Just Published. And will in a few days be delivered to Sabscribers in Baltimore,

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July 10 data

40 or 100 Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Farm of the Subscriber, lying on the head of South River, Anne. Aunded county, Maryland—the one on the 2d, the other on the 5th inst. Two Young Negro Men, heithers,

DAVID + BEN;

David the eld at brither, a mu'atto, aged 25, five feet 6 or 8 inches high, well made, a pleasant count nance, speaks quick and walks bri bly, has a scir under his right eve occa-sioned a few years past from a blow rece ved fr.m the overseer..

from the overseer.

Ben, aged 23, about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, a dark mulatto, a stout fellow, has a bold swaggeri g walk, his countenance more surly that that of his brither, has occasionally an impedim nt in his speech, and the mark of a cherry on one of his cheeks. Their clathing cannot be acquirately described, as they ing cannot be accurately described, as they were kept in Annap lis, they no doubt have changed them. Each has a wite lining in Anrapid s. 18 also a father, a blackson h, named William Prout; likewise, o her relations I veing in Haltimore, where it is highly probable they h ve gone. Any presence per bending either, shall receive a reward of 20 dollars it taken within the state, or 40 dollars for both; if saken within the state, or 40 dollars for each or taken without the state 50 dollars for each, or The addition the state so donars for each, or he dodding for both. The said Negroes to be brought home, or loiged is the Annapolis or Haltimore fail—provided i priediate information be given to the associater, so that he gets

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

THE SUBSCRIBER,

BEGS leave to inform his friends and the jubble 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 Hunched Furniture & Wearing Apparel—His regular days of Side will be of Wednesda as a disatur ays, at his dwelling in Market space, at that will known stand formerly occupied by Thomas Dewett. 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 patron on his pirt slick he apa ed to obtain the highest prices possible, and the cash paid immediately after the sale, if called for. if called for.

's he public's most obel's serv't, JOSEPH CLARK, SAN. N. R. O phas's property attended to in any part of the city. J:ly 10

Wm. G. Hands & Co.

Respect ully inform the public, that in compliance with the wishes of a number of their friends and patrons, they have given the re-quisite security to the varyor of the city, and

GENERAL LICENCE, au hor zing them to dispose of every species of Real or Personal Property, as well as every

Real or Per-onal Property, as well as every description of merchandize.

As this new engagement will be accompanied with a very heavy addition despence, they take the liberty of soliciting from Merchants and others, a portion of their patrinage, assuming them that no exertion shall be wanting to their patring to their patrinage of their patring. on their part, to give every reasonable satis-

faction.

Very respectfully,
the public's most ob't servits,
WM. G. HANDS WM. G. HANDS & CO.

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. Walter, of Baltimore county, stating that he is in actual conline.nent, and praying the benefit of the act of the general assembly of the state of Maryland, entitled. " An act for the relief of sureity inschront debtors," passed at November session 1805, and the several supplements thereto, on the terms thereinmentioned, a schedule of his property and a list of his creditors, on oato, as fur as he can ascertain them, being atmexed to his petition; and the said Sater T. T. alker, having satisfied me by competem testimony, that he has resided two years within the state of sturyland, immediately preceding the time of his application; and the said Siter 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 alle. gations as may be made against him: 1 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 inscreed in one of the public newspapers E in the city of Baltimore, every other day For three months successively, before the thirteenth day of Ociober 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 firenoon of said day, for the purpose of recommending a trustee for their benefit, and to shew cause, if any they have, why the sald Seer 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. eolia

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 barc idea of inspecting it. Hence Irish tythes are left to the blessed established church, to be managedor mismanaged as the hierarchy pleaso-and hence parliamentary reform is secuted out of doors. This conduct is as abourd 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 sapp'd their strength, and ce'ry part ansoite.

Down, down they sink and spread a ruin round."

None can pronounce the moment of her fate; she resembles a person affected with the dropsy or consumption-the disease has acquired such a force as to be incurable, though the physician can net tell the identical minute, hour or day of dissolution. She ence established a sinking fund whose operations might have paid off all her debts contracted A fore the time of the American was bu', ignorant ministers div. red it from its object. They took part of the money to defray the current expenses of the year, and thus destroyed its regularly progressive operations in the way of compound meres: ! They said, 40,000 from one place is the same as 40,000 from another; but that learned calculator Dr. Price proved that " the differ-ence was no less than i finite!"

