

MODERN BABYLON—(Old Eng-land.)

"Either the nation must destroy public credit; or public credit will not destroy the nation."

The ruin of England, has been so often predicted to be inevitable, from a continually-augmenting debt, that many treat the calculations of Price, the speculations of Hume, and the dogmatical assertions of Paine on this subject, as visionary and unfounded.

From Sir Philip Francis's reflections on the abundance of paper in circulation, and the scarcity of specie.

"Return of the importation of Wheat and Oats into London alone, from the 1st August 1809, to 31st Jan. 1810, from foreign countries:

Table with columns for months (August to December) and quantities of wheat and oats in quarters.

Value of 247,510 quarters of wheat, at £.5 pr. qr. £1,238,050

Value of 96,200 quarters of oats, at £.1 10 0, £1,382,350

Which sum of £1,382,350, has been paid to the enemy of our country, chiefly in specie, yielding besides a revenue to Bonaparte, as follows:

Table showing duty payable on exportation of wheat and oats.

[DEBT OF GREAT BRITAIN.]

Table listing national and unfunded debt, notes issued by the Bank of England, private bankers, and India Bonds.

"In this account the only disputable article is the amount of notes issued by private bankers, taken on a general com-

"This stupendous edifice of credit, is at once an object of terror and astonishment. At a distance sufficient for safety the most formidable phenomenon may be viewed with admiration or indifference; but, not so when the danger approximates, or the sense of it is real.—A deep and uniform impression on a constant mind, or even on a timid imagination, cannot be wholly against reason.

"This pile of paper is too near us to be seen through a false medium, or to be contemplated without fear. I am not gifted with faculties to compare it to any thing but a wonderful house of cards, of which the materials are light enough to be blown away or to fall to pieces at any moment, but heavy enough to crush this kingdom in their fall"

LONGEVITY. Died on the 6th of March last, at the advanced age of 121 years, Sarah Malcolmson, at Closkill, parish of Drumgoolin, near Rathfriland—in Ireland.

A London paper of April says, that letters had been received from Buenos Ayres of 23d December, and from Rio Janeiro of 27th January. Those from the latter place state, that the market for English goods had sunk to nothing.

The President of the United States left Washington on Monday last, on a visit to Montpelier.

The corvette John Adams arrived at the Navy Yard, Washington city, a few days ago.

We perceive a variety of conjectures respecting the order in council of the 2d of May, called by some the Whaling Order. Doubtless it is in relation to the United States, a prospective thing, held by Britain over the heads of these her once refractory but now submissive colonies.

Our government might imbibed a very salutary lesson from the universal burst of approbation on the 4th of July, for general Armstrong's spirited behaviour; and the general abhorrence expressed for Pinkney's meanness, and for the submission congress.

The British brig Avon, which lately came into the Delaware to export and to add another stain to our jurisdictional rights, has not returned to Newcastle.

SELECT TOASTS.

American agriculture, manufactures & mechanic arts—a cohesiveness between the farmer and artisan, to countervail the conspiracy of France and England to bankrupt our commerce.

By John Adams esq.—Hercules: His strength was not given him to be consumed at the distaff—May he prosecute all his labors with the same glory as his two first, taming the Lion and Hydra.

General Armstrong—May every American minister in Europe speak a language as honourable to their country as this inflexible patriot.

At the shoe-making town of Lynn. This Day's WORK—May it be well hammered and stitched, and never rift while the sole endures.

The Manufacturers of Lynn—May they continue to flourish till the thread of time comes to an end.

One of the effects to be expected from the new order of the British council may not be perceived at the first glance. A dispute has taken place between the Chinese and the British government; the subjects of the latter refuse, when in one of port of the former to conform to the laws of the country—All commerce with the British nation is forbid—

Mr. Jackson's late visit to this city as reported in the British gazette, supposed

to have had in view the purchase of the British ship of war Avon, which the Mr Jackson himself, has been trumpeted on our laws, not merely with impunity but with privilege.

The accounts from Asia assure us that the English had not settled their affairs with the Chinese, and if remained very uncertain what measure would be adopted to terminate the dispute. In India the contention with the company troops seems to be lessened. From Bombay we are to receive Major More's Hindu Pantheon, a researches into the antiquities of Asia continue with success. Lord Valentia, who has for a long time promised his travels which will be of great value in regard to the coast of the Red Sea, has published in a superb manner, his discoveries. They are not friendly to the confidence any may put in Mr. Bruce, but will assist the navigation of a Sea which had not been faithfully explored.

FOURTH OF JULY.

The following toasts were drank at a spring, adjacent to Belle-Air, in Harford county, in celebration of the 4th of July, 1810.—JOHN MONTGOMERY, Esq. president, and Col. Henry Dorsey, vice-president.

