

New Auction Rooms,
Nearby opposite the Theatre.
Grocers & House-keepers attend!
On Wednesday next, the 1st day of August, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will commence the sale of the Stock in Trade and household furniture of a gentleman, about to retire to the country, consisting of a variety of
Groceries and Liquors.
Excellent brand Casks and other Store Furniture.
Crockery and Glass Ware.
Plated and silver, do.
Elegant prints and paintings.
Do. Mahogany furniture, &c.
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auc'rs.
June 27.

Sale by Auction.
On Thursday the 9th August, at 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, one undivided half of
Two Houses and Lots;
Situate at the corner of Pitt-street and Temple alley, in that part of the city called Old Town. This property is sold by order of the hon. the Baltimore County Court, and under the direction of the trustee: of the estate of Messrs Colman & Taylor Att. danc'd by
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.
Auctioneers.

July 30
Malaga Wine, Rum & Mackerel
JUST RECEIVED AND FOR SALE,
20 qr. casks Malaga Wine, of a good quality
4 hds. N. E. Rum
75 barrels No. 3, Boston Bay Mackerel.
APPLY TO
NATHL. F. WILLIAMS,
No. 11, Bowley's wharf.
Who has in Store for sale,
Ground sals Salt, green Coffee, American patent Shot, English Alum, old Cogniac Brandy, Madeira, Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerife Wines, Antigua Rum, Sweet Oil in bottles, London Mustard, Gunpowder Tea—Black and Peck of the first quality, Spanish cedi and moulded tallow Candles, Cornish in hds. and boxes, Sugar House Paper, Bacon Ginger, &c. &c.
July 31

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
For the Preservation & Distribution of the
VACCINE MATTER
For the Use of the Citizens of this State.
1 Prize of \$25,000
1 " " " 10,000
1 " " " 5,000
8 250 tickets each 20,000
10 " " " 1,000 10,000
100 " " " 50 5,000
200 " " " 25 2,500
500 " " " 15 750
8000 " " " 12 300,000
10590 Blanks 300,000
5000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 500,000
Discount 10 per cent.
Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:

The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to 12 tickets each.
1st drawn ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000
Do. 4,000 500
Do. 5,000 500
Do. 6,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 7,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 11,000 250,000
Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved) 250 tick.
Do. 15,000 25,000
Do. 16,000 500
Do. 17,000 500
Do. 18,000 500
Do. 19,000 500
Do. 20,000 500
Do. 21,000 500
Do. 22,000 1,000
Do. 23,000 500
Do. 24,000 500
Do. 25,000 500
Do. 26,000 1,000
Do. 27,000 500
Do. 28,000 500
Do. 29,000 10,000

In submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pick as a safe and certain preventative of the Small Pox. The difficulty, and what might be added the impossibility, of procuring this remedy without the aid of an Institution, (such as it is intended to be established and supported by the public) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this Institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this state, but also to give it, at all times, free of every expence, (with donations when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.
The Scheme on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to subscribers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.
William Wilson, James W. Collins,
Robert Stewart, John W. Glenn,
Luke Tiernan, Andrew Agnew,
Henry Stranahan, Alex. McDonald,
Aaron Levering, Edw. G. Woodruff,
Samuel Harden, Edw. J. Coale,
Dr. John Cromwell, Peter Hoffman, jun.
Dr. W. H. Glendinen, Dr. James Smith.

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 1, 1810.
TO CORRESPONDENTS.
"Mnocyphanticus," came to hand some days ago, and shall appear to-morrow, or as soon as we can find room.

