

members are in the nomination of their respective proprietors; and he left untouched the right of voting as exercised in the counties, only extending that right by enfranchising the copyholders; that in the proportion of the number of members in that house were reduced by the abolition of the boroughs returning by nomination, in the same proportion did he propose, that the deficiency should be filled up by the representation of large towns and populous districts hitherto unrepresented. He further proposed, that the duration of parliaments should be triennial; and another most material point was, the reduction of the number of persons holding places and pensions, and having seats in that house (hear! hear!) that reduction, he intended, should chiefly operate against those who, though holding places under the crown, were not in any responsible situation.—(hear!)

The selection of such persons would be for the consideration of the committee, if he were so fortunate as to prevail on the house to appoint it. Such was the outline of the reform he should propose. The committee might afterwards find it much to add, to alter, or amend. But whether this was the fittest mode of reform or not, he felt convinced that they must have moderate reform or military government (hear, hear!)—He said this not from any sentiment of invidious animosity to the gentlemen opposite, nor from any feeling of attachment to those gentlemen on the benches below him—he spoke it from a deep conviction of its truth. They must have moderate reform or military government. They would have no other alternative, for if they persisted in refusing to the people the object of their wishes, they would sooner or later make an attempt to obtain their right by force; and then would the sun of this country's glory be set forever. But give to the people their rights while they constitutionally demand them, and soon will it rise, and dispelling the darkness of the political horizon, shine out in all its ancient strength and native grandeur. The hon. gentleman then concluded by moving "That a committee be appointed to enquire into the state of the representation in that house, and to investigate the most effectual measures of reforming the same."

Mr. Davies Giddy paid many compliments to the good intentions of the last speaker, and acknowledged, that of all the plans of reform which had been mentioned, he knew of none more moderate, and less objectionable, than that proposed by the honorable gentleman. He seemed, however, not to be aware that delegates and representatives were not the same, and that their mixture in that house seemed, he thought, necessary to the perfection of the constitution. [Here a noise in the gallery, occasioned by the involuntary struggle against the excessive pressure of the crowd, prevented us from catching what fell from the hon. gentleman for some minutes.]—He was against laying down any mathematical plan for the formation of the house.—When a gentleman was elected by any particular place, or by any particular body of men, to a seat in that house, he conceived him to be a representative of the whole people of this country. On this ground he could not conceive the principle on which the hon. gentleman's motion proceeded. Representatives were not sent into that house from the army and navy, and we had admirals and other naval and military officers in the house. Neither were Inns of Court represented, and yet the house was not without its proportion of lawyers. Circumstances so very different in themselves could not, to his mind, admit of any certain rule. As to the idea of seats being bought and sold, he denied it, in any great degree. (A laugh.) He again said, he totally denied it; and if this practice did prevail, it was principally with West India proprietors, &c. as to whom he saw no reason why they should not be represented in that house. If the practice went to a great extent, he confessed it would be a crying evil; but this he was convinced was not the case; and he did not wish to encourage any change.—The situation of the country was most flourishing, as our public works, canals, harbours, &c. every where evinced.—We had no military proscription as other countries had. We had indeed taxes to pay; but fleets and armies could not be supported without incurring a great expense. The people of the country, however, lived at their ease, and even to a prolonged period of life. Justice was distributed with an equal hand; and on the whole he could not see that reform was at all required. Even those who might think that one man had been too summarily punished, and that another had been treated with more than necessary severity, for calling the justice of that punishment in question, must agree that these were not sufficient reasons for plunging the country into difficulties, the extent of which could not be calculated. The hon. gentleman concluded by recapitulating what he had stated, and expressing his total objection to the motion.

Mr. Neel declared that no man felt more sincerely than he did the excellence of our constitution. He wished for no change—but at the same time he was anxious that those corruptions or imperfections which time produced in the structure should be remedied. When we looked abroad, and saw the state of other nations, we had great reason for congratulation; but to insure a continuance of the blessings we enjoyed, we must not overlook reform. If the house did not moderately and rationally reform itself, they must expect reform from some other quarter.

