

Just Published,
Add will in a few days be delivered to Subscribers in Baltimore.
Price 1 Dollar—neatly bound and lettered,
'The American's Guide';

CONTAINING
THE Constitutions of the United States; with the latest amendments; the Declaration of Independence, Articles of Confederation, and the Federal Constitution; with Acts for the Government of the Territories; the Inaugural Speeches of the several Presidents, and Washington's Valericty Address, to the Citizens of the United States, in 1796, making above 450 pages, 18mo.
The publisher flatters himself, that the present edition of the Constitutions, will be found more correct, than any heretofore published, which, with the several articles annexed, makes it much more valuable, and ought to be possessed by every lover of his country.
July 10

40 or 100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of the Subscriber, lying on the head of South River, Anne Arundel county, Maryland—the one on the 2d, the other on the 5th inst. Two Young Negro Men, brothers,
DAVID & BEN;

David—the eldest of the two, a mulatto, aged 25, five feet 8 or 8 inches high, well made, a pleasant countenance, speaks quick and walks briskly, has a scar under his right eye occasioned a few years past from a blow received from the overseer.
Ben aged 23, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a dark mulatto, a stout fellow, has a bold swaggering walk, his countenance more sly than that of his brother, has occasionally an impetuousness in his speech, and the mark of a cherry on one of his cheeks. The character of David cannot be accurately described, as they were kept in Annapolis, they no doubt have changed them. Each has a wife living in Annapolis, as also a father, a blacksmith, named William Prout; likewise, other relations living in Baltimore, where it is highly probable they have gone. Any person apprehending either, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars if taken within the state, or 40 dollars for both; if taken without the state 50 dollars for each, or 100 dollars for both. The said Negroes to be brought home, or lodged in the Annapolis or Baltimore Jail—provided immediate information be given to the subscriber, so that he gets them again.

JOSEPH HOWARD

N. B. All owners of vessels are forbid taking on board said fellows at their peril.
July 12

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the public in general, that he has obtained from the Mayor of this city, a Licence to follow the trade and business of Auctioneer, for the sale of Household Furniture & Wearing Apparel. His regular days of Sale will be on Wednesdays and Saturdays, at his dwelling in Market space, at that well known stand formerly occupied by Thomas Dewitt. Any of the above articles that his friends and patrons may please to put in his care for sale, they may rest assured that no pains on his part shall be spared to obtain the highest prices possible, and the cash paid immediately after the sale, if called for.
The public's most obedient servant,
JOSEPH CLARK, SEN.
N. B. O'phian's property attended to in any part of the city.
July 10

Wm. G. Hands & Co.

Respectfully inform the public, that in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends and patrons, they have given the requisite security to the Mayor of the city, and obtained a

GENERAL LICENCE,

authorizing them to dispose of every species of Real or Personal Property, as well as every description of merchandise.

As this new engagement will be accompanied with a very heavy additional expense, they take the liberty of soliciting from Merchants and others, a portion of their patronage, assuring them that no exertion shall be wanting on their part, to give every reasonable satisfaction.
Very respectfully,
the public's most obedient servants,
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.
July 10

Baltimore county, ss.

On application to the subscriber in the recess of the court, as Chief Judge of the sixth judicial district of the state of Maryland, by petition in writing of **Sater T. Walker**, of Baltimore county, stating that he is in actual confinement, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled, "An act for the relief of sundry insolvent debtors," passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms therein mentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oath, as far as he can ascertain them, being annexed to his petition; and the said **Sater T. Walker**, having satisfied me by competent testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of Maryland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said **Sater T. Walker** having taken the oath by the said act prescribed for delivering up his property, and giving sufficient security for his personal appearance at the county court of Baltimore county, to answer such allegations as may be made against him: I do therefore appoint **Middleton B. Magruder** his trustee, and do order and adjudge that the said **Sater T. Walker** be discharged from imprisonment, and that by causing a copy of this order to be inserted in one of the public newspapers in the city of Baltimore, every other day for three months successively, before the thirteenth day of October next, he give notice to his creditors to appear before the said court, at the court house of said county, at ten o'clock in the forenoon of said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit; and to shew cause, if any they have, why the said **Sater T. Walker** should not have the benefit of the said act and supplements. Given under my hand this seventh day of June, eighteen hundred and ten.
JOSEPH H. NICHOLSON.
July 12

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
SATURDAY, JULY 14, 1810.