- 1. American Independence, bravely achieved by our fathers,—their sons not to be ordered or decreed into foreign shackles, by any nation.
2. The memory of Washington, and the heroes who won our independence.
3. The present crisis, unparalleled in history,—to meet it with firmness and vigor, national safety; no shrink, national degradation and calamity.
4. Jeffersonian embargo, and honorable security,—preferable to senatorial free trade and depredation.
5. The executive of the U. States,—the rock on which Jacksonian insolence split.
6. General Armstrong, the American minister at Paris,—his dignified, manly and firm conduct, merits the approbatory "well done" of his fellow citizens.
7. Wellesley sagacity,—which discovered England to be the first aggressor, in contradiction to American federal doctrine.
8. Timothy Fitching, the British advocate,—his further British services in American congress dispensed with, by regenerated Massachusetts.
9. Diplomatic negotiations,—they are drained to the dregs, our wrongs still unredressed, and plunders and outrage continued; reprisals the most effectual antidote.
10. The congress of the U States,—a thorough lopping off by the people, of all tainted and submission members, that the body politic may be rescued from mortification.
11. Agriculture and manufactures,—the sheet anchors of solid American independence.
12. Commerce,—mercantile cupidity and perfidy must now be convinced, that embargo was more protective than the fangs of the belligerents.
13. The militia of the U. States,—Our country invincible, when every citizen is a soldier, and every soldier a citizen.
14. Our army and navy,—a speedy employment to them.
15. A safe and immediate arrival at home of our ministers at Paris and St. James,—and no successors as long as rights of nations continue to be expunged from the European political code.
16. Little Delaware and steady habitated Connecticut, the only federal states in the union,—a speedy regeneration to the former, and a happy riddance from political priesthood to the latter.
17. The American fair,—fair examples of industry, virtue and benevolence. The president having retired, the following volunteer was given. The honorable John Montgomery, our much respected president and worthy representative in the supreme council of the nation,—the worthy supporter of democratic principles: whilst he supports these, republicans will support him.

ELKTON, July 4, 1810. The anniversary of American independence was celebrated at French-Town

by a number of democratic and federal citizens of Elkton and its vicinity. After partaking of an elegant dinner, prepared at the hotel of Mrs. Pennington, the following sentiments were expressed and received with great approbation. Doctor JOHN GROOMS and WILLIAM BAXTER, Esq. presiding.

- 1. The day we celebrate,—it has given political birth to a nation willing and able to defend the rights of freedom.
2. The people of the United States, the legitimate source of power,—may they never be misrepresented.
3. The constitution of the United States, the palladium of our liberty,—may it be eternally sacred.
4. James Madison, president of the United States; wise and patriotic—may he be honored, venerated and loved.
5. The memory of the illustrious general George Washington,—may his spirit watch with guard in care over the liberties and independence of America.
6. The patriots of the revolution,—may their services be ever engraven on our hearts, and their spirit exist in the nation,—we pledge ourselves to support and defend their principles.
7. The memory of the congress of 1776, which dared to oppose the villainous designs of a tyrant, and proclaimed America free,—may their successors of the present day emulate their virtue, valor and patriotism—let us have peace with honor—war or glorious destruction in preference to insult or degradation.
8. The seamen of the United States impressed in the British tyrant's service—the sea is the highway of nations—the government must protect its citizens—it must relieve our brothers from cruel slavery, or—
9. The militia of the U. States,—alive to feel and willing to resent every insult offered their country.
10. Agriculture; on it the wealth of nations is founded,—success to the plough, and disgrace and poverty to the man who is too lazy or ashamed to follow it.
11. Domestic manufactures; must be patronized by the wisdom of our legislature—may European fashions soon cease to be imposed upon us.
12. The freedom of the press; at this, tyrants tremble—Heaven grant it may eradicate tyranny from the world.
13. Commerce—the honor of the flag of the United States must be supported and defended at the expence of the wealth and blood of the nation.
14. General John Armstrong; our minister plenipotentiary to the French government; a patriot of 1776, the nation applauds his conduct—he dares to speak the language of freedom to the king of tyrants.
15. The army and navy of the United States—their glory will increase with their strength.
16. His excellency Edwd. L. Lloyd, Esq. governor of Maryland.
17. Our flocks of sheep—may the patriotism of our farmers, the laudable desire to increase and encourage domestic manufactures, rescue them from the butcher's knife.
18. The American ladies—virtuous and happy.
VOLUNTEERS.
By Doctor Grooms.—Our fellow citizen Thomas Jefferson, Esq.—the author of the declaration of American independence.
By C. Chambers, Esq.—The plough, the loom and the navy.
By doctor George E. Mitchell.—American manufactures,—an infant whose manhood will bring destruction to foreign influence.
By William Baxter, Esq.—Our country; let us not be dismayed by its dangers—our fathers triumphantly braved far greater, and we will not become the degenerate sons of heroic sires.

From London papers received at the office of the Whig.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT. HOUSE OF COMMONS. MAY 21.

Debate on Mr. Brough's motion for a Parliamentary Reform.

