

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, JULY 10, 1810.

Sloop George, Wood, hence, has arrived at New York. Brig George, (Olmstead, from Mozambique to New-York, spoke on the 1st of July, ship Friendship, Hall, from Baltimore for Cork. Schr Novice, Gardner, of Baltimore, was left at Laguna June 10—having just arrived there from St. Barts. Brig Stephen, Berry, in 17 days at N. York from New Orleans, sailed in co. with the brig Venus, Martin, for Baltimore. Spoke at English Turn, brig Dart, Discol, from Baltimore. The schr Pilgrim, Key, for this port, arrived at Charleston, S C on the 28th ult. in 8 days from Barracoa, having sprung her main mast.

"BLOODY NEWS!"

Capt. Brooks arrived at Charleston June 30, from Madeira, brings a report that an obstinate battle had been fought on the borders of Portugal, in which the combined British and Portuguese gained a complete victory over the French—the battle lasted three days. Another part of the report is, that the French had been compelled to evacuate Madrid for want of provisions.

Would it be Strange,

If a minister who has damned his character in the estimation of all honourable men, should remain in England? Mr. Pinkney, we hear, will not return to America. Will the Intelligencer call this, "Dignified Moderation?"

COMMUNICATION.

Mr Irvine, — The uproar at the Circus on the 4th, arose from the number of persons to whom tickets had been given, pressing to get in—and perhaps from the circumstance of a person or two having been turned out, for voting that the Declaration of Independence should be read—it being assigned as a pretext, that they had intruded themselves among the Washington Society—though they had tickets of admission. This, on enquiry, I believe to be the

TRUTH.

THE WASHINGTON SOCIETY

Seem fond of being noticed; if we may judge by the conduct of some of its members. The trifling disorder that occurred without, is not of so much consequence as the doings within.

Alter it was solemnly decided, that the Declaration of Independence should not be read; a member as we are informed, moved for a reconsideration; but, as he had previously voted for the reading, his motion was declared by the president (Harper, the friend and companion of the traitor Bollman) to be unparliamentary. The president argued against the reading, and affirmed, that the Declaration of Independence contained assertions which were untrue; which past or future transactions never did, could or would warrant. On the second vote, however, the motion for reading was carried, by a small majority. What are we to think of men, who under this republic, cannot endure to hear the instrument read, which defends the rights of man, and defines a tyrant?—Such hostility to truth and freedom well becomes an accomplice of Burr. But, let us not be deemed uncharitable. —Of the mass of federalists we have not a bad opinion—they are honest—though they are misled; yet, charity must not blind us; we firmly believe, that some of their leaders are traitors.

FOURTH OF JULY.

A number of persons met on Wednesday last, a few miles below the Fort, to celebrate our National Independence, after partaking of a sumptuous entertainment, which consisted chiefly of American produce, the cloth was removed, when the following toasts were drunk with the unusual marks, of joy and gratitude.

- 1. Independence—Purchased by the blood of our forefathers—Ninety nine times the blood shall be lost by their posterity, and yet the purchase shall not be redeemed.
2. Washington—May his name no longer be profaned by a factious party, whose aim is the destruction of our independence.
3. Thomas Jefferson—May his retirement be accompanied with health, peace and domestic tranquility, with the love of his fellow citizens.
4. Benjamin Franklin—Though dead, his virtues shall live in the bosoms of his countrymen.
5. The heroes who fought and died in the glorious cause of liberty—May their memory be ever dear to all true Americans—Peace to their ashes.
6. The Tree of Liberty—which was planted by Paine, nurtured, and brought to perfection by Washington, Jefferson, Franklin and others—May its branches extend throughout all the world, and its fruit grow abundantly from pole to pole.
7. Bunkers Hill—May the ghosts of those heroes who fell on the glorious 17th of June '75, haunt the traitors who would relinquish those rights for which they fought and died.
8. The American Seamen in British and French bondage—May they break their chains on the heads of their oppressors.
9. May the union of the American States be as durable as the everlasting hills.

the United States, talk more about our wrongs and insulted honor, and less about the "the most noble Marquis."
11. Agriculture, Manufactures, and Commerce—May they ever receive the patronage of government in proportion to their value to society.
12. The American Fair—Industrious, and partial to their own works, they can guide the spindle, direct the loom, and make us independent of every influence but their own.
13. Caracas—May the united endeavors of its inhabitants, to establish liberty and independence be crowned with success, and not be foiled by party zeal, under the semblance of christianity.

