

REMOVAL.

BENJAMIN CARTEE

Has removed from his old stand, to No. 1314, Market-street, next door below Peter Hoffman & Son, where all parts of his profession will be attended to with usual punctuality.

American Cotton Goods,

Of almost every description direct from the manufacturers, such as Bedtickings, Tickings, Stripes, Plaids, & Chambrays, (very suitable for domestic wear) Sheetings, Shirtings, White, and Blue and White Coverlets; a very general assortment of Weaving Cotton, coarse and fine Warp and Filling, 2 and 3 Threaded Knitting and Sewing Cotton; and boxes of Cotton Balls; all of which will be disposed of Wholesale and Retail at Factory prices.

ON HAND FOR SALE, An assortment of STRAW HATS & BONNETS, of the most recent shapes, and superior quality.

SPLIT STRAW BONNETS repaired complete, and in any shape to suit customers at the shortest notice.

BONNETS or HATS made from New-Straw, to any pattern that may be requested. All fabrics acknowledged.

July 11

JUST RECEIVED,

Per schooner Neptune, Wm. Gore, master, from New-York.

34 barrels Prime Shad, From Connecticut river, with the heads on, and 200lbs. fish in the barrel.

Received from the Western Country, 1000 yards very nice Flax Linen - 500 do. Tow Linen - 200 do. twilled Bigging - 10 three and four turhel Bags - 500 lbs. Sine Thread.

15 qr. casks 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 E-street at cor. d&t

July 8

White Sugar & Candles.

25 half boxes v. r. white and clean Havana Sugar.

20 boxes dipt Candles, suitable for summer use, being mixed with Myrril wax. 100 boxes Sampson's best Mould Candles, 4, 5, 6 & 8 to the pound. 35 boxes white Wax and Spermaceti ditto 5 d. Candles, for coach lights and lighting segars.

at Santiago and King St. Cheese.

FOR SALE BY

WM. NORRIS, JR.

Tea Dealer & Grocer—106, Market-st.

Who has on Tap and in Bottles, Old Port and Madeira Wine, pure and fine; old Sherry and dry Lisbon ditto; Malmsey, Buzelou, Vedonia and Calamander ditto; Teu-ride and Claret ditto; Claret Wine in cases; old Rye Whisky; choice old Cognac Brandy; and old mellow Rum, &c. &c.

July 12

B. H. ROBINSON,

Broker & Commission Agent,

HAS REMOVED HIS OFFICE,

From No. 32, Water-street, to No. 18, Commerce-street, where he continues to

Buy and Sell all kinds of

STOCK, BILLS OF EXCHANGE,

TOBACCO, &c. &c.

CASH procured on Negotiable Notes and other Security, by the month or day, at reasonable Discount—Prompt attention will be paid to all business left to his transaction—a-ll from his exertions to please he hopes to merit the confidence of his employers.

Persons having STOCK for sale or NOTES for which Cash may be wanted, are invited to call at above.

BALTIMORE, UNION, & MARINE Insurance Stock for Sale.

N. B. GOODS taken on STORAGE, at the customary rate

July 11

American Patent Shot,

From the Manufactory of Paul Doh, Philadelphia—just received, and for sale by

NATHAN R. WILKINS,

No. 14, Bayley's wharf.

July 10

JAMES AULD,

(Late Foreman to Mr. Peter Berteau.)

TAKES the liberty of informing his friends, and the public generally, that he has commenced the

TAYLORING BUSINESS,

In Water-street, next door to the Printing Post office, in the neighborhood of the Merchants' Coffee-house—Where all orders in his line will be thankfully received, and attended to with punctuality and dispatch.

May 21

The Marine Bank of Baltimore,

Will Open for ordinary business on Monday the 16th instant; and on Friday following, (the 20th) the Directors will meet for the purpose of discounting Bills or Notes—Paper intended for this count, must be lodged at the Bank on the preceding day.

By order of the Board,

JAMES LAW, Cashier.