If the Lish nation resorted to the si nistrous plan of borrowing immense sums from time to time, and egain and again, borrowing from other sources to pay the interest,-muliplying, compounding and minging; - England might laugh at the blunder -but, as it is her own dear case, her self-sufficiency and arrogunce 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 pos sible.) Old England-may drop her ttident and prepare her shroud.

Perhaps, it may happen, in the cur rent of an unequal trade, that specie will be extracted from the kingdom in such quantities as to diminish the ciedit of its transferable funds, and alarm the stockholders for the sifety of the paper edifice !- Who, in such event, could paint, though he might conceive, the various horrors, the universal terror,the mighty roin? We believe, that a revolution is inevitable in the thirsular bestile" of Binair. It it come soon, we shall welcome its arrival; if it linger in its approach, we shall chide and wonder st, its stay. Her overthrow, or reformation is necessary to compose a dis racted world-to appease the glosts of mutcer ed nillions, -to satisfy justice -to please God, and delight man. "Flat justicia, reaccelum!"

THE Exclusin Pages

Has acquired such strength and spirit from the extirragance, weakness, cor ruption and unpopularity of the ministry, as to attract respect and confidence. There is in England a vast stock of lite rature and talent; the necessary effect of which is-right. When this powenul agent actuates a people, stubborn and discontented,—we may naturally ex-pect that they will endeavor to shake off the yoke which so grievously galls them. We extract the following from the Londen Statesman-the writer was commenting on the conduct of the Commons towards Sir Francis Burdett :-

If Sir Francis he guilty of a libel, let him be brought to the tribunal appointed y the larm and the constitution to try caes. of libe. What the house should do on the night of debating this question, is, not to decide whether this letter be a likel or not, but whether it be, or be not in its legal powers to imprison at all, except in cases of absolute necessity. is on this latter question it should decide and according to the decision will I hope. or despir 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 Belingb oke, "is to make the waters of bitterness overflow." 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 supports. ed it in its diabolical system of dividing and governing, divide et impera-of tomenting discontent and animosities as mongst the subjects, and keeping Catholic and Protestant in discord and jenlous feeling to each other. They have supported this ministry in that villamous and perfidious enterprise of cowardice and treathery, which is, more than any other thing, the cause of the present vast subjugation of Europe, the famous, or rather infimous, Copenhagen Expedition. I of his genius.

They have supported it in the annual expenditure of upwards of SEVENTY MILLIONS of our money. They have supported in its protec ion 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 support ed, almost in every step, the most pro-fligate, 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 drivel-ling impotency of age be put on the list of doting superannuation-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 pal liate this foul combination of criminality, but intrigue, deceir, 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 blat out from its records for ever -even in this expedition, have not our Commons supported this miserable and detestable ministry-this union of ex treme folly and extreme wickedness? They, may be sure that this support is not forgetten by the artica, and that the nation therefore, justly beholds them with the eyes of more than jcalousy and mistrust. Then, if they add an unjust decision, on this accasion, 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 coovulsion 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 calamitles, into the misery and dergdation of unconditional slavery, aggrava ed 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 Resist ance to Despotism and Oppression.

LIGHT.

The following is a Bostonian federal past: " 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 darkwhile the federalists are in minority, we shall never want a lanthorn. This is no small consolution; especially as an ignis fetitis now a-days rather teaches one to shun the abyse than to doc'y us into it.

COMMERCE.

Among many speculations on this subjest in the Charleston Courier, a federal paper, is the following Ac-cording to this writer, we ought to be very very happy with the prospect before us; and very thankful to Buonaparte! The wilter was discussing the changes of trade from eld chan relato new:]

" It is impossible to say where the diversions & changes produced by Buonapane's proscription & hatred of commerce may stop. The immediate effects of his system we feel, but there are where 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 Lurope he confirms and makes more secure his military despotism; all that we know is, that, this destruction embarrasses us, and puts us to the ne cessity of seeking for other than our accustomed channels of trade. Bu, notwithstanding this the commerce of the world, which in fact is the intercourse 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 enterprize -The last is, every day, rising in com-mercial importance. Its southern and most populous and richest regions are about to be raised from their cotonial in significance 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 æra is opening upon us in the events of the western world. Bonaparte by his proscription of European commerce will exalt that of America If he paralizes Europe he will make us the more important in the world.

