

Franklin Bank of Baltimore, June 30, 1810.

As this BANK will be closed on Wednesday next, it is requisite that Bills and Notes falling due on that day, should be paid the day previous.

JAMES DAWK, Cashier. June 30

Vineyard Lottery.

NOTICE - From the very great demand of Tickets in this Lottery, in almost every part of the United States, the contractors for the unsold Tickets give notice, that on Tuesday next, they will be

Advanced to five Dollars and a half each. Until which time they may be had at G. & R. WAITE'S

Lottery and Exchange Office, No. 17, N. Second Street, Philadelphia, At Five Dollars each.

The above Lottery will positively begin drawing on the 29th day of October next, and be finished in 12 weeks.

The scheme of this Lottery is unquestionably the best now offered in this city, containing only 18,000 tickets, 5,378 of which are to be prizes - the highest are,

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of \$12,000, \$3,000, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$300, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10.

Besides a great many of 500, 200 and 100 dollars &c. &c.

Notes of the different Banks discounted at the above office at a moderate premium. Philadelphia, June 20, 1810.

June 29.

State of Pennsylvania.

SCHEME OF A LOTTERY

For the Cultivation of Vines

IN THE UNITED STATES;

Authorized by an act of the Legislature of the state of Pennsylvania.

Table with 2 columns: Prize amount and number of tickets. Includes prizes of \$12,000, \$8,000, \$4,000, \$2,000, \$1,500, \$1,000, \$500, \$300, \$200, \$100, \$50, \$20, \$10.

Part of the capital prizes to be determined as follows.

Table with 2 columns: First drawn No. and Dollars. Includes draws for 10th, 15th, 20th, 25th, 30th, 35th, 40th, 45th.

only two hundred are in the wheel, the first drawn number to be a prize of 8000

Prizes subject to a deduction of 15 per cent.

G. & R. WAITE

Give notice that the drawing will positively commence in the city of Philadelphia, on the 29th of October next, and will be completed in twelve weeks, bonds having been given to a large amount to insure the payment of prizes, and the punctuality of the drawing, so that on no pretence whatever can it be postponed a single day.

Prizes in the Baltimore, Philadelphia or New York Lotteries taken in payment.

March Term, 1810.

ON application to Dorchester county court by Samuel Smoot, of the county aforesaid; by petition in writing, praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of Maryland, for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors, passed at November session, eighteen hundred and five, and the several supplementary acts thereto, on the terms mentioned in the act; a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors on oath, as far as he can ascertain them as directed by the said act being annexed to his petition; and the said court being satisfied by competent testimony, that the said Samuel Smoot has resided the two preceding years within the state of Maryland.

It is thereupon adjudged and ordered by the said court, that the said Samuel Smoot, by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the newspapers in the city of Philadelphia, one in the city of Baltimore, and one in the town of Easton, three months before Saturday, the third day of November next, and to be continued in the said papers for six successive weeks; and also, by setting up like notice at the court-house, three months before the said day - Give notice to his creditors to appear before the said county court at the court-house in the said county on the said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to answer interrogatories which his creditors may propose to him, the said Samuel Smoot, then and there complying with the requisites of the said acts of assembly.

H. DICKINSON, Clk.

Notice is hereby given,

That the subscriber has obtained from the orphans court of Calvert county, in Maryland letters testamentary on the personal estate of Frederick Skinner, late of Calvert county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased are hereby warned to exhibit the same with the vouchers thereon, to the subscriber, at or before the 20th December next - they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said estate - And all persons indebted to said estate are requested to make immediate payment.

BETTY SKINNER, Executrix. Given under my hand this 22d May, 1810.

May 24

NOTICE.

I mean to apply to the Judges of Frederick county court at its next session, for the benefit of the insolvent law of this state, passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto.

VALENTINE P. LUCKETT.

Frederick county, May 25, 1810.

June 1

Baltimore Price-Current.

(CORRECTED WEEKLY.)

Table of market prices for various goods including Bacon, Butter, Coffee, Cotton, Flour, Grain, Hops, Meal, Naval Stores, Pork, Rice, Spirits, Sugars, Tobacco, Wax, Wool, and various oils.

PRICE OF STOCKS.

Table of stock prices for various companies and banks, including Six per cent, Three do, Louisiana, 6 per cent, United States Bank Stock, Maryland do, Baltimore do, Union B. of Maryland do, Merchants Bank, Alexandria Bank, Farmers Bank, Columbia Bank, Potomac Bank, Baltimore Insurance, Maryland do, Marine do, Chesapeake do, Union do, Water Stock, Fire Insurance, Fredericktown, York, Merchants & Farmers Bank Scrip.