A New Dictionary Wanted!
A New-York paper, asserts, that "these papers [Erskine's letters] are not in possession of our government, officially, nor is it possible they should be!"
Again—"the government of the U. S. became possessed of them probably through Mr. Pinkney."
So then, if Mr. Pinkney sent them, the government received them, unofficially; because, what a public minister does in virtue of his office, is—unofficial—very good!—And, if a private individual transmitted them, he acted OFFICIOUSLY, i. e. of his own free will, i. e. *ex arbitrio suo*, i. e.—Latin;—and our executive officers were not required by reason or duty to publish them.
We desire to be instructed in the meaning of, and distinction between, the cabalistic words—official and unofficial. In this age of diplomacy and *subterfuge*, an artless man can hardly trust to the good old rule of common sense.
N. B. Albert Gallatin is at New York; where there are many of the treasury men, U. S. bank-speculators and supporters!

Letters for the British Packet, Lord Chesterfield, for Falmouth, will be received at the Post Office, Baltimore, till 2 o'clock, P. M. on Monday the 6th of August.

PROOF POSITIVE
OF
"FRENCH INFLUENCE"
Taken from the National Intelligencer.
Letters from N. Orleans state that the French corsairs *Le Duc de Montibello* and *L'Intrepid*, have been condemned in the District Court of that place, for violating our non-intercourse laws. It is believed also that *La Petit Chance* will share a similar fate.

Proof of Buonaparte's Madness.
Buonaparte, by a decree dated in March last, offers a million of francs to the inventor of the best machine for spinning flax.

Captain Newell, who left the Havana on the 12th of July, has arrived at Boston by the way of New York. He informs that two men of war had arrived there from Cuba, with many passengers, including SIXTY priests. No general communication was allowed to be held with the ships.

OUR GOOD FRIENDS THE BRITISH IN DUDGION.
We copy the following from the Charleston Courier of the 23d of July. Being gathered from hearsay sources, it is probably not very correct:

On Wednesday last, a boat's crew, belonging to a British three-masted sch'r laying at Amelia, deserted, and made for Cumberland Island, on the American side of the river—captain Frissel, of the British government brig Plumper, also lying there, instantly manned a boat and jumped into her, in pursuit of the deserters. When the boats had got into the American waters, and near to the shore, the deserters were fired upon by captain Frissel—at the same time a boat belonging to one of the U. S. gun-boats laying near the spot, fired upon the Plumper's boat, and the fire was returned by captain Frissel; the deserters, however, reached Cumberland and made off. When the crews of the American and British boats met upon the beach, some very severe language passed between captain Frissel and the American lieutenant, and it was said that the boatswain of the Plumper was knocked down by the latter officer. This affair has excited the animosity of both parties on that river, and it was feared that something of a more serious nature might take place between them. We have these particulars from the passengers in the Perseverance.

The following introductory paragraph from the Boston Chronicle, will serve to show our readers that others interpret the correspondence precisely as we do:
"We this day publish the official documents which have lately appeared in the National Intelligencer, together with the letter of Mr. Gallatin in reply to Mr. Erskine's despatch of Dec. 4, 1809. It has been evident for some time past, that there has been a partiality and leaning in many of the members of the American government towards Great Britain, and these documents throw still more light upon that subject. However strange this may be, under the aggravated injuries which we have received from Great Britain, it is not more strange than true: and it is the duty of the people to look to it!"

FREE TRADE—SUI GENERIS.
Translated from the Batavian Gazette, under the following dates, for the New York Gazette.
On the 19th January, 1810, the governor general in supreme council assembled, at Batavia and the Dutch Indies, has directed the secretary of the treasury there, to issue paper money to the amount of 1,200,000 rix dollars (equal

to 450,000 Spanish dollars) in notes of 1,000 rix dollars each; all duly signed and registered by the proper authorities, and whereof, government has caused public notice to be given, in order that no one shall plead ignorant of the newly created paper money, or any way refuse to take them in legal payment, whenever they shall be tendered for that purpose.

On the 5th of March, 1810, the governor general in supreme council assembled, at Batavia, &c. being desirous to afford every encouragement to its subjects, for the extension of commerce; but more particularly towards the opening of a new branch of trade, which government proposes to carry on, between Macass and Archin, as well as from either of these two places to and from Batavia, Samarang and Sourabaya. The principal object of the aforesaid trade, shall embrace and chiefly consist of importing *linen and opium* into our colonies; and in return, our subjects shall have free permission to export *spices and other commodities*, the produce of the Dutch Islands.—Government being well convinced of the great advantages likely to arise, not only to her colonies, but to her brave adventurers in the trade just proposed to them; she therefore, hereby by exhorto and grants full and free permission to all her faithful subjects to enter upon the trade in question, which trade, however, shall be under the following regulations, as the law directs.