July 10

Notice is hereby given,

THAT on the 27th of June last, the subscriber purchased of ————

An Iron Grey HORSE,

stout and well made, with a long dark mane and switch tail; about 14 or 15 hands high, 5 years old this spring. The horse was bought at the Horse Market for \$55 dollars payable in ten days—at the expiration of which time the person who sold him was to give satisfactory proof of the horse being his property. His not appearing at the time specified, and the horse being worth double the money, induces me to believe that he was stolen.

The owner is hereby desired to come forward, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN CUNNINGHAM.

N. B. Any person making application respecting him, will please enquire at John Madsen's Livery Stable at the Horse Market, Baltimore.

July 10

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

FRIDAY, JULY 13, 1810.

AMERICANS READ!

The Federal Republican of February 5, 1810, openly and unreservedly attacks our government in the bitterest manner for alleged incivility to Copenhagen Jackson: among the overt acts of misconduct imputed to them, is the following: "the denial, six days after OUR minister's introduction to the executive, of all personal access and verbal intercourse, of which we agree with him [viz. "our minister" Jackson,] in thinking that there does not exist another instance in the annals of diplomacy"

From the Federal Republican of July 11, 1810.

"Until the appointment of Mr. JACKSON, for many years they [the English] have not had a minister in the United States who was qualified properly to represent his government, or capable of attending to its interests!"

Who,—what republican American can refrain from exclaiming, at the perusal of such palpable sedition and disaffection,— "Hear O Heavens!"

† "OUR minister" adoresaid.

To show that these wretches are perfectly conscious, in hating America and adoring England, we will copy their slanderous picture of the greatest ornament of America,—the boast of republicans,—the pride of philosophy:

From the Federal Republican of July 12, 1810.

"You will discover a wily JEFFERSON, doubling and turning and twisting in every plausible shape, to escape the detection of his purposes. You will see him through a long course of political life an ever artful hypocrite, and you will find him maintaining the consistency of his principles to the last, and finishing his public character with a lie."

Denunciation so bold, aspersion so base, calumny so cruel, and sentiments so abominable, would once have brought the writer to the pillory; deckt perhaps in tar and feathers—but since we have submitted to England, it seems we must endure the flagitious publications of her advocates. Bereft of morality and destitute of patriotic sensibility must the community be, that can bear and patronize so vile a publication. But, sunk in apathy or tranceed in dreams of gain, we regard the croaking of Treason no more than the croakings of the frogs, or the sound of a distant waterfall.

LAUGHABLE CREDULITY.

From the Coffee House Books.

Capt. McClean of the Rackingham, from Liverpool, reports the following important news. May 7, lat. 48, long. 15, was spoken by the British frigate Ethalion, capt. Cochran with a number of transports, had on board 9 or 10,000 French prisoners among whom was King Joseph who was surrounded and taken at St. Mary's. Capt. McC. says he was ordered on board the frigate and saw the king whom he knew, having seen him before.

[We are informed, that capt. M. is very positive, that he saw King Joe—out, he does not describe his person—because, perhaps, he has more respect for a captive king than for a common runaway.]

From the Belfast News-Letter.

AN ENIGMA.

By JAMES STUART.

Before the moon, resplendent queen of nights, O'er heav'n's pure azure shed her silver light, And ere the sun refulgent orb of day, Pour'd o'er the earth his all-diffusive ray, I was; and circling round the blest abodes, Coeval flourish'd with the God of Gods: Sol witness I, when sprang, suns and earth, At his grand fiat trembling into birth, I refulgent ere time his minutes counted o'er, My reign shall last when time shall be no more.

Say who can fly me mount the realms of air, Or fathom ocean's depth, and I am there; Or, if perchance you like the journey well, Plunge to the darkest shypes of deepest hell: There also I extend my ample reign, 'Midst shrieks and groans of agonizing pain, All things above, below, or great or small, Are full of me, and I am full of all, Tho' motionless I am, yet without me, No motion is, no change can ever be: Tho' Kings might strive in vain, with power or art,

To move my most minutely trivial part, Yet smallest atoms pierce me thro' with ease, And I am pervious to the gentlest breeze. You ask my shape—a mighty sphere am I, Greater than earth, and air, and sea, and sky!