Select Toasts—at Richmond, (Va)

The Succeeding Congress—Neither to the right nor the left, but forward move; virtue and wisdom have nothing to fear.
The people misrepresented by their representatives—May a new spirit animate the bosoms of the new congress.
General Armstrong—He has confirmed, if it wanted confirmation, the absurdity and folly of the charge of French influence in the U States.
More dignity, and less politeness, in our Minister at the Court of London.
More sincerity and less impudence on the part of the British Minister near the government of the U States.
Erin, sweetest Isle of the Ocean—in celebrating the anniversary of our independence, she can never be forgotten—peace to the manes of her fallen Heroes. Erin go Bragh.
The press that printed the first constitution of the United States—May its timbers never rot. By Ensign Stewart
The Artillery of Virginia—May it continue to prosper as it has now begun. By Col. Quarrier.
Gen. Stark, the hero of Bennington—He taught the enemies of American liberty, what a brave and virtuous militia could do. By William H. Henning.
Ireland—May she soon break the fetters of tyranny and become a free and independent nation. 18 cheers St. Patrick's day in the morning.
Peace friendship and commerce with all the world if obtained on honorable terms. 6 cheers Life let us cherish.
The American Fair—Always lovely, but more so when decked with home-spun.
By Mr. W. Robertson, senior—State rights—May every attempt to infringe them prove abortive, and the author meet with the contempt of their fellow citizens.

At New York—By the Republican Rifle Battalion of Greens—Major McClure.

Thomas Jefferson.
" As some tall cliff that lifts its awful form,
" Swells from the vale, and midway leaves the storm,
" Though round its breast the rolling clouds are spread
" Eternal sunshine settles on its head."
" Jefferson's March."

The memory of the immortal Washington—May his services never be forgotten, nor his name be prostituted by unworthy pretenders to his virtues and patriotism. "How sleep the brave!"

The United States—As their existence depends upon their Union, may that Union be perpetual. "Yankee Doodle."

Peace—As long only as it can be maintained without a violation of Nation Honour. Song, "The Brave Bold Soldier."

Gen. Armstrong—The American Achilles, not even vulnerable in the heel "The Charge."

Torpedoes—An unquestionable protection to our harbors—May they teach the tyrants of the ocean to respect the rights of neutral and unoffending nations "The Battle of the Kegs."

The Twelfth Congress—May they stand firm at their posts, and not like their predecessors basely shrink in the hour of danger. "Steady boys Steady."

Liberty of the Press—May it ever be found sufficiently powerful to unmask political scoundrels and consign them to merited oblivion. Song, "Caitiffs hide your hated heads."

Paulding Williams and Van Went—The honest and virtuous militia men whom British gold could not corrupt. "Huzza my brave Americans."

By the Hibernian Provident Society of N. York.

Republican integrity—The basis of lasting union, principle is eternal, factious ephemeral—3 cheers. Song, "Give us the men whose dauntless souls"

Thomas Jefferson—Author of the declaration of independence, a sound democrat, the first among his equals, may he realise the wish of the Grecian sage, "to see the end of a long life."—9 cheers. Song, "The honest man."

The next congress—may its depth exceed the length of the last, and its spirit equal that of 1776.

John Armstrong—A representative worthy of a free people, a frank citizen among crafty statesmen, not a sheep among sheep shearers. Song, "No Syco-phantic babblers."

The Farmers of the United States—Happy in appreciating their own advantages, husbandmen, to whom in the absence of Mars, Ceres affords a plentiful subsistence. Song, "Long life and success to the Farmer"

Domestic Manufactures—Rapidly increasing, and daily affording hopes of surpassing, those of Europe, whence

Hospitality—May its rights be claimed in these U. states, by every sailor in the British fleet. Song, "Come then my jolly boys."

