

ended?—to conciliate truly not the sober reflecting part of the people, because he did not believe any thing of this nature was requisite to their satisfaction—no—but a particular class, whose study it was to create agitation and make a noise about reform. For that class he could never hesitate to express his confirmed opinion. They were not deserving of any favour from that house, because for that house or the constitution they felt no solicitude. If such persons could obtain their object, they would constitute such a system of popular delegation, as could not exist as a coordinate authority in the constitution of England. An honourable friend of his (Mr. James McIntosh) had stated in a production of his, relating to the French revolution, that give a reformed house of commons, and the crown and the lords would be as dust in the balance. This opinion which his hon. friend had written in the effervescence of his youth, he hoped his subsequent experience and reflection had served to correct; but he had no doubt but such was the general opinion and calculation of those who now so clamorously called for reform out of doors. Therefore he would resist them, because he saw no good that could result from conceding to them, while there was too much reason to apprehend great evil. To explain the grounds of that apprehension, to show the effects of any attempt at the practical application of theoretic notions of democratic reform, he need only refer to the case of America and France. To illustrate the circumstances of the former, his honorable friend (Mr. S. Bourne) had already quoted the authority of a writer, who, on his arrival from that country about ten years ago, was industrious in proclaiming the baneful effects of a democracy, although of late years, still more strenuous in supporting those who looked for what the writer called reform. But those persons were, it appeared, very loud of late in professing a great solicitude for the crown, nay, a personal reverence for the monarch. There was, however, nothing new in this plan—it was quite a plagiarism. It was the system of those who, at the outset of the French revolution, impeded upon the ill-fated Louis XVI. and as soon as they got him into his clutches destroyed him and his crown. The right hon. gentleman adverted upon the extraordinary logic, that because we had remained secure amidst the convulsions of Europe, we should think of reform. What a perverted notion! To the superiority of our institutions our security was to be attributed, and why then should we determine upon a change? But it was contended that the house should become more a representation of the people—more subject to popular influence—and it was said, that owing to the want of that influence numerous evils had befallen the country. Among those evils it was urged, that we should not have had so many wars if popular opinion had its due weight in the legislature, while the fact was, and it must be evident to any person who consulted our history, that our wars generally, for the last century, originated with the people. That popular sentiment prompted to the war with America was undeniable, and it was a known fact that sir Robert Walpole was forced out of his place in consequence of his desire for peace, and his resistance to the popular inclination for war. Therefore, he saw no good that could result in this respect, at least, from having that house in the subserviency of the public feeling. Indeed, he could not think it necessary or wise, that the house should be any closer with the people than it was at present. Let it be recollected, that it was to the extent of the popular influence, that at the restoration prevented the arrangement of those provisions for the security of popular freedom which an hon. gentleman, repeating an observation in the celebrated tract of his deceased friend (Mr. Fox), had expressed his regret did not take place. A just sympathy with the people, and a reasonable attention to their desires, was, no doubt, the duty and the inclination of that house. The people, unquestionably, could reason fairly when they had time; but as, notoriously, their first impulse was feeling, he did not think it would be politic, or for the interest of the country, to have that house quite subject to popular controul. Every class of the people was fully represented in that house, and its general conduct since the revolution, excepting the septennial act of the whigs, tended to ameliorate the country. Therefore he saw no necessity for the proposed reform. As to the argument of that necessity which had been drawn from particular votes, he asked what assurance could be offered that similar votes would not take place even after the desired reform? He believed that, while human nature was unchanged, no change in the constitution of that house could guard against some improper decisions. The right honourable gentleman, after complimenting the fair and moderate language in which the question had been opened by the hon. mover, exhorted the house to beware of the co-sequences of adopting such a motion. He trusted they would not expose themselves to the danger of voting for the committee, and that they would not consent to shake the stability of that fabric, which had afforded themselves and the country such complete shelter for years, without even knowing what sort of fabric was to be erected in its stead. (Hear, hear, hear! from the ministerial benches.) Mr. Tierney, without any wish what ever to make the house and the law "as dust in the balance," was a decided advocate for reform. Early in life, and now