Where'er you go, whatever spot you enter, Here, there, and every where, is placed my centre;

But so where my periphery; and hence You seek in vain for my circumference.

Yet tho' I am this vast, unwieldy thing, You'll find me in the circle of a ring, Such as Queen Mab or fairy Puck might wear, O' gay Titania with the golden hair, Nay in the pill of a midge's eye, Beyond thy pry'ng search secure I lie. In fine, I neither matter am nor spirit, So guess my name, and I allow you merit.

Amesbury, April 4.

† A poetical answer is requested from our correspondents.

FOURTH OF JULY.

COMMUNICATION.

Mr. Irvine, I was lately in purgatory; being invited to dine with a motley set of mortals on the 4th, and I liked neither the company nor their toasts. The company consisted of demos and feds, Tories and half way whigs, honest men and rogues, Catholics and protestants, saints and infidels, citizens and aliens, Jews and Gentiles, barbarian and civilized. The toasts were a sort of whipt sillabub. For politeness' sake I swallowed each glass, tho' I revolted inwardly at the sentiment; till weary of contradicting truth and nature, I returned home, sent for a few select friends, and gave vent to my own opinions in the enclosed toasts, for which you must make some allowances, as I am dissatisfied not only with the House of Representatives, but with the President.—I fear they have both taken federal ground,—if they can be said to occupy any grounds. Their abandonment of old democratic maxims, their submission to England, their bank jobbing movements, the nomination of Dick Forrest, their mal treatment of Wilkinson, &c. are bad symptoms.

A JEFFERSONIAN.

- 1. The President of the U. States—Let him remember that the denial of justice is the committing of injustice; in the exercise of power may he not forget right.
2. The independent patriot, who hazards all to save all; away with the unmanly temporizing policy which sacrifices all.
3. May the public reprobation overtake the man who subjects principle to prejudice, and would stab through the constitution, to satiate his revenge.
4. A change of public men or public measures; the honor of the nation demands it, and the people will have it.
5. May the broad path of justice never be obstructed by power, nor way-laid by persecution.
6. The House of Representatives—may they cease individual persecution and pursue the public good.
7. Ambition, Avarice, Hypocrisy and Ingratitude, the pests of social happiness, and the bane of Republics—may they never infect the National Councils.
8. Neither Aristocracy, nor Mobocracy, nor Jinnocracy.—but the pure Republic, unperverted by art, and uncorrupted by intrigue.
9. The last day of the late session of congress, may such a scene of folly and intemperance, never more disgrace the annals of our country.
10. The worst economy is the want of preparation and the waste of time—Let congressmen look to it.
11. The Hon. Mr. Macon—before he mounts the Hack horse of niggardly economy, he should ask himself, how many thousands of the people's money he has pocketed, for doing worse than nothing.
12. Popular pensioners! the senseless gabblers in Congress; who receive six dollars per day for
13. Past folly—let it be the parent of future wisdom; "all's well that ends well"
14. JEFFERSON, the truly "great and good"—the plaudits of his own conscience and of his fellow citizens—great rewards for great services.
15. The hero of Bennington, the veteran Stark—He drove the Tories Stark mad in 1777—and set them a grumbling in 1810!
16. William Pinkney—a sheep of the Somerville breed; he has shorn himself of honour—let Mr. Madison shear him of his official fleece.
17. Our fair countrywomen "Earth was a waste—the garden was a wild, And man the hermit sigh'd till woman am'd."

VOLUNTEERS.

They may draw money from the treasury, and facts from its secretary—must they draw their opinions from the same source?

The secretary of the treasury, the most potent officer in the nation "Oh! it is excellent To have a giant's strength; but it is tyrannous To use it like a giant."

Jack Randolph—A political smoke-Jack, black as the cause by which he turns—the chimney his proper place. James Madison—his presidency has begun with gloom, may it end with glory.

Ned Livingston and the Batture—"What call have you to it, Ned?" Domestic Manufacture—"This is the cat that killed the rat."

