" CIVE TS BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: WEDNESDAY, JULY 4, 1810.

This being the anniversary of Ameri can Independence, the Whig will not appear to-morrow.

Schr Ploughboy, Hall, from Charlesten for this port, has arrived at Norfolk; cargo rice and cotton

Flour, at Havanna, is said to be 21 & 22 dollars a barrel, but very fluctuating.

The tariff of new duties were published in the Whig of the 26th of June.

IMPRESSMENT.

The name of an American is still a proud one-SULLY, (a Wilter

in the National Intelligencer.) The following American seamen, part of the crew of the Mohawk of Bullimo, c, were lately taken under the protection of his Britannic majesty's aloop of war Atalanta:

Wm. Patch, John Davis, John White, Mishael Young, Anthony Jaques, Thos. Dodge, John Bond, and John Davis jun.

"I have used similitudes."

DIGNIFIED MODERATION'-surpassed.

A very singular case lately occurred at Wishington, which I think, must af. ford much curious speculation both to physicians and patients. Some are of opinion that it involves gross quackery, others say the doctor was herbed to carry a base purpose into effect; but it is best to be moderate, and to avoid limity conclusions

Saugrado being long since dead, a certain patient sent for a practitioner of the name of Sully, real or assumed.

Patient-Doctor, I am in a bad state of body, and a sad condition of mind; all my feelings of honour and sensibility are wounded, and I am suferisg the agonies of the damned. An infamous bully, who had often a sulted me before, lately spat in my face; I raised my arm to tell him, but at that moment a parcel of old women rushed in and restrained me. Weakened with struggling, and half-choaked with choler, I threw myself down, when up came the antagonist of the other bully, and after a volley of broken English and French, gave me a curse and a kick-You spiritless rascal, says he, won't you resent the affront of John Bull and maintain your honour? The old women once more interfered, pulled me into the house, and locked the door.—What am I to do, doctor? I am ashained of existence-every body scoffs at me, and I begin to despise my elf.

Doctor-Dear me, what a pulse! one, two, three, —it won't do [aside] — You must be bled and dreached, and kept cool. Your case is not despetate, if you have patience. As for honour,—
there is no such term in physick or pharmacy; it is nothing You have suffered
a slight contusion of the forehead, and that is the reason why you are a little delirious, 4 Non tibi sonum est sinciput, is not materially injured, the occiput being indented only in a trilling degree. Your wounds too, are luckily behind, and no body can see them. But you are not dishonoured-I tell you, sir, you ought to be content.-The man who was hung yesterday would have been right glad to have exchanged places and cases with Don't think of fighting, I pray you you. for, a boxer of en takes more blood than a bleeder. It is no disgrace to submit-You have but seven hands and heads; bully Bull has sixteen pair and old Clovis has thirty. Disparity is a good

EXCUSE. Patient -Oh, doctor Sully, won't my reputation be Sully'd-what will the world say of me?

Destor.—Pox take the world! be quiet, I say, and I will give you a certi keep you from reproach ; I will write, and swear if you choose that you iding a battle were prudent i two overgrown bullies-who contain 500

oz. of blood, more than you do

Putient.—But, doctor, it was not ne cessary to figh: both at once; and Bull offered to let me chuse my weaponswith pistels you know a little man, has

as good a chance as a big one Hoctor .- You are raving again; I must give you more of the powders, and take a little more blood .- Con't we say, that Bull's hide is as thick as the coat of a crocodile; that it would serve him for armour, and you could not meet him on equal terms-offering at the some time, to meet him the moment he allows him self to be skinned. By this expedient you

may come off with flying colours Putient -Oh! this flying is the thing

that tormenis me. Doctor — I attended a poor devil yes-terday, who had five of his ribs broken in

-" there's honour for you!" Patient.-Five 1 Why, sir, he must have been struck with a chain shot. Doctor .- By the mystical staff of Es-

culapius, you are as mad as a bedlamite! the fellows fought with their fists Patient -Do you call fisty cuffs duel-

ling? Doctor.—To be sure, I do; read the

dictionary and the bible, take my medi cine and advice, and you will be a sound man.

MARRIED on the evening of Saturday last by the Rev. John Glendy, Mr. Joseph Green, to Miss Mary Isgrig, all of this City.