still later in life, he was of opinion that some change in the representation of the people in that house must take place.—This he believed to be the opinion and the wish of all the thinking part of the community. He could assure the house that he did not express this opinion from any loss-out for popularity. No; popularity had of late fallen into such hands, that it was really no object of ambition in his mind. It would, indeed, be vain for those who thought with him to start for popularity, in competition with the persons he alluded to. For he was persuaded that those persons would be always sure to run before them. He had, indeed, no doubt that if he and his friend were to decide that all householders were to have the right of voting, the persons referred to would demand universal suffrage and that if all men were permitted to vote, these persons would all for the admission of women; nay more, that if the women were admitted they would insist upon the addition of the children (a laugh and hear, hear!)—These persons, therefore, he could not expect to satisfy, but it was his wish to give satisfaction to the sober, thinking part of the public, whose praise, although not so noisy, he must be naturally ambitious to deserve. Among such people he found the call for reform universal. Indeed, it was impossible to mix in any society without hearing that call repeated—without hearing the evils arising out of the system of our representation dilated upon—without in fact hearing the house of commons spoken of with marked contempt.—(Some murmurs.)—Gentlemen might murmur; but he stated his decided opinion of what he knew. He would, indeed, call upon any member of the house, whatever walk of society he entered, to state what he heard upon this subject. He did not say that that house deserved contempt, although many arguments might be drawn from its conduct, particularly with regard to the convention of Cintra and the Valcheren expedition, which appeared to account for the sentiment of the public. But the very circumstance of the right hon. gentleman opposite being the minister of the country and supported by that house, was enough to deprive it of the public confidence. That support such a minister could not have if the house were properly constituted.—In fact, if it were not for the Scotch members, who could not be called representatives of the people, the right hon. gentleman must have fallen in consequence of the Valcheren expedition.—But of that expedition the right hon. gentleman would have heard more, notwithstanding his first victory, if it were not for the case of sir Francis Burdett, which occurred so opportunely for the right hon. gentleman. Yes, the right hon. gentleman availed himself with promptitude and alacrity of that lucky event. Lucky it was to him indeed—for he firmly believed that the right hon. gentleman owed the tenure of his situation to sir Francis Burdett (Hear, hear!) Gentlemen on the treasury bench might cheer; but he was convinced that according to their own feeling, sir Francis Burdett was their best benefactor. In the plan proposed by his hon. friend, he maintained that there was nothing new—nothing which had not been recommended by many of the greatest men the history of this country could boast—among whom were the great Chatham and his illustrious son. His hon. friend proposed that system alone which accorded with the principle and practice of the constitution, and which had simply in view to render that house what it ought to be—a constitutional check upon the power of the crown, and a sparing dispenser of the money of the people.—He would therefore support the motion; and he begged the house to consider the consequence of refusing even to enquire into the cause of all that evil which the people so loudly and so universally deprecated. Mr. B. Smith ridiculed the idea that any great danger could result to the country or the constitution from disfranchising such boroughs as Old Sarum, and justified the public in withdrawing confidence from those who voted the acquittal of a noble lord (Castlereagh), after confessing as he did his own guilt. Mr. Ponsonby, while decidedly adverse to what was fashionably called radical reform, which, to his mind, meant nothing more nor less than a revolution, declared himself an advocate for that rational, moderate and necessary system, in which the proposition of his hon. friend had in view.—In agreeing to such a system, he was fully persuaded that the house, instead of being guilty of any abdication of its authority, or dereliction of its place in the constitution, would advance its authority by redeeming its character; would add to the power of the constitution by augmenting the interest of the people in its support. There was nothing more shameful than the venality of some of the boroughs, and particularly those which had but few electors, about one hundred or one hundred and fifty.—Such boroughs were indeed much worse than the burgesse tenures. Boroughs then of this description ought to be done away, or the right of voting extended. Although the House had the right of creating new corporations with the power of sending members to their House, for there was nothing in the law or the constitution to do away that right although not exercised since the reign of James the second, yet the Crown had not the right of disfranchising any borough. The Crown could give but could not take away. It was for that house to disfranchise when it saw occasion. Mr. Wynne, thought that many parts of his hon. friend's plan if distinctly

brought forward, would be entitled to the attentive consideration of the house. Lord Forchester concurred in the sentiment of his honourable friend who spoke last. Mr. Brand, in reply, maintained, that not a single argument, or shadow of argument, had been introduced to controvert the position upon which his motion rested, namely, that the House was not the representative of the people of England. Whatever the fate of his motion might be on this occasion, he would feel it his duty to bring the subject forward again and again. There were indeed certain parts of the plan he had detailed to the House, which he meant to propose in distinct bills in the course of this session, if not too late; but if not, he pledged himself to submit these distinct propositions to the House early the next Session, and he had no doubt that their adoption would serve to raise that House and to invigorate the constitution, while it would essentially benefit the country, and cordially gratify the people. Mr. Canning explained. The question being loudly called for, the House divided—

