

LAND FOR SALE.
The subscriber has a PLANTATION lying on the Patuxent Falls, about four miles from Relato'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 130 acres, more or less; there is near 30 acres of meadow fronting the house, some of which is in timothy and some of it is in clover; 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 others too tedious to mention. The improvements are a Log Dwelling House 35 feet long and 10 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

Huntington Tavern,
On the York road, opposite Major Blair's Tavern, not 2 miles from Baltimore.
The subscriber respectfully informs the public, that this very delightful situation is now in complete order for the reception of Bourgeois, Parties, &c. As the House is very large and airy, from ten to twelve handsome Rooms will be let for the season, or a shorter time. This House is situated on a most healthy spot, supplied with the best water, and commanding an extensive prospect of the city, river and bay;—which, added to a supply of the best LIQUORS, and the greatest attention to give satisfaction, it is hoped will induce many to visit it.
WILLIAM WILSON.
June 21

This is to give Notice,
THAT the subscriber hath obtained from the Orphan's Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland—Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Robert Coatsworth, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereon, to Elias Glenn, Esq. at or before the sixth day of January next; they may otherwise 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

Notice is hereby given,
THAT the subscribers of Baltimore county, state of Maryland, have obtained from the Orphan's Court of said county, Letters of Administration on the personal estate of Mathew Cunningham of said county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same properly authenticated to the subscribers, on or before the 8th of August next, or they may otherwise be excluded from all benefit of said estate. All persons indebted to said estate are hereby requested to come forward and make immediate payment, or they will be dealt with according to law.
HUGH GRIFFIN, } Admrs.
JOHN LEDDY, }
May 8

Susquehanna Canal Lottery
Is contemplated to commence Drawing in October next, in the City of Baltimore.
20,000 Dollars highest Prize.
Only 20,000 Tickets, and not two blanks to a prize.
Tickets only SEVEN DOLLARS each.
FOR SALE AT
G. & R. WAITE'S
TRULY FORTUNATE LOTTERY OFFICE,
Corner of St. Paul's Lane & Market st.
The following capital prizes in the Baltimore College Lottery, which finished drawing on Wednesday the 14th ult. were all sold at G & R Waite's office:

5700	prize of 10,000	12218	prize of 1000
2271	10,000	11934	1000
2775	1,000	12600	1000
1718	1,000	17161	1000
7215	1,000	19734	1000
	And of 50, 250, &c.		
No.	Dolls.	No.	Dolls.
6974	30,000	20356	5,000
21231	25,000	3109	5,000
17190	25,000	15259	5,000
2929	20,000	20885	5,000
7117	20,000	16617	2,000
15564	15,000	1736	2,000
7001	10,000	25596	2,000
3639	10,000	23573	2,000
25403	10,000	13904	2,000
29097	10,000	20310	2,000
25485	10,000	7593	2,000
6977	5,000	14425	1,500
28500	5,000	19894	1,500
20799	5,000	1783	1,500
5365	5,000	1523	1,500
26135	5,000	7440	1,500

And in former Lotteries, have been sold at their offices, the following capital prizes—viz.
No. 6974, 30,000
21231, 25,000
17190, 25,000
2929, 20,000
7117, 20,000
15564, 15,000
7001, 10,000
3639, 10,000
25403, 10,000
29097, 10,000
25485, 10,000
6977, 5,000
28500, 5,000
20799, 5,000
5365, 5,000
26135, 5,000
And TWENTY-THREE PRIZES One Thousand Dollars each—besides A very large proportion of 500, 200, &c. &c.
TICKETS IN THE
Baltimore Hospital Lottery,
AND
Masonic Hall Lottery,
May be had at the above office.
Sold in four quarters.
Was ordered and sent to a gentleman residing in New-York.
May 30

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
WEDNESDAY, JULY 11, 1810.
Move "dignified moderation!"