SECLERITOR OF INDEPENDENCE. "Recorded honoura shall gather round his monument and thicken over him" who penned, is well as the illustrious congress who adopted, that glorious instrument.

When we had but two millions of people; without any other resources than the spirit of that people and the justice of our cause, we did not hesitate to take the British Lion by the beard .- By our energy and French aid, we established

our independence. The people will naturally enquire into the causes of our degredation; they will compare past things with present; they will enquire, Why have seven millions of people, with unbounded wealth and cre dit, SUBSITTED to the orders of Old England? If the delinquent members of the eleventh congress be re elected, our liberties are dissolved.

IN CONGRESS, GULL 4, 1776.

A DECLARATION

BY THE REPRESENTATIVES OF UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, IN CONGRESS ASSEMBLED.

When in the course of human events, it becomes necessary for one people to dissolve the political bands which have connected them with another, and to assume among the powers of the earth, the separate and equal station to which the laws of nature and of nature's God entitle them, a decent respect to the opinions of mankind requires that they should dzclare the causes which impel them to the separation

We hold these truths to be self evident, that all men are created equal; that they are endowed by their Creator with certain unalienable rights; that among these are life, 1h rty, and the pursuit of happiness; that to secure these rights, governments are instituted smong men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or to abolish it, and to institute new government, laythe its foundation on such principles, and organizing its powers in such torm, as to them shall seem most likely to effect their safety and happiness. Poudence, indeed, will dictate, that governments tong established should not be changed for light and transient causes; and accordingly all experience hah shewn, that mankind are more disposed to suffer, while evils are suff rable, than to right themselves by abolishing the forms to which they are occustomed. But when a long train of abuses and usurpations, pursuing invariably the same object, evinces a design to reduce them under absolute despotism, it is their right, it is their duty, to throw off such governmen, and to provide new guards for their future security. Such has been the patient sufferance of these Colonies; and such is now the necessity which constrains them to alter their former systems of government. The history of the present king of Great Britain is a history of repeated injuries and usurpa-Jons, all having in direct object the establishment of an absolute tyranny over these States. To prove this, let facts be

submitted to a candid world He has refused his assent to laws, the most wholesome and necessary for the public good.

He has forbidden his governors to pass laws of immediate and pressing impor-tance, unless suspended in their operation till his assent should be obtained; and when so suspended, he has utterly neglected to attend to them.

He has refused to pass other laws for the accommodation of large dis trees of people, uniess those people would reliaquish the right of representation in the legislature, a right inestimable to them, and formidable to tyrants only.

He has called together legislative bodies at places unusual, uncomfortable, and distant from the repository of their public records, for the sole purpose of fatiguing them into compliance with his measures

He has dissolved Representative Houses repeatedly, for opposing with manly firmness his invasions on the rights of e pennie.

He has refused for a long time, after such dissolutions, to cause others to be elected; whereby the legislative powers, incapable of annihilation, have reurned to the people at large for their exercise; the State remaining in the mean time exposed to all the danger of invasion from without, and convulsions

within. He has endeavoured to prevent the population of these States; for that purpose obstructing the laws of naturalization of foreigners; refusing to pass others to excourage their migrations hither, and ruising the conditions of new appropriations of lands.

He has obstructed the administration of justice, by refusing his assent to laws for es ablishing judiciary powers.

He has male judges dependent on his will alone, for the tenure of their offices, and the amount and payment of their salaries

He has erected a mulitude of new offices, and sent hither swarms of officers to harrass our people, and eat cut their substance

He has kept among us, in times of peace, standing armies, without the consent of our legislatures.

He has affected to render the military independent of and superior to the civil power.

He has combined with others to subject us so a jurisdiction foreign to our constitution, and unacknowledged by our laws; giving his assent to their acts of pretended legislation;

For quartering large bodies of armed!