Political Divorce—May the unnatural connection into which Ireland has been forced with England, be forever dissolved, those whom nature have not joined, let no man keep together

By a member—Great Britain, the Queen of Pirates, she deserves, and may she experience the fate of Carthage.

"Hope & Co." are among the most famous Lottery brokers of Philadelphia. Who the Co. is, is not said—but is suspected to be Disappointment.

Married, on Sunday evening, by the Rev. Mr. Hargrove, Mr. Daniel Lamont, to Mrs. Mary Evans, both of this city.

From the Statesman.

ODE.

Champion of the Rights of Man;
Dearest Son of LIBERTY:
Still her sacred glimmering fan,
Prop her falling tree.
As the bold rock, projecting, braves
The fury of the billowy waves;
And as aloft, the eagle flies,
And all the clamorous, meaner brood defies,
So be thou firm, so keep thy glorious course,
Spite of Detraction's shaft, or Envy's utmost force.

Lo! where yon gold-shirted cloud,
Gradual rolling, parts and cleaves,
Bursting from the fleecy shroud,
LIBERTY appears.
'Tis she! 'tis she! the Goddess bright;
Her radiant eye, her smiling height,
Her open brow, her smiling face,
Her easy dignity, her matchless grace:
Virtue and Truth, her either side sustain;
And Love, and Peace, and Plenty, revel in her train.

Hark! she speaks! the Goddess, hear:
Britons, to her voice attend:
" On, my Burdett, persevere,
Gain the glorious end.

What, tho' the Leeches of the Land,
The Ins and Outs, a selfish band,
Alike thy Patriot deeds oppose,
Corruption's friend and Public Virtue's foe;
With Hampden's, Sidney's, I will place thy name,
Conspicuous on the roll of never-dying Fame."

ON READING MISS MITFORD'S POEM OF THE PEN AND THE SWORD.

O'er heaps of dying, and o'er piles of dead,
The daring Soldier by ambition led,
And rapine fiend abhorred;
Spurns the repose of dull domestic life,
And vaults in deeds of sanguinary strife,
The conquest of the Sword.

From scenes like these sweet MITFORD
Inspiring turns,
With zeal humane her tender bosom burns,
To clear the eyes of men:
Her magic touch the massive veil removes,
Inspired by Poesy, she writes and proves,
The triumph of the Pen
April 5, 1810.

RURAL ECONOMY.

THE PEACH TREE.

The Peach is the most delicious fruit that can be produced in any country. Fluxes are sometimes ascribed to use of it, but this is only where it is imprudently taken before it is ripe; for it is a well known fact, that in fluxes there is nothing so desirable to the sick person as a fully ripe peach; and few prescriptions are more beneficial in every stage of that disorder, than a ripe fleshy sweet peach.

The tree of this fruit may be produced in great varieties from the stone, but the best kinds are those propagated by inoculation. This precious fruit, however is forbidden to the slothful, the negligent, and the ignorant: for it can neither be obtained, nor preserved, but by skill and attention.

The Peach Tree is liable to three casualties, or misfortunes. The fly, which deposits its eggs near the root of the tree; the bursting of the bark by severe frost in winter; or by the splintering off of the limbs at the forks of the tree. The gardener who wishes to have well tasted, wholesome fruit, must carefully guard against these casualties.

The early free stone is one of the finest peaches; comes most certainly to its kind from the stone. In 100 acres of this kind, there will scarcely be one sour peach.

Those who can obtain the Apricot stone will find it very advantageous to plant for stock to inoculate upon, for although they are absolutely free from the ravages of the fly, yet they are less frequently attacked from the Peach tree. Experiments have proved, that a peach inoculated on the Apricot, will grow larger and rise higher than on the Peach stock.

The usefulness of good Peaches, which the health of ourselves and our children enjoins us to provide, and which a kind providence has put within our reach, should urge us to our duty in taking the proper means to procure it. It has been said by a gentleman who has had the experience of three score years, "that three use of really ripe good peaches would add 7 years to the life of every man in the state!"

A MARYLAND FARMER:

FROM CHERRIES, CURRANTS, &c.

(Extract from a letter of Joseph Cooper, Esq. of New Jersey.)