It is said, the British armed brig Avon, has returned to Newcastle, with special permission from the president to make entry and land the money on board. Did she also land the impressed Americans?

Arrived at Philadelphia, July 9, ship Camilla, capt. Flemming, 45 days from Cadiz, bringing dates to May 21. The Spanish papers are reported to blazon the advantages gained over the French in the north and west of Spain. The Camilla left at Cadiz, May 21st, brig Saunders, Quil, for Philadelphia in a few days; brig Amphurric, Maxwell, of do. destination unknown. Spoke nothing.

The first decision and the whole debate, in the Washington Society of Baltimore, verified the assertion of the Aurora, that "many a man heard the Declaration of Independence on the 4th inst. to whom it was a painful hearing."

Some persons, American citizens too, argue, that the Declaration of Independence ought not to be read, annually; because, it keeps alive old animosities. At that rate, the ten commandments ought never to be read—nor the Bible itself. If religion and morality are valuable to man, so are politics; and every American ought to understand the foundation and principles of our government. But it denounces King George, and is wrong! Why should our clergymen then, so often prescribe the devil and all his works, since the poor fellow has been long since hurled from the battlements of heaven? Is it keeping alive "old animosities!"

Hereditary titles, &c. ridiculed.
The following anecdote is related in the life of the famous Andrew Fletcher: "Fletcher used to say with Cromwell and Milton, that the trappings of monarchy and a great aristocracy would patch up a very clever little commonwealth.—Being in company one day with the witty Dr. Pitsairn, the conversation turned on a person of learning whose history was not distinctly known to all present. "I know the man well," said Fletcher: "he was hereditary professor of divinity at Hamburgh."—"Hereditary professor!" said Pitsairn, with a laugh of astonishment and derision. "Yes, Doctor," replied Fletcher, "hereditary professor of divinity. What think you of a hereditary king?"

COMMUNICATED.
Appointments by the Executive.
On Saturday the 9th inst.—I. Killy, Esq. appointed Adjutant General, vice Samuel T. Wright, of Queen Ann's county, deceased. In times like these, when the rights and liberties of the republic may be said more emphatically, to depend on the virtue of the People, it will doubtless be a source of cordial felicitation to the militia of Maryland, to recognize in General Killy, a distinguished officer of the revolution, whose personal firmness, extraordinary talents, and general department, eminently entitle him to their confidence and respect.

R. Wright, Esq. Clerk of Queen Ann's county, vice Samuel T. Wright, deceased. It is understood there were several candidates of high respectability, yet it is believed the Executive were unanimous in both the above cases. Thus, whilst our independence is jeopardized by ignorance and imbecility in other quarters, it is consoling to find the Executive of Maryland have not forgotten the veteran soldiers of '76, who fought for honor and independence regardless of pecuniary loss or gain.

The following is intended to ridicule the affected, minute, and vulgar style, so much in vogue, among modern bards.
By the side of a murmuring stream,
As an elderly gentleman sat,
On the top of his head was his wig,
And a top of his wig was his hat.
The wind it blew high and blew strong,
As the elderly gentleman sat;
And he dropt in the river his wig
In attempting to get out his hat.
His breast it grew cold with despair,
And full in his eye sadness sat,
So he flung in the river his cane,
To swim with his wig and his hat.

SONG FROM THE IRISH.
THE SONS OF O'NEILL.
I have ram'd by their castles, no warriors are there,
There halls are deserted, their towers are unmaid,
No spears deck their walls, and, high-waving in air,
No standard is stamp'd with O'Neill's bloody hand.
I have seen when their ramparts were trod by the brave
And the sun-beams were bright on their armor of steel;
Now moulders their grandeur, for, low in the grave
Lie the Chieftains of Ulster, the Sons of O'Neill.
I have seen in their forests the stag chase pursued,
And the wolf-dog and goat-hawk let loose on their prey;
Now, I seek where their oak's spreading branches have stood,
But the axe of the stranger has lop'd them away.
O Ulster! thus fall'n are thy Heroes and Kings
And gone are the Bards who their deeds could reveal;
And the praise of the dead shall no more wake the strings
In the halls of Benburb, or the strong Dun-O'Neill.
Benburb is an extensive and romantic ruin, seated on a rock, overhanging the river Black water, and Dun-O'Neill is the ancient name of the Castle of Dunganon.