ENGLAND

Has, in our estimation, the most tottering and corrupt government on earth, if we may judge by the fearful votes and speeches of the pensioned ministerial junta in parliament. They are afraid of touching it, they shudder at the idea of amending it, lest in removing one stone the whole pile tumbles into ruins—nay they are alarmed at the bare idea of inspecting it. Hence Irish tythes are left to the blessed established church, to be managed or mismanaged as the hierarchy please—and hence parliamentary reform is scouted out of doors. This conduct is as absurd as it is tyrannical. Her enemies must rejoice, to behold a mass of corruption equal to the magnitude of the national debt; a sacrament of union to all the money-jobbing classes, which will prevent reform and hasten revolution—

"At every draft more large and large they grow,
A bloated mass of rank unwieldy woe;
Till sapped their strength, and e'erly part un-
Down, down they sink and spread a ruin round."

None can pronounce the moment of her fate; she resembles a person affected with the dropy or consumption—the disease has acquired such a force as to be incurable, though the physician can not tell the identical minute, hour or day of dissolution. She once established a sinking fund whose operations might have paid off all her debts contracted before the time of the American war; but ignorant ministers diverted it from its object. They took part of the moneys to defray the current expenses of the year, and thus destroyed its regularly progressive operations in the way of compound interest! They said, 40,000 from one place is the same as 40,000 from another; but that learned calculator Dr. Price proved that "the difference was no less than infinite!"

If the Irish nation resorted to the sinistrous plan of borrowing immense sums from time to time, and again and again, borrowing from other sources to pay the interest,—multiplying, compounding and mingling;—England might laugh at the blunder—but, as it is her own dear case, her self sufficiency and arrogance forbid either suspicion or examination. Should any serious convulsion, therefore, occur at home; or should the wheels of commerce stop even for a little, (and both cases are possible.) Old England may drop her trident and prepare her shroud.

Perhaps, it may happen, in the current of an unequal trade, that specie will be extracted from the kingdom in such quantities as to diminish the credit of its transferable funds, and alarm the stockholders for the safety of the papered stock!—Who, in such event, could paint, though he might conceive, the various horrors, the universal terror,—the mighty ruin? We believe, that a revolution is inevitable in the "insular bastille" of Britain. If it come soon, we shall welcome its arrival; if it linger in its approach, we shall clude and wonder at its stay. Her overthrow, or reformation is necessary to compose a distracted world—to appease the ghosts of murdered millions,—to satisfy justice—to please God, and delight man. "Fiat justitia, ruat cælum!"

THE ENGLISH PRESS

Has acquired such strength and spirit from the extravagance, weakness, corruption and unpopularity of the ministry, as to attract respect and confidence. There is in England a vast stock of literature and talent; the necessary effect of which is—LIGHT. When this powerful agent actuates a people, stubborn and discontented,—we may naturally expect that they will endeavor to shake off the yoke which so grievously galls them. We extract the following from the London Statesman—the writer was commenting on the conduct of the Commons towards Sir Francis Burdett:—

If Sir Francis be guilty of a libel, let him be brought to the tribunal appointed by the laws and the constitution to try cases of libel. What the house should do, on the night of debating this question, is, not to decide whether this letter be a libel or not, but whether it be, or be not, in its legal powers to imprison at all, except in cases of absolute necessity. It is on this latter question it should decide and according to the decision will I hope, or despair of liberty. But I warn the house of the awful consequences of an unjust decision; the cup is already full; and this may be the drop, that, in the words of Lord Bolingbroke, "is to make the waters of bitterness overflow." The Commons are sunk deep enough already in the public estimation—they have supported a mean, pitiful, and base, a wicked, hypocritical, and treacherous ministry, in its most profligate and unprincipled schemes—they have supported it in its diabolical system of dividing and governing, *divide et impera*—of fomenting discontent and animosities amongst the subjects, and keeping Catholic and Protestant in discord and jealous feeling to each other. They have supported this ministry in that villainous and perfidious enterprise of cowardice and treachery, which is, more than any other thing, the cause of the present vast subjugation of Europe, the famous, or rather infamous, Copenhagen Expedition.