Lord Milton was satisfied that no motion of the kind could be brought forward with greater advantage than the present was entitled to from the statement, and from the character of his honourable friend. He hoped, however, that while the house would not allow the character of his honourable friend, on the one hand, to weigh in the scale in support of the motion, neither would they suffer the part of the country (Cornwall) from which the hon. gentleman who opposed it (Mr. Giddy), to operate as a drawback on the weight of his opinion, being as it was entitled to the highest consideration. His hon. friend had said that his only wish was to bring the constitution back to what it had been, or ought to be. Notwithstanding the constitutional knowledge of his hon. friend, he suspected he would find it difficult to point out the period at which the constitution was in the state he represented.—Would he refer to the very remote part of our history; to that period when the Tudors reigned over us, which, he thought, he would scarcely select? or to the reign of the Stuarts, during the time of the pensioned parliament, which also, he presumed, would not suit his hon. friend? He greatly suspected, that at the time our very best laws passed, they had members among them from old Sarum, from Hellestone, and the other boroughs which his hon. friend wished by a single dash, to obliterate from the representation. He agreed with the hon. gentleman on the floor (Giddy), that such places as these described by his hon. friend had often introduced into that house the greatest ornaments of the country. He agreed that the plan of his hon. friend was far to be lauded; that it was well proportioned; but, was his hon. friend so ill acquainted with the disappointments which framers of constitutions had to encounter, as to suppose that he might expect to frame in his committee something better than the present constitution of this country? He knew that in another country (America) a constitution had been formed which was perfectly smooth, and had nothing in it to offend the eye; but was it found on experience to be so well calculated for the good of the inhabitants? No, by no means; it had completely failed. His hon. friend was anxious to have his committee; but could he say that he might not, in the committee, fall in with a person who would be rash enough to go greatly beyond what he had proposed, and might gain the race? He could not agree to go with his hon. friend to this chivalrous race in the pursuit of a constitution.—Let him have the British constitution continued as it had been at all times.—He was certain his hon. friend could not show him any period when there were not larger and smaller bodies of electors, and even close boroughs. As to the other part of his hon. friend's plan—namely, the duration of parliaments, he had neither any great predilection nor any great objection to it. It was a matter in which an alteration might be made without a parliamentary reform. It was rather a matter of regulation. There was no necessity for a committee on the subject. His hon. friend might move to bring in a bill to that effect. Why might he not even, on the other branch, move for leave to bring in a bill to take away burgege tenures in particular instances? In a committee there might be a dozen of other plans proposed beside that of his hon. friend. Was it his hon. friend's object that the house should be bound in every instance to follow the instructions of their constituents? Were they to be bound, as it were, by indentures? If so they would be as it were, a congress of ambassadors? If his hon. friend would have this excellence or it would have none at all, that they must follow the directions of their constituents, so that they would have an individual, instead of a general representation. According to his opinion the house was a fair general representation of the people.—His hon. friend did not propose to extend it to every person paying taxes—that would be to extend the right almost to universal suffrage, in which case it would be impracticable to conclude the elections within the 15 days allowed by law; or, if the right were to be confined to persons paying assessed taxes, that would, previous to the last war, when there were no assessed taxes, have been to declare that there should be no electors at all. He thought there was enough of popular election in the country to enable the people to have for their representatives the men of their own heart. If they had not so, and this parliament had disappointed them, they had only to blame their own folly. He was not particularly fond of the present parliament, but he did not think a time of clamour the fittest period for an election. The people were then out of their senses, and would elect those who talked the greatest nonsense to them. This was the cause of such a parliament as they now saw. He was for no innovations.—He was not to be led away by the cry that the people ought to be satisfied, as if it was possible to satisfy these who were resolved not to be satisfied. He was convinced it was not possible to frame such a parliament as was proposed. It would, in fact, however, be not a reform in the parliament but in the constituents. He did not see that the motion was called for; that it was necessary, or that it was practicable.