SIR FRANCIS BURDETT.
In the Political Register, by Cobbett, we have a condensed, but clear history, of all the important circumstances, relating to the commitment of this worthy and firm patriot, who is alike envied, hated, and opposed by the corrupt of both parties in England, whether Whigs or Tories. He was committed to the Tower, lest the repose of Corruption should be disturbed by his enquiries in parliament. This was the real cause; his letter to his constituents was the pretext only. Cobbett ably defends Burdett in every particular. Orders, had, it seems, been issued from the war office in every direction to every regiment within a hundred miles of London, to march thither forthwith! and by Monday night following, there was an army of near fifty thousand men in and about London.—"It is now about 3 years says Cobbett, since his letter about "the accused red back" was published. It has been repeating the sentiments of that letter from that time to this as often as he had an opportunity; and what is the result? why, an army is brought to put him in the Tower."

To those who whined about carrying resistance so far, who said that Sir Francis's protest would have been sufficient, as giving ground to "try the right," Cobbett replies; that he had already denied the right.—"Can these wise persons discover do other use in resistance than that of trying the right?" It is very odd, but it does not seem ever to have occurred to them, wise men as they seem to be, that trying the right, might possibly be thought by Sir Francis, to be of full as much use as trying the right. Aye there's the rub! there's the snag! By this protracted resistance he showed that the honorable house stood in need of an army to enforce its orders against him!—Corruption does, indeed, see her great enemy going to a ruin; but she at the same time sees, that it is necessary to call forth an army to take him thither. She would have chuckled indeed, could she have seen him hurried along, like a shop-lifter, between two constables; but the army! oh, the army to conduct him! Horse, foot, and artillery! "Down! she cries, with Mebeth, down! down! damned sight! thou shalt not escape!"—This is the sting in the bosom of corruption; and, without the protest of resistance, this sting could not have been inflicted.—Cobbett concludes with the following admirable exhortation or appeal to the friends of reform:—"I had more to say, but my remaining space is small; and I wish in conclusion, to address a few words to the friends of Reform—I would exhort them to moderation and forbearance. The violent proceedings of our enemies; all their calumnies, all their abuse, all their attempts to vilify us, will not do so much injury as any one act of our own, which shall bespeak violence or impatience. We need be neither violent nor impatient. Violence generally proceeds from consciousness of a bad cause; and impatience from doubt of final success. Neither of these do we feel. Our cause is good; and, if we give it time, its success is certain. We stand in need of no artificial means of forcing it forward; none of those political hot beds, called Clubs and Societies, which never did yet, in any part of the world, produce good and wholesome and lasting fruit, great as have been the talents and good as may have been the intentions of many of their members. We want no cabals; no junctures; nothing secret. Open appeals to the plain good sense; to the innate love of freedom in the breasts of Englishmen; to their honesty and their love of country; these are all that we want.—What do we ask for? Nothing more than Lord Chatham said was absolutely necessary to prevent our becoming the vilest slaves in existence; nothing more than