THE WILG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

TUESDAY, JULY 3, 1810.

CUSTOM-HOUSE, BALTIMORE.

Collector's Office, June 30, 1810.

The Exporters of goods, for benefit of drawback are informed, that certificates of bonds at foreign ports where a consul for the United States is established, must be signed by him. - As no deputies are known to the law, certificates signed by any person, as such, are of no validity, and therefore cannot be received to cancel the bonds. When there is no consul, the provision of law requires, that fact to be certified, as well as the bonds, by two respectable merchants, of the place, American, or Foreign, if there are none others.

A mistake of the agents abroad on this point, having occasioned inconveniences to the merchants at home, and dissatisfaction in the transaction, where the law cannot be varied, this information is respectfully offered to the concerned, for future directions to consignees in foreign ports. Those who have already lodged in this office such as are defective, are requested to obtain the proper certificates within the time prescribed by law, or apply to the Comptroller for an extension as provided, when the penal sum of the bond exceed \$200.

J. H. McCULLOCH, Collr.

July 2.

It is certain, says the Mercantile Advertiser, that a new French minister is coming out to this country. He left Paris about the middle of April for Bayonne, where he was to embark for the United States.

According to the official accounts, of skirmishes between the French and Spaniards, as published in the London papers, the latter uniformly appear to have the advantage. When they have such superiority in front, the "Spanish patriots" are very foolish to forfeit it in the field.

FREE TRADE.

From the Federal Republican of yesterday.

"We have a trade quite sufficient to satisfy the wants of the American nation, and we have peace with the only power from whom we had any thing to fear in war"

This is a confession which we wish the mercantile part of the community to remember. We think, we have proved that a partial trade will and must be a losing one to this country. - We, in common with the greater portion of republicans, pointed out the consequences of sacrificing our trade to the continent - but the Federal Republican says, we have "quite sufficient;" and that France has not power to hurt us, let the people remember these federal sayings, and discern who is really friendly to American commerce.

Fourth of July.

The British party mean to mimic republican usage, on that sacred day; just as the magicians once on a time, performed similar feats to Aaron's, from different motives, by different means, and for contrary ends. Rumour gives out that the famous Robert Goodloe Harper is pronounce an oration in the Circus on that day; and friend Jacob Reed is to lecture on the same occasion. Considerable bets might be laid, that if the two orators start together, the latter would match the former, and give him word for word, and trope for trope, all round the ring. We trust we shall be favored with the effusions of these rival orators. - For our part, we think the characters very unequal; Harper, it is said, makes diligent preparation; Reed relies on his own capacity, the inspiration of the glorious theme, and the impulse of the moment. Indeed, extempore oratory is as preferable to a premeditated harangue cut and dried, as fresh claims, oyster, or beef to stale; or, as a withered posie to a glooming bouquet, yet sprinkled by the morning dew, and emitting its fragrance all around. Two or three more comparisons are on hand; but we keep them for our own use.

LULLABY.

"The name of an American is still a proud one!"

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER.

I wonder, whether any of the ten thousand impressed seamen, will say so! When we all see and feel the dishonour of our situation; can we avoid surprize at such abominable deception? Can we withhold our contempt from such vile sycophants, who attempt to blind the people, and varnish the baseness of those who have misrepresented them, and mismanaged their affairs, sold their honour and mortgaged their rights? As a register of congressional matters, the Intelligencer is a useful paper - beyond that it is out of its sphere. A paper which dare not reprehend, is unfit to advise, and disqualified to commend.

"INSANITY."

"Let us not do ourselves injustice - we are not a degraded people!!!"

NATIONAL INTELLIGENCER

We defy any court gazette, either in London or Paris to exceed the preceding specimens of adulation and license.

(COMMUNICATED.)

ANCIENT TRADE WITH INDIA.

Mr. Printer, By dipping into the history of old times, I find that the nature of men and the course of things were pretty much the same as they are at present: hence, the truth of the saying, "Old things become new."

In the later periods of their empire, we are told, that the Romans (who cannot be reckoned a commercial people,) employed a hundred and twenty vessels in their trade to India; that the merchandise thus imported was paid for in bullion; and that it was sold in Rome at the immense profit of cent. per cent. but, that could not have been the case for any length of time. Montesquieu thinks, as every body would have been eager to engage in a commerce so vastly profitable; and this circumstance must have put an end to it.