Mr. Brand explained.
(Debate to be continued.)

20 bbls. Connecticut Shad,
No. 1.—heads off.—For Sale by
AMOS CHAPMAN,
15, Market Space.
July 8

Port of Baltimore.

Entered.—Brig Madeira, Hall, Baracoa; sloop Anna Matilda, Wickes, Bristol, R. I.; Sally, Massey, Philada. 7th Cleared.—Ship John Adams Towns, Liverpool; schr. Buck, Shaw, Philadelphia.
Arrived, sloop Robert, Allison, 20 days from St. Jago—Townsend Usher, on board.
Also, brig Happy Couple, Gale, 17 days from Barracoa—coffee, &c.—M'Neil and Nelson. Off Cape-Hatteras, spoke brig Hibernia, M'Connell, from Philadelphia for New Orleans.

Port of Boston, July 2.

ARRIVED.
Ship Rapid Henry, Dorr, commander from Canton. Sailed from Macoa, March 4.—In the Straits of Gaspar, March 18, fell in with the ship Beaver, R. Marner, esq. from Canton for N. York—kept company through the Straits of Sunda, and parted off Java Head, March 21. Saw her again of Taby Bay about April 25. In long. 21, W. lat. 0, 30, N spoke brig Charlotte, 59 days from Phila. for the Brazils. Left at Canton, the Van. couvre and Pearl, of Boston, and Ganges of Salem—all to sail in about 30 days—Ship Dromo, Woodward, sailed from Macoa, 8 days before the Rapid; was to touch at a small Island near Java—to remain but a few hours.

Big Telemachus, Goodwin, 50 days from Lisbon, with salt, and 100 boxes lemons; also 12 Merinoes (9 ewes and 3 rams). The Lewis capt Lawrence, on his passage from Cadiz to Lisbon, was boarded from an Algerine squadron of three frigates and one brig, and treated politely; they said they wanted no brig but Portuguese men of war. There were a number of Portuguese schrs in sight, but they did not touch them. The Algerine fleet, when come out of the Straits consisted of 5 frigates and 4 brigs. Two frigates and 3 brigs, were cruising to the southward. Spoke June 9, lat. 44, long 47 00 brig Hepza, Berry 9 days N York for Belfast; next day passed 5 islands of ice. June 27, Cape Ann bearing W S W distance 30 leagues, brig Commerce, Johnson, 36 hours from Bail for Antigua.

Schr Hazard, Higgins, Baltimore, 17 days—Spoke June 27, lat: 40 32, long. 69 38, sloop Little George, Eves, 2 days from Philad for Cadiz.

Brig Favorite, Rogers, St. Barts, 35 days, via Gloucester, with molasses and sugar. Left, the Seafower, Delano, Duxbury, discharged; Fair American, Pritchard, of Frederickburg, Virg, discharging. Markets very dull. Fish 4 dollars; flour 9; beef 9; 2 shingles 2; pork 14; staves 20; tongues half barrels, 12; hoops 30; candles 20 cents; soap 7 cents, if good—payable in rum at 50 cents, hogshead 8 dollars. Spoke in lat. 38 45, long 69 16, brig Hiram, 2 days from Providence for Matanzas.

Port of New-York, July 6.

ARRIVED.
Ship Frances Henrietta, Rool, 150 days from Canton, with teas, silks, nankeens, china, &c. June 14, lat 15 long 42 50, spoke a British brig 40 days from Cork for St Vincents, 16th, lat 19, long 52, spoke brig Washington, 26 days from Saco for Barbadoes—23d, lat 24, long 59 spoke schr Aurora, from Charleston for St Barts—26th, lat 24, long 64, spoke schr Resolution, 9 days from New York for Jamaica. 27th, lat 33, long 66, spoke ship Jefferson, from a whaling voyage for Sag-Harbour, with 1300 bbls of oil—same day was boarded by the British sloop of war Racoon on a cruise and treated politely. July 4, 6 leagues east of the Highlands, spoke ship Laura, Lovett 24 hours from N York for Lisbon.