what Mr. Pitt said Mr. Fox, and Mr. Grey, have all said was necessary to save this nation from utter ruin. They have all said, that, without Reform, ruin must come upon us. Is the hour of that ruin at hand, or is it not? Well then, are we to be called insurgents and rebels because we ask for the Reform? One party told us, not many days ago, that the other party was every thing that was execrable, and that if they were not finished the Honourable House was what I will not describe. Well: what did the Honourable House? Why, did not even censure; nay, approved, gave their approbation to what the first party solemnly declared must be visited with punishment. Yet, now we see that same first party, rally round the latter in order to defend it, and that both may be defended against the friends of Reform!—The case is so plain, that there can be no misunderstanding about it. All the world must clearly apprehend it. Time, and every moment of time, and every circumstance in our national situation, and every event that happens or that is to be expected, all work in favor of a constitutional Reform; and, in spite of all that selfishness, which seems, at present, so resolutely bent upon defeating our views, we shall, if we steadily persevere, overcome every difficulty, and, I trust, convince even our present opponents, that all our labors tend to restore and to preserve, and not to destroy."

FOURTH OF JULY.
CHESTER TOWN, July 6.
The National Anniversary was celebrated at this place, by the Democratic Republicans of Kent County, with their accustomed demonstrations of respect for the principles contained in the Declaration of Independence. The day was ushered in by a salute from the Chester Town artillery company, commanded by capt. Morrison; and the Volunteer company of infantry commanded by capt. Ezekiel F. Chambers, performed a number of evolutions, in a manner so completely military as would have done honor to veteran soldiers. A handsome dinner was provided at the Market House under the direction of a committee of citizens, appointed for the purpose whose arrangements on the occasion gave universal satisfaction. Gen. Benjamin Chambers, was appointed President, and Judge Houlston, Vice President for the day. After dinner the declaration of independence was read and heard with enthusiasm. The following toasts were then drank, accompanied each by a discharge of cannon from the artillery, and of small arms from the volunteers.—After which the two companies marched through the principal streets of the Town, accompanied by a number of citizens, and returned to the Market House, where the public assembly separated in good order.

1. The Day we celebrate—May each return it infused new zeal for the glorious cause that first made it a festival in the U. States.
2. The president of the U. States—We admire the talents of the magistrate, and revere the virtues of the man—may both be exerted with all their energy at this eventful crisis.
3. The vice president of the U. States—Faithful to the principles he advocated in '76, he is their patriotic supporter in 1810.
4. Thomas Jefferson—The author of the declaration of independence—dear to the hearts of his countrymen; his claims to their gratitude will be for ever sacred.
5. The memory of Washington, Franklin, and other heroes and sages of the revolution—May their bright example illuminate the paths and guide the steps of their successors.
6. The congress of the U. States—may the wisdom and energy of their successors atone for the errors and imbecility of the present incumbents.
7. Joint Arms song—Our ambassador at Paris—may his eloquence inspire his countrymen with his own ardent and patriotic feelings.
8. Our foreign relations—May diplomatic insolence always be repelled with that dignity and firmness which distinguished the conduct of our government in the rejection of the Copenhagen hero.
9. Our impressed Seamen—A speedy release to them; and eternal warfare with the tyrants of the ocean in preference to any treaty that shall not amply secure the rights of that injured portion of our fellow citizens.
10. France and England—We equally detest the pride of the one, and the arrogance of the other—accused by the advocates of either.
11. Our Democratic brethren of the Eastern States—We again recognize them as Americans—They have waded away the mountain impressed upon them by the vile agents of faction.
12. Domestic manufactures—May their rapid progress speedily enrich our country, and render us truly independent.
13. Agriculture & Commerce—They are mistaken politicians who would encourage one of them at the expense of the other.
14. A well regulated militia—The palladium of the rights and liberties of a free people.
15. John Montgomery—Our representative in congress—we hail him as a faithful servant.
16. The surviving soldiers of the revolutionary army—We delight to honor the men who devoted themselves to the cause of freedom.
17. The fair Daughters of Columbia—May their smiles cheer those only who deserve well of their country.