They have supported it in the annual expenditure of upwards of SEVENTY MILLIONS of our money. They have supported in its protection of delinquency, peculation, and corruption in every department of the state.—They have supported it in its contemptuous spurning of petition, in its resistance to any thing in the shape of Reform, or correction of abuses. They have supported, almost in every step, the most profligate, the most imbecile, and most mean ministry, with which any country was ever cursed. And what (Indignation, lend me thy language!) in this last Expedition, for which lunatics should be put in a strait waistcoat, or the d-ivelling impotency of age be put on the list of dotting superannuations—in this expedition, where folly, extravagance, presumption, negligence, rashness, ignorance, inhumanity, and every thing that could mean utter incapacity, were, every one of them, so prominently conspicuous, and where nothing appears to palliate this foul combination of criminality, but intrigue, deceit, and treachery to each other: In this expedition, which the country mourns in tears of blood, and which it will long mourn, not only as an useless profusion of its blood and treasure, but as a stigma, which it would give as much more blood and treasure to blot out from its records for ever—even in this expedition, have not our Commons supported this miserable and detestable ministry—this union of extreme folly and extreme wickedness? They, may be sure that this support is not forgotten by the nation, and that the nation therefore, justly beholds them with the eyes of more than jealousy and mistrust. Then, if they add an unjust decision, on this occasion, to the other causes of bitterness against them; if they assume an absolute and arbitrary power (for an unjust decision on this occasion would be declaring that they assumed it), let them take the responsibility of the awful consequences. If some dreadful convulsion be not at hand, which will rock the island on its base, and rend our present institution to the centre, perhaps overthrow all in one vast ruin, we will sink into deeper and worse calamities, into the misery and degradation of unconditional slavery, aggravated by a poignant sense of what we once were. I believe I should rather die in the arms of Rebellion, than in those of Slavery. I am sure I should in those of Resistance to Despotism and Oppression.

LIGHT.

The following is a Bostonian federal toast: "The federal republicans of the city of N. York—May they grow brighter and brighter unto the perfect day."
So they will; for, like the fire-fly, federalism shews best in the dark—and while the federalists are in minority, we shall never want a lantern. This is no small consolation; especially as an ignis fatuus now a-days rather teaches one to shun the abyss than to decoy us into it.

COMMERCE.

Among many speculations on this subject in the Charleston Courier, a federal paper, is the following. According to this writer, we ought to be very very happy with the prospect before us; and very thankful to Buonaparte! The writer was discussing the changes of trade from old channels to new:—

"It is impossible to say where the directions & changes produced by Buonaparte's proscription & hatred of commerce may stop. The immediate effects of his system we feel, but there are others to succeed them of which neither himself nor any other man can pretend to divine the consequences. All that he knows is, that by destroying the spirit of commerce in Europe he confirms and makes more secure his military despotism; all that we know is, that this destruction embarrasses us, and puts us to the necessity of seeking for other than our accustomed channels of trade. But, notwithstanding this the commerce of the world, which in fact is the intercourse of the world, will go on. It is not in the power of a French emperor to destroy it. Asia, Africa and America are left open for the benefit of enterprise.—The last is, every day, rising in commercial importance. Its southern and most populous and richest regions are about to be raised from their colonial insignificance into great independencies.—They will supply resources of trade more than enough to make up for the cutting off of those of Europe. A new era is opening upon us in the events of the western world. Buonaparte by his proscription of European commerce will exalt that of America. If he paralyzes Europe he will make us the more important in the world."

FOURTH OF JULY.

SELECT TOASTS—IN AND NEAR PETERSBURG, VA.

The heroes of the revolution—Principle, not fame was the object of their toils—other nations contend for power, but they fled for right.

The memory of gen. George Washington—Each anniversary will prove that a mausoleum is not wanting to perpetuate his fame.

The proscribed Samuel Adams and John Hancock—Each succeeding generation will pay a tribute of respect to their memories, while the historian will record their actions as the emblem of virtue.