"I think if my fellow citizens would consider the great expence, risk and uncertainty of being supplied with wine from the usual source, under the present prospect of affairs in Europe, the base & dangerous practice of adulteration by many of the venders of wine; and with what ease and trifling expence a wholesome and good wine may be made from the fruits of our country, they would use more exertion for that purpose than heretofore. And as I have heard of many who have tried, and were unsuccessful, I will give you a brief account of my method which has never failed with me.

"I have tried currants, gooseberries and Morrella Cherries; they all make an excellent wine, and I have no doubt that the common sour pie cherry would do the same. The Morrella cherry, especially a smaller kind called the Salem Morella, I think the most valuable I have seen, as they bear younger, fuller, and more certain, and less subject to worms than any other: their juice is of a more agreeable acid, and of an astringent quality, and for wine or brandy has the preference. I have experienced many years that the putting a cask about half full of them, and about half as many pounds of white Havana or loaf sugar as the cask will hold gallons then filling it by putting in the last mentioned cherries, makes a most agreeable and wholesome drink by adding water to dilute it to any persons liking: I think in the hot summer months it is the most handy of any drink, where cool water is to be had.

"I gather the fruit when fully ripe and dry, wash it and extract the juice, if in hot weather, as soon as possible, using as little water as is necessary to get it out; then add sugar till it is palatable. I find a pound or half of sugar to a gallon sufficient, and the white Havana the best; when the sugar is dissolved put it in a clean sweet cask for fermentation and place it so high from the floor as to admit of its dribbling some distance in racking into a tub placed to receive it which will hold the contents of the cask. I have a thing nearly in the shape of a wooden shovel with a gutter in the handle, hang the bowl under the cask so as to prevent waste, and then let it dribble slowly; this operation should be first performed when the fermentation has nearly subsided; rack it again in about a month after, and several times more in course of the year, as the wine passing through the atmosphere in that slow and dribbling manner acquires maturity in half the time requisite in the common way of management. But to return when the cask is placed as above, fill it two or three times a day to work out the filth; when it emits a clear froth, check the fermentation gradually by putting in the bung slack.

"It has long been my opinion that one of the greatest errors in making wine in our country is the custom of making it principally of sugar and water, instead of making it principal, and the spirit of fruit to make it keep through out hot summers. By the process of racking above directed, the taste of the spirit will evaporate and become imperceptible."

FROM THE LONDON GAZETTE.

At the Court at the Queen's Palace, the 2d of May 1810—present, the King's most excellent majesty in council.

His Majesty is pleased, by and with the advice of his Privy Council, to order and it is hereby ordered, that all vessels which shall have cleared out from any port, so far under the controul of France or her allies, as that British vessels may not freely trade thereat, and which are employed at the Whale Fishery, or other Fishery of any description, save as hereinafter excepted and are returning or destined to return, either to the port from whence they cleared, or to any other port or place at which the British flag may not freely trade, shall be captured and condemned, together with their stores and cargo, as prize to the captors.

But his majesty is pleased to except from this order, vessels employed in conveying Fish fresh to market, such vessels not being fitted or provided for the curing of fish.

And it is further ordered, that all vessels subject to the provision of this order as aforesaid, which shall have sailed on their present voyage previous to notice of this order, or reasonable time for notice thereof, shall be permitted to return to their own port without molestation on account of any thing contained in this order; provided they shall not have continued on their fishery more than 21 days, (which are hereby allowed to such vessels) after due warning of this order received at sea. And the right hon the lords commissioners of his majesty's treasury, his majesty's principal secretaries of state, the lords commissioners of the admiralty and the judge of the high court of admiralty, and judges of the courts of vice admiralty, are to take the necessary measures herein, as to them may respectively appertain.

W. FAWKENER.

From London papers received at the office of the Whig.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS.

MAY 21. Debate on Mr. Brand's motion for a Parliamentary Reform.