SOUTH AMERICA.
The celebrated Count Humboldt, who visited our states, embraced also South America in his discoveries and in his travels. We have seen some observations from his views of nature, which will be acceptable at a time when we are enquiring into the history of a portion of our own continent, with which we hope for important connections in some future ages of its prosperity. Count Humboldt tells us, "The interest which South America excites, belongs entirely to nature. Nothing exists to bring to our recollection the ancient dwellings of men. No temple, no stone wrought by the hand of man, is here to be seen. From the mountains of the Caraccas, the desert extends into the forest of Guiana, and from the mountain of Merida we see sulphurous springs issuing from beds of perpetual snow, the same desert stretches to the immense Delta, formed by the mouths of the Oronoko. To the southwest these plains extend in the form of the sea beyond the shores of the Meta, &c. of the Vichad to the almost unknown sources of the Guafira, or to the isolated peak called by the Spaniards Paramo de la summo P'z, the residence of eternal peace. This plain occupies a surface of 14000 square miles. The scenery geographical knowledge hitherto in our possession respecting these countries encouraged an idea that it is continued to the straits of Magellan, but no regard has been paid to the claim, which extends to the east of the Andes, & which separates to the northward the woody plains of the river of Amazons, and meadows of Rio de la Plata. The latter which form the Pampas of Buenos Ayres, are there the extent of the llanos; on the north they are bounded by forests of Palm trees while the southern parts are constantly covered with ice and snow. Countries already half cultivated by Europeans, bound the vast plains of South America. The countries which extend northward between the chain of the Venezuela mountains, and the West India Islands are covered with flourishing towns and well cultivated farms. The immense desert is bounded on the south by impenetrable forests of timber, which occupy the damp regions between the rivers Oronoko and Amazon. Enormous rocks of granite outline the beds of their foamy waters. The mountains and forests echo back the noise of their water falls, and the almost incessant cries of animals prognosticate approaching storms. Virtuous are the races of men which inhabit these savage countries; they are distinguished by the variety of their language. Of these the Oromocs and the Jatures feed upon ants, gum, and even earth. Others more intelligent and of milder manners, live on fruits of the earth which they cultivate. Immense regions are inhabited only by monkeys by who live in a kind of society. Images however, carved on the rocks, announce the existence of man kind in these countries at some remote period. These relics contain the secret of the mutable destinies of men; and prove that the modifications of language are invariably the most indelible monuments of their first origin. The savage tribes of Guiana wage eternal war. Such is the outline of the picture which this celebrated naturalist has given of a portion of our continent, which is soon to receive new honors. The Hispian has given a pointed contrast, between S. America and Africa. The cold and the humidity of South America he contrasts with the deserts of Africa according to him four fifths of South America is situated beyond the Equator, in a hemisphere rendered colder by lakes and rivers, than the northern hemisphere, to which the greater part of Africa belongs. We do not concern ourselves with his ingenious reasoning upon the facts. In the history of man, he notices a tribe of South Americans inhabiting the banks of the Oronoko near its mouth, and who live in cabins suspended to the branches of the tree called Mauritia. The existence of this tribe he represents as depending entirely upon the productions of the Mauritia. During the inundation of the Dela, they suspend ingeniously between the branches of the tree, kinds of hammocks, woven with the leaves, and sewed together with threads made from the same tree. He testified of the immense herds of horned cattle, horses and wild asses, which pasture in the South American plains; the prodigious increase of these animals is to him more astonishing, than the difficulties with which they have to contend, and which he describes."
(Salem Register.)

Prices at Barbadoes, June 18.—Flour \$10 50; Crackers \$5 00; Lumber \$5 25; Headings \$9; Corn and black-eyed Peas in great demand. The corn will be very late, if any at all.

INTERMITS
In the City of Baltimore last week.
Suicide 1
Cholera 10
Stillborn 5
Croup 1
Unknown 2
Consumption 2
Oldage 2
Instantaneous 1
Chilified 1
Drowned 2
His 1
Adults 19
Children 18
Total —28

20 bbls. Connecticut Shad,
No. 1,—heads off—For Sale by
AMOS CHAPMAN,
15, Market Space.
July 6