1st. All vessels of whatever denomination, going to enter into the above named trade, shall first obtain a licence to that effect, from the deputy governor of whatever place she may commence her voyage to, &c.
2nd. All vessels coming from Amboy na, &c. laden with spices, &c. and bound to Archin, shall not only be required to touch and discharge her cargo (then on board) at Macas, but she shall there take in another cargo, and the proceed with same to Archin, whence she may return direct to any of the ports in this Island!—In case of any vessel engaged in the aforesaid trade, shall have dared (her commission to violate this our law; she shall upon her safe return to this Island, be seized & confiscated according to the respective laws.—And we (government) do hereby command and charge all and whomsoever it may concern, with the execution of this our proclamation.—Given at Batavia, &c.
Signed, By the Gov. Gen. &c.

THOMAS PAINE.
[Gratitude is a debt due to the great; and we reckon none great but those who have done, or endeavored to do good to mankind. America, had not, perhaps, a more signal benefactor than Mr. Paine. It is therefore with pleasure we extract the following tribute of gratitude, from an oration delivered in Scott's county, Kentucky, on the late anniversary, by Thomas C. Flournoy; as published in the Lexington Reporter.]

There is no truth, or position, however self evident it may be, that is not subject to perversion and misrepresentation; it will not then be surprising if at some future period, the enemies to liberty should deny the justness of our cause, in the late contest with Great Britain. The recollection of Mr. Paine, and the cause which he espoused in that critical, and dangerous moment, will be a lasting refutation to the charge, whenever it shall be made, and his valuable services in our cause will be classed among the best proofs of its righteousness. The opinions of Mr. Paine, will be revered as the standard of political orthodoxy for ages to come. And the very first voice that is raised to destroy his well earned reputation, will be an alarming and portentous indication of the speedy, and dreadful downfall of our government.

Spacious as certain actions may appear, by the illusive glare, which they receive from artful and designing men; much as they may seem to enlist our feelings, and merit our praise; yet strip them of all unreal appendages; and expose to view the unsophisticated motive and the action, and we shall discover, that there is no tie, nor obligation, however sacred, that can bind mankind in general so securely as interest. Self interest is so generally the motive of human action, that whenever an instance to the contrary shall present itself; it will deserve to be considered as a very singular phenomenon. These reflections have grown out of a recurrence to the conduct of Mr. Paine. It is a fact that the true & the talents of Mr. Paine, have been gratuitously given for his country's good. It is a fact, as I conceive, that the services of that illustrious character, have been lavished upon our government without having received an honorable, generous or even adequate compensation. I would willingly account for this omission in our government, upon any principle that would be honorable to the United States; I would gladly draw a veil over it, and blot it out forever. But as this is impossible, I will indulge a trust, an anxious trust, that my opinion is wrong.

I am aware that, in some countries, the eulogist of Mr. Paine, would be extremely unpopular, if not odious to the people. It is far otherwise in Kentucky, and if it were not, I should be compelled to speak the truth even at the hazard of my reputation. While he was yet living, it was by no means safe to have attacked the genuineness of his political principles, because he himself could have repelled the charge. And now he is dead, the attack would be far less safe, as it would only serve to discover the stupidity, or ingratitude of the niggardly assailant. His friends and admirers are not confined to the limits of any single state, or country: the assertors of his

name, will be found to inhabit every part of the civilized world. His were the labors of the virtuous we admire,—virtues that ought to make the tyrant blush before him, and find his friends wherever there are men.