It will admit of a question, whether the trade to Arabia and the Indies was of any advantage to the Romans? They were obliged to export their bullion thither, &c - I am persuaded that one of the reasons of their increasing the value of their specie, by establishing base coin, [for in those days they knew nothing of paper-money!] was the scarcity of silver, owing to the continual exportation of it to the Indies; and though the commodities of India were sold at Rome at the rate of cent. per cent. this profit of the Romans, being obtained from the Romans themselves, could not enrich the empire." [But, it would be taxing the rich for their luxuries; a policy which deserves to be followed here. By taxing importations from India, we should secure the benefits of a direct sumptuary law, without its inconvenience - If men will consume luxuries, let them pay for them.]

But, why may not the American farmer dispense with debilitating teas, and Indian finery? There are herbs sufficient in our own gardens, woods and fields, to be substituted for the one, (I believe good hay broth is far better!) and our flax, cotton, wool, &c. may serve us instead of the other, - if we learn to manufacture them. We ought to endeavour to live within ourselves - at least during seasons and times like the present.

AN ADMIRER OF CHINESE POLICY.

MERINO SHEEP.

[We learn by the following article, from an English paper, the very high estimation in which the English hold these animals. Some time since, the Spanish Junta made a present of some thousands of them to king George; but, if our memory be correct, one half or more of them died, and old George gave orders to his shepherd to sell the remainder - as, from his miserlike disposition, he feared to lose by them, and so had rather the residue should die in the hands of his subjects than in his own. - It was then presumed, that the English climate was too moist for the constitution of the Merino sheep; whether the discovery of a better mode of keeping, has naturalized it there, we have not heard; but hope, that our citizens will duly appreciate the importance of a creature, which, in the present predicament of the United States, is as necessary to national independence, as to the comfort and accommodation of individuals. - With care, the Merino sheep has been found to improve under the extreme rigours of our summer and winter.]

On Thursday last, a splendid company of Merino amateurs attended the sale at Henbury, near Bristol, of part of Mr. Brookes's Spanish flock of sheep.

Among the buyers were Lord Doneraile, Lord Leslie, Lord Ducie, Sir J. Macdonald, Sir J. Dashwood, Colonel Conynghame, Kington & Serle; Messrs. R. Bright, Sheppard, Joyce, Lucas, Hall, Farquharson, and other amateur breeders. - The average prices were higher than at the sale of His Majesty's flock; the finest ram was bought by J. R. Lucas Esq. at 107 guinea, an ewe and lamb, by G. W. Hall, Esq. at 54 do. and some of the finest single ewes at from 50 to 40 do.

SOUTH AMERICA.

From an address of the junta of Caracas to the people of Venezuela, dated May 19, we extract the following passages, many of whose sentiments are worthy of freemen. The whole address was translated for the Democratic Press.

The department of Venezuela attracts now the fixed attention of Europe and the remaining part of America. It will be the model whereby the glorious change of destinies must inevitably take place in the latter; let us then be the worthy leaders of its conduct; let us sustain the brilliant task of having been the first who have worn the crown of liberty in this extensive American continent. The undertaking is grand and therefore requires equal efforts. It is necessary that the citizen should now devote himself entirely to his native country, and effectually prove that the protestations of his love, so many times displayed, are truly sincere and correspond to the feelings of the heart. That Holy Liberty, of which we have shewn ourselves so conspicuously worthy, requires to be maintained at the expense of our wealth, services, and even blood. - But it is necessary to know this, our Country and Liberty, in order to love and support both with generous sacrifices. The ignorance and depravity of our government, formed an idea quite vague and erroneous of these precious objects, which after God, are the primum mobile of our happiness.

By our country it is not meant the king, the government or the constitution. These are nothing more than modifications of her existence. It is the congregation of men living under an uniform government, subject to the same laws and following the same usages and customs. The spot on which we are born, the riches which we possess in it are not precisely the same country, but the easy and peaceful means of subsisting in this congregation that constitutes it. Our country then is one whole - Each citizen is an integral part of it, and as such he becomes criminal by even supposing himself for one moment separated therefrom. An honest man is to fear no other loss, nor wish for any other profit but which may injure or favour his country to which he is indebted for all that he possesses. When he labours hard or spills his blood for it, he gives nothing of his own, for he does nothing more than to return what she has lent him. He has been brought forth, educated and led to the bosom of his country, she protects him with her laws from domestic insults, and her arms defend him from external war. - She bestows on him honour, rewards his merit, redresses his grievances and as an affectionate parent her constant care is to make him happy by all the means which mankind can wish for. Sacrifices therefore are sometimes required for the support of this same country that affords such liberal advantages, and the man who refuses to undergo them is an impious and false patriot. If there be among us such an infamous egotist let him quit our shores and depart from a society to the favour of which he is ungrateful. He the wilderness his home without society, country or reciprocal duties. A forlorn wretch, let him clothe himself with the leaves of the trees and feed upon the bread of solitude.