Mr. WHITBREAD in conclusion. If gentlemen would wait, they should learn his opinion, that was, that the representative was not bound, whatever view he took of the question, to vacate his seat. But what was the case of a nominated member on a pinching question? Was he not bound either to vote with his patron or to vacate? The latter was the uniform practice when such circumstances arose. That in one case you refuse to pay what some considered a legal debt, whilst there existed no objection to the discharge of other, which might be termed a debt of honour. Such a man, when he took his place in that house, came not as the representative of the people, but as the delegate of the nobleman. He was aware that men of the first talents and strictest integrity were in that way returned, and that in the present state of the representation, they could not from many causes obtain seats in another manner. But the system of his hon. friend had the advantage of affording such men opportunities.—And though it took away twenty nominators, it opened forty places, where they could, from their talents and their character, establish claims to popular support. But it was said, that in that house there were many distinguished officers of the army and the navy, and lawyers (of the latter a great superfluity), who could not obtain seats unless by this mode of nomination. Did not the right hon. gentleman know that some of the great cities and populous towns were in the habit of electing some of our naval heroes? Had he not an example before

him? Let him look to the city of Westminster. Was it not at this moment represented by a noble lord (Cochrane) whose great and gallant services entitled and obtained for him the support of his constituents? Had not lord Gardner, and before him lord Hood, been thus returned, standing forward as they did in the face of the people, and supported by that people in consequence of their professional services? So far as the ascension of the right hon gentleman (Mr. Brough) applied to naval heroes, his statement completely fell to the ground. There had fallen from his noble friend (lord Milton) certain observations which he had heard with surprise. His noble friend had stated that at popular elections the man who could talk the greatest nonsense was sure to succeed. Now, he (lord Milton) had been engaged in a great popular contest, in which character was opposed to character, great natural interest to great natural interest, and money to money. The result was in favour of his noble friend, and without feeling inclined to make any invidious comparison, he would ask what could induce the people of Yorkshire to prefer his noble friend to his opponent, but that both he and his adherents spoke better sense, and exhibited more constitutional principle? In this country the good sense would generally predominate at popular elections, he was convinced, unless some dangerous delusion, in the shape of a religious cry, was artfully raised to conceal some unconstitutional project. It was manifest that in the public mind there prevailed a great and growing indisposition to that house—(As, not from many members.)—That such indisposition existed he was persuaded; and he most apprehended that those who did not believe it would not awaken from their delusion until it was too late. It had been generated by acts done in that house during the present and latter sessions of parliament. Many of its decisions had given great disgust, so much, that in their wrath against that house they would deprive it of those privileges which to a house of commons duly constituted they would freely grant.—The opposers of reform endeavour to deny that it is the wish of the country. They ground the assertion on this, that the people have not petitioned for it.—But they have years ago petitioned, and the reason they did not repeat them was, that they feel disappointed and disgusted with the apathy of those who once were firm supporters of it. They have found all their petitions for the redress of grievances disregarded; and in that very session they have seen the house of commons refuse to receive the prayers of the people. But it was most idle to believe that they did not wish for reform in their hearts. It necessarily became every day more absolute. Wise councils might do a great deal, but, for complete recovery, in his opinion, a reform in the construction of that house was essentially necessary. What has been the fate of other nations who neglected the means of national safety? Did Prussia reform? Did Austria redress the people's grievances? Why has Spain been the theatre of havoc and desolation?—Were their miseries to be traced to the experiment of reform? Or rather, was it not the effect of the resistance with which their respective governments treated every proposition of redress and amelioration? Had Sicily reformed?—And what, notwithstanding the liberal assistance of Great Britain, will be its fate, unless that government shall be wise enough to accede to the reasonable wishes of the people? Subjugated Europe has fallen, not because she made rash experiments on her systems of government, but by sanctifying every abuse, and pertinaciously refusing to accede to the just desires of the people; she destroyed the moral energies, and though she placed arms in the hands of those who ought to be her defenders, there remained nothing of influence over their hearts when brought in contact with the enemy. What was the effect of the denial of reform in Ireland? It was this—that the corruption of its parliament became so glaring and so destructive, as to have rendered it necessary to merge it in the legislature of Great Britain. Far better would it have been for the reciprocal happiness of both islands, that the course of reform had been pursued, and that the two independent parliaments had been continued. When the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Brough) talked of virtual representation, and its beneficial effects, how was it that he did not speak one word of the representation of Scotland? (Hear, hear!) Did it exist there? How was it that it escaped his observation? Was it that he knew nothing of its situation, of its crying grievances upon that subject; or with the skillful adroitness of a dexterous pleader, he carefully abstained from that which must have exposed his fallacious sophistry.—Compensation for boroughs had been alluded to; to it he was decidedly averse. There was not a feature of right connected with such a principle. The thing here was different from that of Ireland, where compensations were made. There it was admitted by the right hon. gentleman who now was at the head of its exchequer, that every thing connected with the union was bought.—(Hear, hear!) Mr. Whitbread proceeded to comment upon the mischiefs which must follow from the collisions between the patrons of boroughs, and the minister—the one bartering his patronage either to gratify his ambition or his avarice; the other the honours of the crown, or the money of the people, to acquire parliamentary support. Suppose some great lord with his six or seven nominees in that house, should, in the longing of