The memory of Benjamin Franklin—The lightning of Heaven illustrates his fame—its thunder wakes the recollection of his genius.

The memory of Thomas Paine—Despised by tyrants for writing the truth, and beloved by his fellow citizens for declaring the rights of man.

The president of the United States—Devoted to his country, his talents insure political safety.

The militia—In peace citizens, in war soldiers—they are the bulwark of our rights.

Thomas Jefferson—He enjoys in retirement the well earned confidence of his fellow citizens.

John Tyler, gov. of Virginia—Too plain and too honest in his politics, to gain the esteem of those who "squint at monarchy."

Domestic manufactures—Their rapid progress among our fellow citizens, can alone render us independent of foreign nations.

The farmers of the southern division of the U States—May they find a ready market for their crude materials in the manufacturing genius of the eastern states.

Improvements in the arts and manufactures, increase in agricultural industry, and freedom to the commerce of the United States.

Education—May it ever be remembered, that a liberal education is the strongest pillar in the grand temple of republicanism.

Thomas Jefferson—The philosopher, the statesman and the patriot.—Eight cheers

Sir Francis Burdett—The man who dares to defend the rights of man though opposed by the omnipotence of parliament.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Charles Russell—The United Irishmen, impelled by American feelings, may they be as free, sovereign and independent.

By J. H. Peterson—Gen. Armstrong—the faithful representative of a great and free people, and who dared to hurl truth and justice in the face of power

By William Pathross—May our land be a land of liberty, the seat of virtue and the asylum of the oppressed.

By Benjamin Curtis—The next Congress—God grant them more energy in pursuit of their rights, and more stability in their measures than their immediate predecessors.

ANSWER

To the Enigma by Mr. James Stewart, in the Belfast News-Letter.

Yes! ere the moon diffused her silver light,
With soft effulgence o'er the gloom of night,
Or ere the sun awaked his genial ray,
And pou'd on earth his soul-enlivening sway,
SPACE reign'd triumphant in the realms on high,
And SPACE shall reign when all things else must die.

There, nought can 'scape in heav'n, in earth, or hell,
On land or sea—in ev'ry place you dwell—
All, all is full of thee, prevailing SPACE!
Whose power, e'en Time itself can never efface?

Who takes creation in thy ample wing,
Yet dwells within a fairy elfin's ring!
Who reigns with God above the azure sky,
And in the precincts of a MIND'S eye!
Thee, long my musing fancy stray'd to trace,
And found thy name, to me mysterious—
SPACE.
S. S.
Armagh, April 23.

EXISTING CIRCUMSTANCES.

If, for his crimes, the hand of Pow'r
Should send Sir FRANCIS to the Tow'r,
Our Ministers may think it well
If they should ne'er be sent to h—!

When Lethbridge swore the other night,
With consequence so big,
His hair with fear quite stood upright,
Forgot he wore a wig.

FROM THE NATIONAL INTELLIGENCE.

"FRENCH INFLUENCE"

The search for the philosopher's stone has exhausted the life of many a human being, which, devoted to more rational pursuits, might have been advantageous to society and comfortable to themselves. We seem to have among us some political alchemists, who in the same manner waste their existence in endeavouring to prove the existence of an unknown principle, a supposed French influence in this country. Should they be enabled to discover it, they imagine it would be the specific which would rouse the drooping head of Federalism and give it new life and renovated vigour. Unfortunately for those who undertake the search, they have so far only exposed themselves to the ridicule of their friends and the contempt of their enemies for their absolute failure in developing that which, according to them, needed but to pass through their crucibles to become self evident.

A writer in the Freeman's Journal (supposed to be Mr. Elliot, formerly a representative in congress from the state of Vermont) has commenced a series of letters addressed to the people of the United States on the subject of "French influence." Having already produced six letters and not touched the subject, and finding himself exposed to the sneers of his friends for having rashly ventured amongst quick sands, where he had no ground to stand upon, he has made a desperate plunge in his seventh letter; which, however, so far from relieving him from the awkwardness of his situation, will but the more bewilder him.

