn from him at the discretion of the Commissioners, Assessors, Spies and informers.

It was said by Dr Johnson "that he who reasons against that which he knows, because, there may be something, which he knows not, is not to be classed among reasonable beings."—Now as the most learned of our judges have declared that the Law of Parliament is known to no man—the paramount authority assumed by the House of Commons to punish without trial by jury, is therefore founded precisely on that description of reasoning which formed the subject of the Doctor's observation—and may be naturally applied to the House of Commons.

The next "want" of the People is, "an House of Commons freely elected," and moreover, "that they who pay the reckoning, shall examine and control the account."

In a word—the wants of the people so well defined by Sir Francis Burdett are—a recurrence to the common law of the land and Magna Charta—Trial by Jury—and a fair, full, and free representation of the people in parliament—that is the sum and substance of their wants.

As it has been asked what the people do want, it may not be superfluous to state what they do not want. They do not want a corrupt House of Commons—they do not want members to be sent into the house by the proprietors of four posts in a meadow, denoting the place on which the Borough called Gaeton once stood—or a few stones placed in a brick wall to mark the site of another Borough—or of the Cornish Borough. The people of England do not want a standing army of German mercenaries to overawe them. They do not want to see Sinecures, Pensions and Reversions, lavished on the minions of Ministers—while that once happiest class of the human race, the middle rank of society in this island, is ground down with a weight of taxes, that renders life an incessant struggle for existence, in the absolute absence of comfort and enjoyment.

The Anniversary dinner, at the Crown and Anchor Tavern, on the 23d of May, to commemorate the election of Sir Francis Burdett, is expected to be most numerous attended.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A respectable number of the Republican citizens of the District of Columbia met at an early hour in the city of Washington according to the previous arrangement of the committees.

At ten o'clock they proceeded to the Baptist meeting house, near the President's square, where being honored with the presence of the president of the U. States, the heads of departments, gen. Wilkinson and suite, gov. Claiborne and a considerable number of the most respectable of their fellow citizens, they heard an oration delivered by Robert Polk, which had been previously announced in the Intelligencer. This discourse (which will appear hereafter) impressively enforced upon the audience a rigid attention to those duties, by which alone national happiness can be promoted and Republican principles extended.

The oration was preceded by an appropriate prayer and the reading of the declaration of Independence by the Rev. Mr. Brown.

After the oration, the company waited on the President of the United States at his house, with the usual ceremonies of congratulation.

At 3 o'clock they assembled again at Lindsey's hotel and sat down to a handsome dinner, consisting entirely of American fare, at which Dr. James H. Blake presided, assisted by Patrick Magruder, Esq. of this city, and Captain James S. Scott of Alexandria. The utmost harmony and hilarity prevailed.

The following toasts being drunk, interlarded with a number of patriotic songs, the company separated about sunset.

1. The day—May it be celebrated through future ages, as the era of political regeneration.

2. The sovereign people—May they learn to discriminate between real merit and specious artifice.

3. The Constitution of the U. States—a shield of safety to the people—a rule of conduct to their representatives.

4. The President of the U. States—May he retain the confidence of his real constituents.

5. The vice president of the United States—Honoured be the man who never withheld his services when his country required them.

6. Thomas Jefferson, the author of the Declaration of American Independence—as secretary of state he confounded the sophists of Europe—as president he firmly supported our national honour—may his days be happy—his character will be revered as long as human virtue is esteemed. 3 cheers.

7. George Washington and the other heroes and sages of the revolution—they wisely planned, prudently conducted, & heroically effected that independence which we will endeavour to transmit unimpaired to our posterity.

8. Republican principles,—republican manners,—republican predilections to those who administer a republican government.

9. General Armstrong, the American

soldier and patriot—HE has not disgraced himself by making courtly harangues at political sheep shearings.

10. Our public functionaries—may they never forget their obligation: to the constitution, nor "feel power and forget right."

11. The Embargo Law—Proposed by patriots—subverted by traitors.

12. Our political adversaries—while we cultivate towards them proper sentiments of toleration, may they never be placed in situations to injure the cause of republicanism.

13. Ambition, avarice, hypocrisy and Ingratitude, the pests of social happiness and the bane of republics—may they never find place in the councils of the United States!

14. Domestic Manufactures—they will receive the support of every patriotic citizen so far as to render our country independent of the workshops of Europe—our own citizens are our best paymasters for the surplus produce of our land.

15. Internal improvements—the legislator who opposes them, deserves no place in the national councils.

16. The District of Columbia—May the nation by restoring the elective franchise to its inhabitants, evince its detestation of political slavery.

17. The American Fair—may they teach their sons republicanism, and their daughters to imitate their mothers.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Doctor Blake—The orator of the day.

By Dr. Barlow—To all American citizens who celebrate this day in the same spirit with ourselves.

By John Sutton Esqr.—Every man being, in legal contemplation, innocent until his guilt be proved—no prejudication, no prescription, pending investigation.

By Col. Hanson—May our democracy be measured by our sincerity, and not by the length of our purses. The celebration of our national festival may cost three five dollars, Dick two; yet the relative quantity of their democracy may be in an inverse ratio of these sums; that is, 5 to 2 in favour of Dick.

By Dr. Greenfield—The great functionaries of the nation; may the people duly appreciate any deviation from those principles which secured their elevation.

Doctor Barlow having retired:

By Mr. Galt—Dr. Joel Barlow, the American patriot and philanthropist.

By Dr. Cunningham—Honest and active industry against pure pride!

By Capt Scott—The City of Washington, like ancient Rome may it become the seat and protector of the arts and sciences and the dispenser of just laws.

By Mr Henry Herford—The Carpenters Hall of Philadelphia, in which congress laid the foundation of Independence—It was a good job!

By Mr. C. P. Polk—The Republicans of 1776 and 1798.

By Dr Dinmore—Sir Francis Burdett—May the supporters of national rights be ever able to avenge national wrongs.

Dr Blake having retired, the Chair was taken by Dr. Dinmore—when the following toast was drunk.

Dr James H. Blake—The President of the day.

NEW-YORK, July 5.

By Capt Dorr, arrived at Boston from Canton, we learn, that the differences between the Chinese and the British had not been adjusted, the latter declining to surrender the person who caused the death of a native although it was believed the laws of China would acquit him. The government still refused chop (or clearance) to the British vessels. They could depart by force, which was expected they would do; but this might prevent their being admitted again on future voyages.

KINGSTON, (Jam.) April 26.

An American schooner from Amelia Island, and a sloop last from the Havana, arrived yesterday. On entering Port Royal, they were immediately detained by the Garland frigate.

From London papers received at the office of the Whig.

[We are disappointed in not finding the first part of the debate on parliamentary reform among our papers.]

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS, MAY 21

Debate on Mr. Grant's motion for a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. Brand having gone through the various heads he intended to advert to, would not stop to combat the arguments which had been advanced against the cause of reform. He did not think himself bound to anticipate objections; when, however, he had heard these that were to be offered he would, with the permission of the House, take a subsequent opportunity to answer them. The subject was one of great difficulty—of so great, that though it had been one so long, so frequently, and so fully discussed, he had felt great impediment in making his thoughts upon it as clear and intelligible as possible, to avoid any misconception which the defect and obscurity of his mode of stating might give rise to. He would, with the leave of the House, shortly recapitulate the principles of his plan. (Hear, hear!) He had laid down property and population as comprising in themselves the basis of a free and full representation; in furtherance of such a principle, he had proposed the abolition of all boroughs whose