"Britain's fast-anchored Isle"—Let France and America keep their provisions fast, and John Bull must fast for his sins.

The Isle of Wight—We could well spare her many a wight from the eleventh congress.

The "Emerald Isle"—(for which God has done so much but man so little!)

may she speedily assume an equal station among the nations of the earth—She has been too long "anchored" in the British Gulf.

Buonaparte—Who admires not his unequalled talents, has no soul; who approves all his acts, has no conscience.

King George the Third—He has borrowed more money—hired more assassins—shed more blood—caused more desolation, and destroyed more liberty, than any other individual who lives or ever lived;—blind or purblind, sane or insane—eh! eh! or hat ha! ha!—Seize him Pluto.

"Oh Death its my opinion, You'll ne'er take such a bloody wretch Into thy dark dominion!"

South America, whose mountains hide their heads among the clouds—may her liberty never be in nubibus! but stand firm as the Andes.

Greece—May its classic soil be wrested from the "damned and turban'd Turk;" and become an independent nation.

The Press—Let it be unshackled, and it will unshackle the world; when well used, its use is inestimable; when abused its mischief incalculable.

Mr. Erskine's pamphlet, in possession of Albert Gallatin—"Give us but light!"

† Caucus government.

† Petticoat government.

† Query.—Is there not an important difference between Stark mad and mad at Stark? None in our opinion, but a wise man, a brave soldier, and a zealous patriot can be Stark mad. There must have been some confusion in the ideas of our correspondent.

Editor.

In the case of the Avon and the Camelion Remora, as in every other case of similar insult, it appears, that whenever gold is in question, the duty of officers, their patriotism, their honesty, and the laws are neglected or forgotten. Some fifteen months ago, there was shipped on board a British packet, and in opposition to the laws, in the harbor of N. York, a large quantity of specie; it was well known at the Tontine and the Custom House; yet the officers whose duty it was to enquire about the matter, gave themselves no trouble, till the thing was agitated in the newspapers. The Custom House barge was then fitted up, manned and visited the packet; the officers of the customs were received and treated politely by the packet-master; they produced their credentials authorizing a search; every opportunity was permitted to inform themselves about the cash; but they could discover nothing, of course, they took nothing. They returned and made their report to the indignant citizens of N. York—all fair! and the packet sailed, according to custom. But mark! in three months after, we found on a perusal of Lloyd's List, her arrival announced at Palmouth, with four hundred thousand dollars in specie on board. This money was actually employed by England, as a portion of the Austrian subsidy, which embroiled that nation with France in her last contest with Buonaparte.

Philad. Evening Star.

If it is to be inferred from the new British order in council, we seem now likely to realize in our commerce with England, the fatal errors into which we have fallen from the imbecility of our own orders in Congress. Such has been the current of events succeeding the two last sessions of congress, that at the end of every month, as favorable terms for our trade could have been procured as at the beginning, and yet the people have been amused and buoyed up by Macon's bubbles and one false hope or another. Each in its turn has proved equally delusive, yet still when one bubble bursts, the next flattering scheme has met with equally ready acceptance, although the whisperings of sound policy and true wisdom, have been in the language of the poet,

"But do not thou the tale believe, They're sisters all, and all deceive."

The ports of Sisal, Campeachy and Carmen, in the province of Yucatan, are opened to the American trade till the 30th September next—No vessels to carry less than one barrel of flour and four of corn to a ton measurement

(Phil. True American.)

FROM THE AURORA.

A NEW MANUFACTURE.

We understand that the true acetuse and kaolin (the earthly substances used in the manufacture of china) have been discovered in the United States; and that china equal to that imported from the East Indies, has been made. This fact is undoubtedly interesting, more especially as we may be furnished with this article from our own manufactories. Decomposed feld spar, which, according to the opinion of some, constitutes one of the earths, has been found in different parts of the country; and the other which appears to differ not very materially from this earth, will, when mixed with it in proper proportion, and exposed to a given heat, afford a semi-transparent ware, possessing the properties of china. The particular property of one earths is to become fusible in a given degree, and therefore to assume in a measure the property of glass; when it is mixed with an infusible earth it must form a compound, possessing the semi-transparent and other properties of china. This effect is attributed by some to the presence of potash.