The only sentence in which the writer of these letters has attempted to ad-

vince any thing like proof in support of his allegation of French influence, is introduced in his seventh letter with a pompous parade some-thing like the machinery of an epic poem. Alluding to the discussions respecting the purchase of the Floridas and our differences with Spain in 1805-6, and to the supposition entertained by many that Spain was under the influence of France, the writer says:—

"General Armstrong, at length, tantalized beyond endurance in this business, and well knowing that there was a snake in the grass, applied to M. Talleyrand, to know what the United States must expect from France, should they go to war with Spain. The general wrote to the president (and the president incautiously suffered this to go to congress in the mass of confidential documents—"Mr. Talleyrand was instantaneous, prompt, unequivocal in his reply—"If you go to war with Spain, France can not her doubt nor hesitate! She must take part with Spain!"

"Thus early was the criminal man, who then pretended to administer the executive department of the government of the U. States informed, officially, by his own confidential agent, of the inflexible determination of the Emperor Napoleon to control the conduct of the U. States in its foreign relations, and this clearly, as we shall abundantly prove, did he submit to such control. These facts, infinitely momentous beyond anything in our recent history, have been concealed from the people of the United States from 1805 to 1810."

And upon this basis the writer of these letters proceeds to raise his superstructure of French influence! Wretched must be the cause whose adherents resort to such impositions and subtleties for support. Who is there so ignorant as not to know that in the treaty of alliance between France and Spain, then existing, there was contained an article precisely applicable to this case? The whole world knew that in that treaty, after speaking of the relative good offices to be performed by each nation to the other, there was the following article:—

"The required power shall likewise furnish, on the demand of the requiring power, within the term of three months from the requisition, eighteen thousand infantry and six thousand cavalry, with a proportionable train of artillery, to be employed solely in Europe, or in defence of the colonies which the contracting powers possess in the gulph of Mexico."

This is an extract from the treaty.—Under the circumstances, the question said to have been asked by gen. Armstrong was (if asked) a superfluous one; but, having been asked, no other answer could have been returned by Talleyrand consistently with truth, but that if we went to war with Spain, France (agreeably to her treaty) "could neither doubt nor hesitate" She could not but have taken part with Spain, or have violated a most solemn treaty.

And these facts, the people are told, have been concealed from them from 1806 to 1810! Stripped of its decorations, what is the "infinitely momentous" fact, so long concealed (although in the possession of an hundred and seventy members of congress) from the people of the United States? Why, simply this; that France had declared in reply to a question by our minister, that (no matter what was her disposition) she could not do otherwise than abide by her treaty. Had treaties then become so cheap that they were violated for violation's sake? Or was it expected or even wished that in the teeth of her treaty France was to aid the United States in a contest with Spain? Mr. Jefferson said to congress, it appears, that France was "disposed to effect a settlement on a plan analogous to what our ministers proposed." This was the disposition of France; and it is no proof of a contrary feeling that she declared, "should they (the U. States) go to war with Spain," that she must aid Spain. France at that time deprecated such an event on account of the part which she was bound by treaty to take. Her disposition therefore was favourable to a settlement.—And yet, because Mr. Jefferson declared this fact, his calumniator has signified him as a "horrible violator of truth!" as an "arch deceiver!"

The writer of these letters on French influence must either be profoundly ignorant of political history, or he must be so ignorant of himself the character with which he has vainly and wickedly attempted to clothe our life much respected President. Whether his efforts be regarded in the one view or the other, they cannot fail to receive, as they merit, the contempt of all good men.

EXTRACT FROM THE AURORA.

No one will doubt the utility of mineral springs, which have a tendency to improve the health of those labouring under disease.

From what I have learnt, in the communications which have appeared in your useful paper, and from the medicinal quality of iron united with fixed air, the water must be well adapted to affections of the stomach. As it is having taught the composition of mineral waters, syntheitical experiments were instituted to imitate them; which, indeed, has had the happiest effect. The most extraordinary water with which we are acquainted, is that of Ballston; for the quantity of fixed air it contains is about three times its bulk. But, as chalybeate waters are useful in disease, principally on account of the iron. (however true it is that the saline ingredients have a good effect when united) they have generally proved beneficial in consequence of the metal. For if a given quantity were uni-