Brig Sepien, Barry, 17 days from N. Orleans, 16 from the Balize, with cotton, logwood, wine, brandy, crates & sugar. Sailed in company with brigs Russel, Hawes for Boston; Venus, Martin, Baltimore; and Fame Seaford for Liverpool. Spoke at the English Turn, brig Dart, Discol, 21 days from Baltimore and brig Amazon, Phillips, from Philadelphia. The barque Agneria, from N. York, was about 40 miles below the town. Left ship Highlander, M'Donald, for N. York in 2 days; ship Luminary, for do soon; ship Inaiah Hunter, of New York for Liverpool. June 27th, spoke a Spanish brig from Campeachy for N York.

Brig American, Tallman, 13 days fr. St Croix, with 210 puncheons rum.
Brig Ann Maria, Speck, 123 days from Palermo, with blaimstone, rags, salt, prunes, silk &c. Sailed from Palermo, March 11, in company with schr Betsey Tibcomb, and brig Fanny Nichols of Newburyport; ship Packet, Fisher of Philadelphia; brig Amphitrite, Maxwell, do schr Dolphin, Labree, do and schr Cyrus, Ryder, of Chatham. Left at quarantine, ship Charles of New-Bedford, brig Massachusetts of Plymouth, and schr Enterprise of Chatham. Left at Cagliari March 8th ship Aurora, Hall, Portsmouth, from Leghorn;—brig Pedlar, Smith, of Boston, from Sema-ra; and brig Louisa, Viall, of New York. Spoke, April 10th schr Isabella, Squires, from Alicante for N York all well. 13th, schr Betsey, Tibcomb, 42 days from Palermo, for Newburyport 14th, schr Driver, Nichols, 15 Ives for Boston, all well. In company with six sail of American vessels bound down the Straits. 18th, brig Comet, Bartlett, 30 days from Terragon for Cadiz. 26th, brig Caroline, Morgan, 32 days from Naples for Boston; and brig Washington, Faich, from Sarat la for Cadiz. 21s, saw an English three decker disabled with the loss of her head and bowsprit, her hull apparently much damaged. Heard a heavy firing off Cadiz for 3 days having light north-easterly winds.

Port of Philadelphia, July 6.

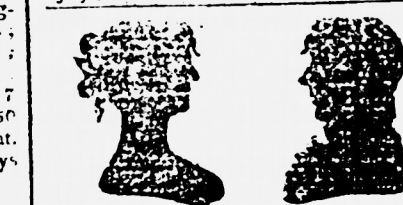
ARRIVED.
Swedish schr Courier Martin [St Bar. tholomews 22.
Arrived at the Lazaretto.
Schr Union, Kenricks, St Jago 20
CLEARED,
Ship Fair American, Fely, Liverpool
S. Carolina Packet, Bruce, Charleston
Since our last arrived, schr Whitney, Hockinson, from Laguire, and left there the 10th of June, brigs Venus Gelaton, for New York in 5 days; Star, Jacobs, to leeward; schrs, Pointer, Morss, Philad. uncertain; Farmer, Halby do do; Hope Travis, do 3 days; Novice, Gardner, of Baltimore, from St Barts just arrived; Richmond, do do off the Harbour; Spanish ship Teneriffe, from Teneriffe, discharging
Ship Dolphin, Stee'man, Georgetown S. C. 6 rice and cotton.
Brig Mary, Stevenon, 35 days from St Jago de Cuba, with coffee, sugar, &c.

Sale by Auction.
THIS DAY,
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be Sold on the Premises,
A valuable Lot of Ground,
With the Improvements thereon—situate in Green street, Old-Town, between Pitt & Low-streets. Said Lot fronts on Green-st. 30 feet, and extends back 1 1/2 feet.
The terms and other particulars will be made known at the time and place of Sale.
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.
Auctioneers.