For pretacting them, by a mock trial, junr. Arthur Maddleton. from punishment for any murders which Georgia.—Button Gw from punishment for any murders which Georgia.—Bitton Gwinnett; Lyman they should commit on the inhabitants of Hall, George Walton. these States :

For cutting off our trade with all parts of the world :

For imposing taxes on us without our consent :

For depriving us, in many cases, of the benefits of trial by jury: For transporting us beyond the seas

to be tried for pretended offences:
For abolishing the free system of English laws in a neighbouring Province, establishing therein an arbitrary government, and enlarging its boundaries, so as to render it at once an example and fit instrument for introducing the same als solute rule into these Colonies :

For taking away our charters, abolishing our most valuable laws, and altering fundamentally the forms of our governments:

For suspending our own legislatures, and declaring themselves invested with power lo legislate for us in all cases whatsonyer.

He has abdicated government here, by declaring us out of his protection, and

waging war against us. He has plundered our seas, ravaged our coasts, burnt our towns, and destroyed the lives of our people.

He is at this time, transporting large armies of foreign mercenaries to complete the works of death, desolation and tyranny, already begun with circumstances of cruely and perfidy, scarcely paralleled in the most barbarous ages, and totally unworthy the head of a civilized nation.

He has constrained our fellow citizens. ken captive on the high seas, to bear eins against their country, to become the executioners of their friends and beethren, or to fall themselves by their

He has excited domestic insurrections amongst us, and has endeavoured to bing on the inhabitants of our frontiers. the merciless Indian savages, whose known rule of warfare is an undistinguished destruction of all ages, sexes and conditions.

in every stage of these oppressions we have pelitioned for rediess, in the most humble terms : Our repeated pemions have been answered only by rereated injury. A prince, whose charac or is thus marked by every act which may define a tyrant, is unfit to be the ruler of a free people.

Nor have we been wanting in attention to our Bri ish brethren. We have warned them from time to time, of at tempts by their legislature to extend an unwarrantable jurisdiction over us. We have reminded them of the circumstances of our emigration and settlement here. We have appealed to their madve justice and magranimity, and we have conjured them by the ties of our common kindred, to disayow the these usurpations, which would inevitably interrupt our connexions and correspondence. They, too, have been deaf to the voice of justice and consanguinity. We must, therefore, acquiesce in the recessity which denounces our separation, and hold them, as we hold the rest of mankind, enemies in war; in peace, friends.

We, therefore, the Representatives of the UNITED STATES OF AMERICA, in General Congress assembled, appealing to the Supreme Judge of the world for the rectitude of our intentions, Do, in in the name, and by the authority of the good People of these Colonies, solemnly publish and declare, That these United Colonies are, and of right ought to be, Free and Independent States; that they are absolved from all allegiance to the British crown, and that ail political con nexion between them and the State of Great Britain, is, and ought to be totally diss lved; and that as Free and Independent States, they have full power to levy war, conclude peace, contract alliances establish commerce, and to do all other acts and things which Independent States may of right do. And for the support of this Declaration, with a firm reliance on the projection of Divine Providence, we mutually pledge to each other, our lives, our fortunes, and our sacred honor. Signed by order and in behalf of the

Congress.

JOHN HANCOCK, Attested.

CHARLES THOMPSON, Secretary.

New Hampslure. Josiah Bartlett, William Whipple, Matthew Thornton. Massachusetts Bay - Samuel Adams, John Adams, Robert Treat Paine, Elbudge Gerry.

Rhode Island, &c .- Stephen Hopkins,

William Ellery.
Connecticut.—Roger Sherman, Samuel
Huntington, William Williams, Oliver Wolcou.

Acta York .- William Floyd, Philip Livingston, Francis L.wis, Lewis Morıis.

New Jersey .- Richard Stockton, John Witherspoon, Francis Hopkinson, John Hart. Abraham Clark.

Pennsylvania - Robert Morris, Benamin Rush, Benjamin Franklin, John Morton, George Clymer, James Smith, George Taylor, James Wilson, George Ross

Delaware.-Cesar Rodney, George Read.

Maryland.—Samuel Chase, William Paca, Thomas Stone, Charles Carroll, of Carrollton.

Virginia .- George Wythe, Richard Henry Lee, Thomas Japperson, Benjamin Harrison, Thomas Nelson, jun'r. Francis Lightfoot Lee, Carter Braxton, North Carolina,—William Mooper, Joseph Hewes, John Peco.