(Continued.) Sir Sohn Newport deprecated innovations as much as any man. Gentleman

had no objection, however, to those innovations which had for their object to narrow the rights of the people. They had narrowed the right of voting in Ireland. They had taken away the elective franchise from the inhabitants of Shoreham, Aylesbury, &c on the ground of their misusing the right; here they were only asked to do the same thing, on the ground that the right was, in the instances complained of, no longer applicable to the purpose intended. The noble lord had instanced America. He totally differed from him. The proofs of a good constitution were, that the people were governed to their own satisfaction, that their taxes were small, and that their debt was on the diminution rather than on the increase. If these things were so with America, could the noble lord deny that the attempt to frame a constitution for them, had answered? The noble lord said, it would be necessary to go to the length of the plan of the hon. baronet last year, or to do nothing at all. This he could not agree to. His object was to repair the fabric, not to pull it down. He did not say there might not be parts of the plan of his hon. friend, of which he might not approve; but, at the same time, sufficient had been stated to induce him to go into the committee. The house had, last year, recognised the principle of the necessity of parliamentary reform, by a bill, not calculated however to do any good, and he now called upon them not to set up the plea of danger arising from innovations. They had innovated against the people, why not do the same in their favour as had been exercised against them?

Sir James Pulteney entirely agreed with the observations which had fallen from a learned gentleman who spoke second (Mr. Giddy). If the House of Commons were entirely to speak the will of the people, it would become an absolute and decided democracy. He agreed that the plan proposed was moderate, but still he thought it unnecessary.

Mr. Jacob did not see any utility in the plan. Such a reform as would go to diminish the expence of election contests, as had been proposed by an hon. member (Mr. Tierney) he thought was much more likely to do good. Earl Chatham, he observed, had been brought into the house as a member for Old Sarum.

Mr. Sturges Bourne did not think because the people expressed themselves warmly on a particular subject, that it was from thence to be inferred that the majority of the country differed from the house. Magna Charta, he thought, had been unfortunately introduced. Where was it during the disturbances on a late occasion? In the publication of the hon. baronet's (sir F. Burdett's) speech of last session, he stated that it was not till the time of William III that the borough system commenced. How was parliament to be constituted, however, by Magna Charta? It was to consist of archbishops, bishops, abbots, &c. and of the king's tenants in capite. He suspected that persons talked of Magna Charta who had never read it. He did not wish to undervalue this grand Charter. But, as stated by a great authority, it was only intended to crop the luxuriance of the feudal system. He contended that the constituent body was now greatly increased. What was the value of 40s. in the time of Henry VIII.?—In the reign of queen Elizabeth it was equal to 6l. and in that of queen Anne to 12l. What then might it be supposed to be at the present moment? From this circumstance the representation of the house was infinitely more popular than it had been. He begged it to be recollected, when gentlemen talked of taxes, that the house did not tax the people alone but themselves also; and that it was their constant aim to be least severe on the poorer people. The remedy proposed by the honourable gentleman, he observed, would not have the effect of satisfying those persons who had petitioned the house. They, it was to be observed, were in favour of the plan of sir Francis Burdett. The honourable baronet had called on the people to petition on this subject; and it was remarkable how few petitioners were on the table. It was known, however, from what parts the petitions which had been presented came; and it was notorious that the persons sending them, were for the plan of the hon. baronet, not that of the hon gentleman. The petitioners wanted what was little short of universal suffrage. Gentlemen could not say that an experiment had not been made on this subject. It had been tried in France, where the legislative body absorbed the other orders of the state. In America, too, the system had been tried, and gentlemen had heard the report of a person who had been on the spot, who declared that an honest tradesman would not suffer one of the legislative body of that country to enter his shop. A noble lord too, a member of the other house (lord Selkirk) who had also been in America, had borne testimony of the failure of the experiment in the case of America, and, of course gave up the opinion he had formed on the subject. He, on these grounds, objected to the motion.

Mr. Wardle observing, that an attack had been made on the plan proposed last session by his hon friend (sir F. Burdett), not less honoured from his being a prisoner in the Tower, and having a faithful recollection of the plan of his hon. and worthy friend, begged to call the attention of the house to it, from which they would see, that instead of there being any thing objectionable in it, it was highly the reverse. It went to two propositions, the endurance of parliaments, and the persons who should have a right to vote. His hon. friend did not press