Mr. Duane—I observed in your paper of the 28d of June, that you invite communications on the subject of domestic manufactures; and presuming that your object is to give the public such a view of the subject as will remove prejudices which are produced by the artifices of foreign agents, I am about to present you with some information on the subject, which has fallen under my particular observation; and though a manufacturer myself, I do not fear a competition. I wish half the capital that is employed in the shipping business, was employed in domestic manufactures, we should not then regard orders in council nor Berlin decrees

In April, 1809, a manufactory of wool-len cloth was begun in the vicinity of Newport, Delaware, and there were put in motion one carding machine, two hundred spindles, five broad looms, and one fulling mill, &c. The last year they made seven thousand yards of cloth, which afforded a profit of 25 per cent on the capital employed—which, including the fixed capital for buildings, amounted to nine thousand—they employ about twenty hands, one half of them boys and children—they have experienced no difficulty in procuring common wool—but fine wool is scarce, the introduction of the Merinos, into the neighborhood, promises very soon to remove any difficulty on that score. The proprietors expect that by increasing the machinery, and employing a number of country looms, the present year they can manufacture from fifteen to twenty thousand yards of cloth, cassimers, and cassinets, which will be a sufficient quantity to make a coat for every taxable inhabitant in New Castle county. This, for the village of Newport and sise of Delaware, you will say is honorable, but it is not so; in addition to these in two week they will have at the same place in operation 340 spindles, impelled by water, employed in the cotton spinning—in the two establishments there will be employed about thirty five hands—one half of which are children under 14 years of age—with which they can perform as much labor as would require 600 persons in the common way. Consequently, the high price of labor cannot affect any such manufacturing establishments, where so much is done by machinery.

I will shortly give you a detailed account of all the different manufactories in this country.

A PEDESTRIAN OBSERVER.

THE HESSIAN FLY.

The following, which was published in an Albany paper several years since, has been handed to us by a gentleman of this city for republication: Extract of a letter to the Printers of the Albany Gazette.

"I have noticed in some of your late papers, that the Hessian Fly has again made its appearance in the U. States; and that not only in Virginia and some other of the southern states, but also in some parts of this state, melancholy proofs of the ravages of this devouring insect have been discovered. I have myself also observed, that in the county of Washington, in which I reside, the fly is again desolating the fields of wheat.

"I hope so potent an enemy will not be treated with unconcern and neglect by the friends of agriculture, but that they will unite their experience with their energy to repel and counteract his insidious and baneful influence, and if possible arrest his progress in its first onset

"The result of my observations respecting the Hessian Fly, when he before ravaged this country, and the plan adopted for destroying him which appeared to me the most effectual, I here submit, with a request you will give the same a place in your paper. "The fly deposits its eggs in the new wheat soon after its springing up in autumn, and before there are any severe frosts; propagates in the spring; remains in a torpid state till sometime after reaping; is invariably found in the first or second joint of the stalk, and takes wing in the course of August. Cut your wheat high, remove it immediately from off the land, and without delay burn the stubble; this destroys the insect while in his torpid state, and if the burning be effectual, cuts off the Hessian Fly root and branch in one season.

I think I can safely pledge myself to you, that if this plan of cutting the wheat and burning the stubble is universally adopted, we shall hear no more of the Hessian Fly; and that in addition thereto we shall have larger crops of grain, as the burning greatly enriches the land, and has nearly the same effect as a coat of good manure"

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.

(Concluded.)

Mr. Canning conceived the question proposed by the motion to be plainly this, whether that house should declare itself inadequate to the performance of its functions—whether it should abdicate its authority? The house would, he hoped, pause before it decided in the affirmative upon such a serious subject. To what consequences such a decision must lead, through what variety of untried bery it was likely to take both the house and the country, he thought it unnecessary to describe. And for what purpose was such a dangerous experiment recom-