His patriotism—his disinterestedness—his talents—and above all his universal philanthropy will give to his memory a deathless fame.
The patriot—whose faithful adherence to our cause, even his enemies have been compelled to acknowledge. The man who, regardless of every personal consideration, made liberty the exclusive object of his pursuit, and staked his life on its attainment. The writer—the strength and beauty of whose compositions, have extorted the reluctant tribute of applause, even from malignity itself. In short, if the most profound understanding, and unblemished integrity, if amor patriæ, and every quality that can constitute worth, will command the respect and good wishes of Americans, the name of Paine will be forever sacred to the recollection of a grateful country.

I design not to insinuate, fellow citizens, in my zeal for his politics, and admiration for his talents, that he was exempt from those amiable weaknesses, that are interwoven with our nature. This I trust will not be contended for by his warmest adherents. He was a man, a human being; and as such he was fallible. The publication of his religious opinions, has been the subject of much animadversion. It is a subject too awfully mysterious for me to hazard a conjecture upon it. It is sufficient for my purpose, that we believe his professions to be sincere. Our federal constitution has made it the unalienable privilege of every man, to form his own religious opinions; and to worship God in the manner which appears to him the most agreeable to his understanding. Guiltiness consists not in believing nor disbelieving; but it consists in professing to believe, what we do not believe.

I know the good sense, and liberality the Kentuckians, too well, to believe, that a mere difference in opinion upon religious subjects, could excite their personal and unchristianized animosity against any man. There is not in nature a more sickly sight, a prospect more turgid, and unseemly than to see a man eternally dipping into the dregs of licentiousness, whose fastidious delicacy is such, as to censure with the keenest asperity, the most venial excesses of others; and it is a subject not less painful to humanity, to see a person whose virtues and talents, are eminently distinguished, and whose services have been invariably given to his country, after the tide of fortune has begun to ebb, and the mental and physical powers of the man together, acknowledge the depredations of time. My remarks here, have a particular reference to the waning of Mr. Paine's life. It will be unnecessary to call your recollection to his unquestionable greatness and distinguishedness, in his absolute refusal to receive the slightest compensation for his trouble, or personal expences, in writing for our cause: *Relinquit omnia servare republicam*. This generous indifference, subjected him to those inconveniences inseparable from a state of abject poverty. Individual contributions may be the means of great national benefit, in certain instances; but in our republican governments, where equality is our first law; and where extreme wealth, and poverty, are not so common as in monarchies; it will be best that the management, and attainment of national objects, should be defrayed at the national cost.

I am persuaded that it would not promote the interest, or further the well being of the community, to take from the dilapidated finances of individuals, a superabundance for the public exigency, while the donors their selves, are to be left in a state of abject poverty and wretchedness. Mr. Paine, no doubt, knew that he might one day need these supplies, that he has given away to his country: yet such was his greatness, such his contempt of personal aggrandizement, that he gloried in the sacrifice. It is impossible to exhort you to regard, and cherish liberty, in language more appropriate and pathetic, than that of our deceased father, whose character I have just attempted to portray. "O! ye that love mankind, ye that dare oppose not only the tyranny, but tyrant, stand forth. Every spot of the old world hath been overrun with oppression. Freedom hath been hunted round the globe. Asia and Africa have long expelled her, Europe regards her like a stranger; and England hath given her warning to depart. O! receive the fugitive, and prepare in time an asylum for mankind!"

Some enquiries have been made as to the cause of the march of some small detachments of troops westward; the following extract of a letter from a friend of the editor of this paper, dated Russellville, Kentucky, July 7, 1810, may enable the enquirers to judge of the propriety of the movements.
"I have received a letter this week from Mr. Edwards, governor of the Illinois, informing me that he was preparing to repel an attack from the Indians, which was apprehended, although their number or design could not be precisely understood. The militia, from the Indiana territory is also ordered out; so much may be set down to the credit of our good friends the English."

These risings of the Indians are excited by the arts of British missionaries on our western frontiers; three years ago, and Indian, who was called the Prophet, stimulated by the British missionaries, attempted to bring down the "morciless Indian savages upon us, whose know-

led of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions." [Anyra.]