For the motion	115
Against it	234

Majority 119

Port of Baltimore.
ARRIVED,
Brig Rockingham, McClean, 74 days from Liverpool. dry goods, copper and glass.
ENTERED,
Brig Caroline, Glenn, Havana
Schr Diana, Campbell, N Orleans
Industry, Bray, Passamaquoddy
CLEARED,
Schr Dorcas Ann, Blanchard, Madeira
Jane, Maria, Drew, St Jago de Cuba

Port of New-York, July 9.
CLEARED,
Ship Thetis Brown, Liverpool
Lydia, Berry, London
Schr Hiram, McIntosh, Charleston
Richmond, Calder, Norfolk
Three Friends, Rogers, Edenton
Sloop Alcides, Paoli, Perth Amboy
ARRIVED,
Ship New York, Greenhill, from Havana, and 14 days from Baltimore, with firewood.
Brig Washington, Fash, 74 days from Cadiz and 54 from Teneriffe, in ballast. Left at Teneriffe, the schr Weymouth, Howard, for New York in ten days.
Brig Lion, Jones, 23 days from Trinidad Cuba, with 150 puncheons of rum. Sailed through the Gulf in co with brig Mary, from Trinidad for Charleston. Left no Americans. June 28, off the Double-headed-ships Keys, spoke brig Passenger, from Philadelphia. July 4, lat 25 19 long 73 10, spoke schr Packet, 11 days from St. Bartholomews for Boston.
Brig Fanny, Rice, 15 days from St. Bartholomews, with 161 puncheons of rum and some coffee.
Schr Lucy, Smith (of East-Hartford) 15 days from Antigua, with rum. Left schr Eliza, Sheriff, just arrived from Bridgeport—Markets dull. In lat, 32 44, long 68 39 spoke ship General Blake, 34 days from Liverpool for Amelia-Island.
Schr Despatch, Pearce, 16 days from St. Croix, with 11 puncheons rum. Left at St. Croix June 23d, schr Elizabeth, Little, for New Haven in 10 days; brig Argo, Hunt, for do in do; brig Pioneer, of do for N York in 3 days; ship Chase, Rogers, from N York; brig John, from Washington. The schr Hannah, Black, sailed two days before for Philadelphia; and two British schooners, laden with sugar, sailed in co with the Despatch, for Philadelphia.
British schr Barbadoes, Tynes, 18 days from St. Pierre, (Martinique) with sugar. Left several American vessels, amongst which was a schr from N. York with stock just arrived.

New Auction-Rooms.
THIS DAY,
(At half past 9 o'clock)
The 15th inst. at the New Auction Rooms, corner of East and Lemon streets, and nearly fronting the New Theatre,
Will commence the sale of a variety of
Goods and Merchandize.
In addition to our usual assortment of Furniture, will be sold, a large quantity of
Drugs and Medicines
Surgeons' Instruments
Patent Medicines, &c. &c.
Also, in course of the sale,
The remains of two invoices of Hardware and Cutlery.
W. G. HANDS, & Co. Auct'rs.
July 11

Sale by Auction.
For account of the Underwriters,
Will be held to our sales THIS DAY, at the New Auction Rooms,
An invoice of Hardware,
CONSISTING OF
SCYTHES AND SADDLERY.
And at 12 o'clock precisely, the term of servitude of a Negro Girl, of good character.
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.
July 11

TO RENT,
On Green street, a convenient well-finished two story Brick Dwelling House, calculated for the accommodation of a genteel family, convenient to Bridge-street.
N. G. BRYSON.
July 12

Sale by Auction
On Thursday, the 20th instant, At 12 o'clock, at Major Biass's wharf, will be sold, on a liberal credit, for approved indorsed notes,
THE SHIP HEART OF OAK,
with all her materials as she arrived from Manila—but then about 200 tons, eight years old, sails fast, and may be sent to sea at a small expense—her inventory may be seen on board, and at the auction room.
C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.
July 13

Sale by Auction.
On TUESDAY, the 17th inst. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, at the late residence of Captain William Hall, Ann at east, Fell's Point.
Will be sold at auction, by order of the Assignees of the Orphans' Court, all the Personal Estate of the deceased—
CONSISTING OF
Household Goods and Kitchen FURNITURE, viz.
Beds, Bedding and Bedsteads
Bureaus, Tables, &c.
Looking Glasses,
China, Glass ware, &c. &c.
At 1 o'clock by
Wm. G. HANDS & CO.
Auctioneers.
July 10