TC1 Bosros, June 29. FROM ENGLAND

A London paper of May 19, has been received in town. The Princess Amelia lay at the point of death on the 18th May and the king was then in good health having occasionally watched with his daughter. The report this morning of the death of the king, we think is premature

The barque Mary, Obear, from Calcutta, 5 months, arrived at Salam this morning.

We understand, that the Proprietors of several Asceting houses have declined lending them for the delivery of an Oration on the 4th. of July.

[Palladium.

MADRAS, (Hindostan) October 28. The promissory Notes, of this Gov. 1809, and bearing date from the 5th, May to the 19th May last inclusive, will be discharged in Cash at the General Treasury on the 15th November next on which day interest on these Bonds will

Extract of a letter from New South Wales Sidney Cove, July 6, 1809.

"We are at present under the command of his honor lieu enant Governor Patierson, colonel of the New South Wales' corps, whose government more resembles that of a father, watching over the welfare of those committed to his charge, than of an authoritation power. The inhabitants, (I believe, I may sav without one exception,) are highly sen sible of his anxiety, for the general good Governor Bligh left this in February last in the Porpoise; but we still suppose him to be at Hobart town or Van Diemen's Land, where we received accounts of his being about three months since.

[William Bligh, Esq. late captain gen eral of New South Wales, had a contest with colonel Patterson, relative to the government of that colony. The latter obtained the ascendancy, and compelled Bligh to subscribe an agreement, to go quietly out of the country and return to England: when he had got on board the Porpoise however he issued a proclama tion to the people, declaring the troops under Patterson's command to be in a state of mutiny and rebellion. Patterson, finding that attemps were making to subvert his au hority, published a coun ter proclamation, forsidding all commumeations with the ex governor Bligh

The Scal trade of this colony, I am sorry to siy, appears very much upon de cline. Our chief adventurers abute their ardour in this once valuable pursuit, owing as I consider, to recent disappointments in their speculations. We have several vessels at the Feejee Islands, the trade to which is reported to be less lucrative than at first owing to the Sandal wood getting scarce, and natives more and more unfriendly."

MR. SAMPSON'S REPLY, Un the trial of James Cheetham for a h bel on Mrs. Margaret Brazier Bon neville.

GENTLEMEN OF THE JURY, The counsel who closed the defence finished by cautioning you against the eloquent declamation of his adversaries, with what justice you can judge. It scarcely became him to do so after he and his colleague had added to every practical resource that skill and deep finesse could offer, a torrent of declamation, and a display of talents worthy a better cause. For different is the track I shall pursue; and little do they know me, who suppose that I could in any thing imitate an example so worthy to be shunned. It would little profit people, in whose behalf I now speet, or that injured Edy in defence of whose unsulfied honor I stand forward, to mix her claim with any subject foreign to her cause. The tattling tongue of saucy elo-quence, the loud audacious rant of boisberous words, would ill accord with the sad accents of woman's tender sorrows: with those instructions she has given, which are commands to me. If I could lay before you the silent anguish of her grief worn soul, her wounded spirit, and her broken heart, I should be eloquent, and eloquent enough.

But who is he that can describe the wounds that show not outwardly, but bleed within, which art can never cica-trize nor time assuage? Who can relate the torments of that moment when first she felt the stroke of sudden desolation, and found the barbed arrow in her heart? She who stood spotless before God and man, who never had in word or deed offended;-who after many griefs and sore adversities, had sought a refuge from further evils on your hospitable Who had in this obeyed the shotes. counsel of her lawful husband, and broat with her, as to a land where law and jus tice reigned, one half of those dear infants whose love bound them together by a common and musual tie, and grappled their affections to a weary life.

Was it not enough to satiate this cru el libeller, that he had scattered far and wide his venomed shafts through all the terrified community? that he had carried discord, pain and sorrow to every heart, poisoned the cup of friendship, troubled the social board, and rioted in mischief; that he had spared no princi ple, no party, no virtue nor no friend? but must a wretched female, whose merit and misfortune would command respect from any but a savage, whose mo-.