Liberty is the right which the citizen holds of doing every thing which is not forbidden by religion, morality and the laws of his country. Every kind of obedience exceeding these limits is considered slavery, but the illimitable faculty of doing every thing which the most inordinate passions may suggest can not be called liberty, but a monstrous abuse never allowed in any stage or circumstance incident to the rational creature. He is to respect always those sacred duties which bind him to god and his fellow mortals, that is to say, he must be an

honest religious man! He must equally respect the public order, offer no injury to any body, nor disturb any in the peaceful enjoyment of his property. He is to fulfil religiously the obligations by him contracted, and must obey and respect the magistrates as the ministers and executors of the rules considered as civil laws. Any man rebellious to them is a wicked wretch deserving the curse of his country whose peace he dares to disturb.

The love of country and liberty considered under this aspect is the most sublime of sentiments that can harbour and spring from the heart of social man. - This sacred love makes the citizen forget himself to save his country, his liberty and his fellow creatures. This revenges the outrages against humanity committed by despotic oppression in other countries. - This renders us insensible to torments, intrepid in the midst of dangers, and smiling at the approach of dread death itself. This noble sentiment preserves and fortifies nations, encourages virtue, overthrows bad habits and raises man to his proper station and dignity.

Such are the principles which ought to guide the political and moral conduct of the citizen. It has been necessary to inculcate them as being much more to be feared than perhaps understood. May they be engraven in deep characters on the hearts of those who breathe the atmosphere of Venezuela. And may the holy love of our country and our liberty form the fundamental basis of our political existence!

The Junta of Caracas upon the establishment of these principles, which they hope every citizen is duly impressed with, is sincerely persuaded that no sacrifices of any kind will appear excessive; that the advantage of the community will supercede private interest; that when the public welfare requires labour and sufferings; it will command a contempt for affluence and luxuries, a superior check of passions and a dominion over the most sweet and legitimate affections. Times of trouble and exertions will forcibly interrupt the duties of the father the son, and the husband, to enable them to perform those attached to the character of a citizen. All these privations and inconveniences, how great soever the imagination may think them, will, it is expected, be liberally overlooked through the patriotic enthusiasm which actually inspires all the inhabitants of Venezuela.

(Translated for the Democratic Press.)

PROCLAMATION.

Inhabitants of Caracas.

There is a union amongst all classes. We are brothers and fellow citizens, and equally entitled to the rights and interests that now bind us together. Discord and contention can never sever our noble sentiments. The authorities now constituted for the people ought to be respected and obeyed. Order, peace and security reign among us. These are the means to make us formidable to our enemies. People of the military, clergy, merchants, and of the different classes of the state, one object binds us all together. Nothing is more important and glorious, than the defence of our rights. Union! Union beloved fellow citizens. May the land live, that nurtured us in its bosom.

Therefore never lose sight of the dignified object for which we now give our votes.

PROCLAMATION

By the City of VALENCIA.

Noble Inhabitants of Valencia!

Already is that Supreme Government installed, to whom you have sworn a truly patriotic obedience, by the manifestation of your sentiments and conformity of your maxims with those of the Metropolis. - This powerful proof of heroism, shall ever be glorious to the territory of Valencia - In it shall rest our Union and Brotherhood, for they are the fundamental principles of the general and individual happiness of the people. Not to cherish them would be disgraceful, and any one who would either directly or indirectly violate by any act or demonstration, those fair principles on which the prosperity of the country is founded, ought to be expelled from its bosom. No distinction shall prevail between the natives and Europeans; we are all brothers, one cause is the cause of all; united and laudable is the object we have in view. Tranquility and joy shall reign in the happy days succeeding the tempestuous.

Copy of the original

Jose Antonio Felipz Porga.

Valencia, 29th April, 1810.

RURAL ECONOMY.

From the United States Gazette.

Mode of destroying Caterpillars in gardens.

Put a small charge of gunpowder into a fowling piece and stop it down with a very slight wad of tow, or paper just sufficient to keep the powder from being loose; approach the lower part of the nest, so nearly as that the blast of the powder when discharged will pass thro' it in its longest direction; draw the trigger and if the fire is not spent before it reaches the object, it will scatter the worms in atoms and burn the web of the nest so completely that no trace of either can be found, without the least injury to the tree. If the nest be very high, the charge should be proportionably increased, so that the exploding powder may not be too soon spent. Having previously made an experiment, I gave my gardener last Spring (1809) a flask of powder, and sent my son, a child of eight years, with a knife and a stick