July 9
THIS DAY
Received from Philadelphia,
A New Work—suitable for Majors, Rates, Guardians and Convoynancers,
ENTITLED, THE
American Clerk's Instructor.

Containing a variety of useful Precedents; amongst which are—Bonds, Bills, Deeds, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Mortgages, Surrenders, Covenants, Letters of Licence, Convoynances, Petitions, Warrants, Grants, Powers of Attorney, Notes, Receipts, Articles of Agreement, Indentures, and many other instruments of writing.
To which are added,
Letters on various Subjects.
Price 1 dollar. Please apply to
WARNER & HANNA, AND
JOHN VANCE & Co.
July 9

NOTICE.
Was found on the pile, a BARREL OF FLOUR, by a black man by the name of Benjamin, and left at my house. The owner is requested to come and prove property, pay charges and take it away.
P. G. BROWNING.
July 9



110, MARKET-STREET.
PROFILES,
Four for Twenty-Five Cents.
Profiles and Miniatures,
ELEGANTLY PAINTED.
S. DEWEY.
July 7

Five Dollars Reward.
Ranaway from the Subscriber on the 25d of December last, an Apprentice Boy, named JOHN KILMAN, and sometimes calls himself John H. Hammond, a shoe maker by trade—about 17 years old, 5 feet 4 inches high, rather slender made, very thin faced, blue eyes, and appears to be very timid, his dress is unknown as he took with him other clothes besides what he had on. Any person apprehending said apprentice and bringing him to the subscriber, living in Anne Arundel county, head of Maguethy river, shall receive the above reward.
WALTER CROSS
N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned carrying off said apprentice at their peril.
July 7

This is to give Notice,
THAT the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland—Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Robert Courtney, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to Elias Glenn, Esq. at or before the sixth day of January next; they may otherwise by law be excluded from all benefit of said Estate. Given under my hand this third day of July, eighteen hundred and ten.
ELIZABETH COURTNEY.
July 4

The Mariners of Baltimore,
Are respectfully informed that the Subscriber has in addition to his former assortment, just received by the brig Betsey from London, a supply of the latest Charts ever published uncommon large scales with sailing directions attached.
Also a few choice Acromatic Telescopes on a new construction, Reflecting Circles Sextants, Quadrants, Concave and Convex Glasses with a general assortment of Instruments Books and Stationary, useful at Sea.
JOHN ALLEN,
Mathematical Instrument maker and Optician.
Sign of the Mariner, Thames Street, Full Point.
June 29

Strayed or Stolen,
From Henry Long's Stable, a HORSE, seven years old, two hind legs white, new shoes on the fore feet, bald face, about fifteen and a half or sixteen hands high, his mane has been hog'd, and is now growing thick, his back is tender from some saddle mark. Five dollars reward and all reasonable charges will be paid if brought home, or Twenty Dollars for horse and thief.
ROBERT McLAUGHLIN,
At Long's Soap and Candle Manufactory.
June 29

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Neptune, Wm. Gort, master, from New-York,
34 barrels Prime Shad,
From Connecticut river, with the heads off, and 200lbs. fish in the barrel.
ALSO,
Received from the Western Country;
1000 yards very nice Flax Linen
500 do. Tow Lincn
200 do. Twilled Bagging
10 three and four bushel Bags
200 lbs. Shoe Thread.
Also on Hand,
15 qrs. cranks nice old Sherry Wine
5 half pipes do. do. Lisbon do.
20 kegs Madder
With a general assortment of GROCERIES
for sale on accommodating terms, by
PATRICK DINSMORE,
No. 110, North Howard-st. etc.
July 6

CHEAP HARDWARE.

Slater & Roy,
At their Warehouse, East-street,
Have on hand, an Invoice of
Hardware and Cutlery,
of a small amount—Well calculated for Country merchants: that they will sell 20 per cent. below the usual price of such goods, for cash, or on a credit of 6 months, for approved paper.
April 18

TO MANUFACTURERS.