Stath Carether.—Edward Stutledge, dest life and laudable endeavors to be Thomas Heyward, junr. Thomas Lynch, useful were crowned with approbation useful were crowned with apprehation by those whose confidence was to her and to the world a stamp of sterling worth; was she too to be dragged from modest privacy, to make a part of his obscene and blasphemous histories to be coupled with the calebrity of Themas Paine, and in whatever country of the earth, whatever distant period of time yet to come, the searching eye of curiosity, or the keener scent of scandal should fix upon this work, which he calls history and I call villany, emblazoned as the guilty heroine of the odious tale, the strumpet of one therein described to be the foulest and the filthiest of men?

But what is strange to me, who am not versed in secret history, who meddle little with the secret springs of others' actions, or the unseen motives that bring mysterious things to light is this, that this man should find to justify this crime the eloquent tongues which so lately depicted him the most scarrilous and monstrous libelier that ever suffered from offended justice. That any man could countenance such acts I must lament; that honest men should do it with such zeel I am pained to see But what these henorable gentlemen have done is but perhaps a course which their profession warrants. Perhaps within themselves they are contented because they think that while they make a proud display of talent, it is impossible cruel success or unjust victory can follow. So they may reason with their consciences, but I esteem them well enough to think that in their hearts they would despise the verdict that crowned their offorts.

I do not envy them their cause, although I feel how much it is more casy and more light to sport with topics when the heart is free, and where deleat irself brings pleasure with it, than to wield a cause in which to ful would be to suffer, not the little mertification of being vanquished in a game of skill, but the deep and puignant dejection that affects the bonest mind, when time and insolence obtains a triumph over humanity

The confidence with which this cause was opened to you, the bold effrontery with which he who stands accused came forward in the sanctua y of the law to jus ify a now acknowledged libel and a falsehood, by scandal still more atrocious and more barefaced, with compurgators who would within but two years past have spurned him from them, seemed to bespeak what I shall never nome. The thought is shocking to an honest mind; may heaven avert such shame from all of us.

For me, I find all words so poor to paint the sense I have of such injustice, that if I thought it possible that this man's confidence was grounded in the favor of any of his judges, I should re-solve to sit me down, commend the la-dy's cause in silent prayer to heaven, and trust to him whose ways are merciful to compass her with his benign projection. Indeed to him alone she must now look for consolation, for man can give her little, and reparation she can never have nor peace this side the grave. Already has her sad celebrity flown to the furthest corner of the earth; already has the wanton calumny reached those distant friends whose kind remembrances were all the balm fate had reserved for her. She feels their anguish added to her own. She cannot name the father of her children : if she does the thought like lightning fishes on her mind, that her once tender name is now reproachful. She cannot cast a look of mother's love upon her innocent infants, but the keen idea shoots through her soul, that they are stigmatized in history with infamy bastardy, blighted and blasted in their dawn of life.

In every other grief than that which this historian has inflicted on her, the innocent find comfort; for innocence is in all other wrongs, against all other strokes of man's injustice or oppression, a sevenfold shield. Not so where woman's ho-nor is assailed. Suspicion there is worse than death itself. It is that shame to which the chaste Lucretta, rather than seem consenting preferred to pluige a dagger in her heart. It is that for which slone the innocent wife of Casar was repudiated. The man who dares attack it, is of all other criminals the greatest. If he be not a traitor, it is for this alone, that he is worse. For many a man has suffered as a traitor, whom after ages have revered and honoured. But never was he who set his cloven hoof upon a woman's honor worthy the name of man.

Here the defendant rose and claimed the protection of the court, not so much with a desire to prevent the range of the ingenious counsel, as to prevent the utterance of personalities that it would not be thought prudent perhaps to repeat out of court.

Whilst the defendant was addressing the court, the counsel calmly advanced and taking a pinch of snuff, modestly observed that what he was doing now was in court, and what was to be done out of court was not to be talked of here Then pointing to the defendant, and casting a ugnificant look upon him, he proceed-

This unrighteous man has by this very movement of his choler justified all that I can ever say. If he complains of personalities, he who is hardened in eve. ry gross abuse; he who lives reviling reviled; who might construct himself a monument with no materials but those records to which he is a party and in which he stands enrolled as an offender; if he cannot sit still to hear his accusation, but calls for the protection of the court against a counsel whose duty is to make his crimes appear; how does she deserve protection, whom he has driven to the sail necessity of coming