Paragraphs from the Lexington Reporter.
OUR SEAMEN.
One word is as good as a thousand. If the impressment of our seamen, and the murders of the Chesapeake were not worth fighting for,
Nabher is the confiscation by France worth fighting for.
Life and liberty are of more value than property at all events—let our merchants consider this. The farmers and mechanics of the United States are not blind.

We particularly call the attention of our readers to the article which we have extracted from the official paper; notwithstanding all the previous declamation against the confiscations of *Lisrope* and a laboured attempt to place the aggressions of Europe and Britain side by side—yet before they conclude their animadversions, conscience drags out the truth—and the National Intelligencer is, reluctantly, compelled to declare,
That Britain is the original aggressor—and that the persisting in her aggressions, when brought to the test, are the only and sole cause of European confiscations.—Alter

Europe has impressed fifteen thousand of our citizens, and murdered the crew of the Chesapeake frigate, murdered another *Pierce*—and continues, those impressments and murders for seventeen years, then we will allow that there is not any great difference between Britain and Europe—but we perfectly agree with the official paper, that every aggression is to be laid to the British ministry—and a little "dignified moderation" on our parts.

To confound a robber and murdering robber with a simple pick pocket, is in our opinion levelling the distinction of crimes with a vengeance—adopt in our courts of law, this principle, which is now attempted in the political world, and it will save a deal of trouble in apportioning punishments.

From the Lynchburg Star.
UNITED STATES BANK.

We have thought it might be well if some one or more of our able political writers would oppose the continuation of a great national bank, the proper object of which could be better secured by an adequate number of state banks. One important precaution which ought to have its weight respects the extension of presidential influence. The general government ought not to be permitted to interfere in any matter which can as well be regulated by the authorities of the respective states. If this point is not properly guarded, our state governments will one day be absorbed by the general government, and a consolidation, so much to be dreaded will be accomplished.

Again the extensive circulation which the United States bank paper must necessarily receive, will offer greater temptation and better opportunity, for the imposition of counterfeit without detection. This has been already verified in the instances of this kind of imposition in parts of the country far remote from the places of deposit, have been so numerous, whilst the circulation of the counterfeit paper has rendered it so utterly impossible to detect the imposter, that cautious men not sufficiently acquainted with the mark &c. by which to judge, have prudently refused to receive the notes of the U. S. bank for several years past. None of these embarrassments or losses, need result from state bank paper. To conclude, the more numerous the state banks, if judiciously managed, the more certainly the necessary amount of specie will be retained in our country.

The immense sums of Spanish military dollars which have been annually collected and sent out of the United States to China from whence they can never return, have furnished a draw of itself nearly sufficient to ruin our country.
Hawkers and Pedlars are employed and sent through every accessible part of the U. States, for the purpose of gathering up this precious article of commerce, and they have been too successful in their pernicious traffic. This would be better disposed by a multiplication of State Banks, inasmuch, as the paper of any State Bank, in good credit must receive a more general circulation, among the people of the respective states than that of a national Bank could possibly do. This has also been sufficiently evinced by the Bank of Virginia.

It is hoped therefore, that the revival of the Bank of the United States, will be steadily and successfully opposed.

IMPORTANT MANUFACTORY.
Extract of a letter from a gentleman in New Haven to his friend in Augusta, dated June 13th.

"I went yesterday with governor Strong, of Massachusetts, to visit Whitney's Gun Factory near this place." It is situated in East river, at the foot of a mountain, and all its machinery, is in the first instance, moved by two large wheels, the barrels are welded in a furnace—ground by one or more grindstones—and bored with an iron screw augur, with as much facility as you would bore a pine board. Bayonets are turned, as a turner would make the round of a chair; and then ground into their proper shape with chisels. Screws and locks are made with great ease, and (which is a great improvement) so constructed as to fit any gun whatever.—There is an ax, which being moved by a wheel, will cut the largest piece of