The subscribers having their hot cylinder in good order, and having had several applications to calendar goods at their own manufactory, respectfully inform their friends and the public in general, that they will receive Cotton or Flax Linnen to be Calendered, at a very moderate price. Every application will be attended to with punctuality; the Goods must be sent to their Warehouse, No. 157, Market street, on Monday and Tuesday every week, to be sent to the factory on Wednesday, and will be delivered on the next Saturday.
Persons wishing to send their goods are requested to mark them on the two ends of each piece.
They have on hand from their own manufactory, an extensive assortment of CALICOES of various descriptions and new and fashionable patterns. Shawls, Handkerchiefs, Window Curtains, Bed Spreads, Turkey Red Yarn, and a variety of other colours; which they offer for sale on liberal credit for approved paper, or at low prices for cash.
They will print on commission at a moderate price.
L. & P. LANNAY.
July 3

CIDER BRANDY, &c.

JUST RECEIVED,
Per captain Seer's Packet, from Norfolk,
80 bbls. Cider Brandy,
is now landing and will be sold low from the wharf.
IN STORE,
185 bbls. Richmond & Freil's Tobacco
50 kegs do. manufactured do. lat qual.
15 bbls. Lampblack
176 kegs Cut Nails and Brads, all sizes
87 boxes Soap and Candles
32 bbls. Sugar and 36 bags Coffee
15,000 feet Oars
2 cases fresh Nutmegs
4 bbls. Bacon, (assorted)
Meat & Prime Pork; Cambooses, &c. &c.
200 bbls fresh Flour—for Sale by
Wm. McDONALD & SON.
July 4

A HOUSE AND LOT

FOR SALE.
SITUATE in North Gay-street, opposite Geo. G. Presbury, eq.—The terms will be 1000 dollars cash, the remainder in 6 and 12 months for approved paper. For further particulars, apply to George Littig, living on the premises, or to
PHILIP LITIG,
142, Market-street.
N. B. If the above property should not be sold before the 23d day of July next, it will on that day be offered at Public Auction.
June 23

Stolen or Strayed,

From the commons near Baltimore, on Wednesday the 20th ult. a small size, well made, dark brindled MILCH COW, her belly, udder, hind feet and tip of tail white, and has a gimble hole bored through the tip of her right horn—she had on an iron strap collar covered with black leather, neatly stiched at each side, to which was affixed, a large cow-bell secured by a small iron padlock, under which, on the collar, was a brass plate, with the subscriber's name and residence engraved on it.
If strayed a suitable reward will be paid to the person who brings her back, or if so found illegally, Twenty Dollars will be paid for a discovery of the Cow and Thief if brought to conviction, by applying to
ROBERT CASEY,
Haver-street.
July 7

LAND FOR SALE.

The subscriber has a PLANTATION lying on the Patapsco Falls, about four miles from Reister's Town, eight from Westminster, one from Hooker's mill, and twenty one from Baltimore. This land extends to, and fronts the Turnpike road a considerable distance,—there are some beautiful lots; well adapted for either store or tavern. This tract contains 150 acres, more or less; there is near 50 acres of meadow fronting the house, some of which is in timothy and some of it is yet to clear; there is a fine ditch of water which extends a considerable way through the meadow, and runs within two rods of the house, which is very convenient; also an excellent spring not far from the house, and many other too tedious to mention. The improvements are a Log Dwelling House 38 feet long and 16 feet wide, divided into two rooms and a fire place in each; also a Log Barn and some other small buildings; an excellent Garden 90 feet square, a young Apple Orchard of 160 trees, some grafted with different kinds of fruit. This tract lies beautiful to the sun and produces well, and is a very healthy place, as much so I believe, as any in Baltimore county; and a plenty of wood land on it. Whoever is disposed to purchase will apply to the subscriber.
JAMES O. CROMWELL.
July 7