WANTED,
In a small family near town, a careful attentive WOMAN that understands the management of Children. It will be less trouble for any person to apply that cannot produce the most unquestionable testimonials of good character. Apply at this office.
July 12

PROFILES,
Four for Twenty-five Cents.
Profiles and Miniatures,
ELEGANTLY PAINTED
S. DEWEY.
July 7

Wm. G. Hands & Co.
Respectfully inform the public, that in compliance with the wish 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 a cash realize.
As this new engagement will be accompanied with a very easy and liberal expense, they take the liberty of offering from Merchants and others, a portion of their patronage, assuring them that their exertions 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

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 & Household Apparel—His regular days of Sale will be on Wednesday and Saturday, at his dwelling in Market Space, at which his own stand firmly occupied by Thomas Dewey. Any of the above articles that his friends and patrons may please to put in his care for sale, they may rest assured that his price on his part shall be such as to obtain the highest price possible, and the cash paid immediately after the sale, if called for.
The public's most obedient servant,
JOSEPH CLARK, SEN.
N. B. O'phair's party attended to in any part of the city.
July 10

JUST RECEIVED,
And for sale by
WARNER & HANNA,
Friendly Cousins to the
Heads of Families & others,
Very necessary to be obtained in order to preserve Health and long life; with an excellent recipe to Nurses, who attend the sick Women in Child Bed, &c.
Third Edition, with Additions.
By ROBERT W. JOHNSON M. D.
The first American Edition, with Notes and Additions.—Price 87 1/2 cents.
July 11

This is to give Notice,
That the Subscriber hath obtained from the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, in Maryland—Letters Testamentary on the Personal Estate of Robert Galt, late of Baltimore county, deceased. All persons having claims against the said deceased, are hereby warned to exhibit the same, with the vouchers therefor, to Elias Galt, Esq. at or before the sixth day of January next; they may otherwise by law 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

THIS DAY
Received from Philadelphia,
A New Work—suitable for Magistrates, Guardians and Conveyancers,
ENTITLED, THE
American Clerk's Instructor.
Containing a variety of useful precedents; amongst which are—Fords, Deeds, Wills, Leases, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Mortgages, Surrenders, Conveyances, Letters of Licence, Conveyances, Petitions, Warrants, Grants, Powers of Attorney, Notes, Receipts, Articles of Agreement, Indentures, and many other instruments of writing.
To which are added,
Letters on various Subjects.
Price 1 dollar. Please apply to
WARNER & HANNA, AND JOHN VANCE & Co.
July 9

40 or 100 Dollars Reward.
RUNAWAY 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 elder, at the age of a mulatto, aged 25, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, a pleasant countenance, speaks English and walks briskly, has a scar upon his right eye occasioned a few years past from a blow received from the overseer.
Ben aged 23, about 5 feet 6 or 10 inches high, a dark mulatto, a stout fellow, has a broad swaggering walk, his countenance more sultry than that of his brother, has occasionally an impediment in his speech, and the mark of a cherry on one of his cheeks. The said children cannot be accurately described, as they were kept in Annapolis, they no doubt have changed their names. Each has a wife living in Annapolis, as also a father, a blacksmith, named William Treut; 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 forbidden taking on board said fellows at their peril.
July 12

Just Published,
And 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 Valdejo's V Address, to the Citizens of the United States, in 1796, making above 450 pages, 1 mo.
The publisher flatters himself, that the present edition of the Constitution, will be found more correct, than any heretofore published, which, with the several acts annexed, makes it much more valuable, and ought to be possessed by every lover of his country.
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

G. & R. WAITE'S LIST OF PRIZES.
N. Y. Union College Lottery.
55th Day's Drawing.
No. 23310 825 000
2627 500
7177 100
2620 13259 13468 6677 } 50
26167 29883 } 4 of 20
113 of 10
Was sold in Albany.
A few tickets and shares yet remain for sale at G. & R. Waite's office, New-York.
Prizes in the above lottery will be taken at their full amount, for Tickets in the Susquehanna Canal Lottery, and orders received for Susquehanna tickets at their offices in Albany, New-York, and Philadelphia.
July 12

Spld Straw Bonnets Repaired
in the neatest and most correct manner by
BENJAMIN CARTEE,
Who has removed from his old stand, to No. 1514, next door to P. Hoffman and Sons, Market street, where every labour in this useful branch of business will be duly attended to.
N. B. Persons wishing BONNETS altered, can have them put into any shape they please.
July 12

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Corner of GARLAND and MARKET STS.
Daily except SUNDAY.