FOURTH OF JULY.

SELECT TOASTS - IN IND NEAR PETERS BUY D, VA.

The heroes of e revolution-Principle, not fame > a the object of their coils-other natif contend for power,

The memory of his George Washington—Each annive bery will prove that a mausoleum is no thing to perpetuate

The proscribed Simuel Adams and John Hancock-Each succeeding generation will pay a trbute of respect to record their actives the emblem of virtue.

The memory of Bojamin Franklin-The lightning of Heiven illustrates his fame—its thunder water the recollection

The memory of Thomas Fine-Despised by tyrants for writinghe truth, and beloved by his fellow citizes for declaring the rights of man.

The president of the UnitedStates—

Devoted to his country, his talens insure political safety.

The militia—In peace citizens in war

soldiers-they are the bulwark of our rights.

Thomas Jefferson-He enjoys & retirement the well earned confidence of his fellow citizens. John Tyler, gov. of Virginia-Too plain and too konest in his politis, to

gain the esteem of those who "quint at monarchy."

Domectic manufactures-Theirrapid progress among our fellow citizens can alone render us independent of freign nations.

The farmers of the southern drision of the U States-May they find aready market for their crude materials in the manufacturing genius of the astern

Improvements in the arts and nanufactories, increase in agricultural pdustry, and freedom to the commerce if the United States.
Education - May it ever be remember

ed, that a liberal education is the strongest pillar in the grand temple of republicaaism.

Thomas Jefferson-The philosopher, the statesman and the patriot .-

Sir Francis Burdett-The man who dares to defend the rights of man though opnosed by the on nipotence of parliament.

VOLUNTEERS.

By Charles Russell-The United Irish. men, impelled by American feelings, may they be as free, sovereign and independent.

By J. H Peterson-Gen. Armstrong the faithfull representative of a great and free people, and who dared to hurl truth and justice in the face of power. By William Poithress—May our land be a land of liberty, the seat of virtue and

the asylum of the oppressed. By Berjamin Curtis-The next Congress-God grant them more energy in pursuit of their rights, and more stability in their measures than their immedi-

ate predecessors.

ANSWER-

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

Yes! ere the moon diffused her si'ver light. With soft effulgence o'er the gloom of night, Or ere the sun awaked his genial ray, And pour'd on earth h's soul-enlivening sway, Space reign'd triumphant in the realms on

And Space shall reign when all things else

must die. Thee, nought can 'scape in heav'n, in earth, or heil. : !

On land or sea-in ev'ry place you dwell-All, all is full of thee, prevailing STACE ! Whose power, e'en Time itself can ne'er efface ?

Who takes creation in thy ample wing, Yet dwells within a fairy elfin's ring ! Who reigns with Gop bove the agure sky, And in the precincts of a Minde's eye! Thee, long my musing fancy stray'd to trace, And found thy name, to me mysterio s-S. S. SPACE.

Armagh, April 23.

EXISTING CINCUMSTANCES.

If, for his crimes, the hand of Pow'r Should send Sir FRANCIS to the Tow'r, Our Almisters 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 INTELLIGENCER.

"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 o 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 to the ridicule of themselves 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 I'reeman's Journal (supposed to be Mr. Elliot, formerly a representative in congress from the state of Vermont) has commenced a series of levers addressed to the people of the United States on the subject of " French influence." Having already produced eix 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 their memories, . bilt the historian will | made a desperate plunge in his seventh letter; which, however, so far from re-lieving him from the aukwardness of his situation, will but the more bewilder him.

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

vance any faing like proof in support of his allegation of French influence, is introduced in his seventh letter with a pompous parade some-hing like the ma-chinery 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 grans, 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 encautiously suffered this to go to congress in the mass of confidential documents-" Mr. Talleyrand was instantaneous, prompt, unequivocal in his re-ply—If you go to war with Shain, France can neither doubt nor heritate! 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 Na-poleon to controll 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 dd he submit to such control. fat's, infinitely momentous beyond any thing in our recent history, have been corcealed from the people of the United Staes 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 abettors resert to such impositions and subterfuges 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 stillery, to be employed sololy in Europe, or in defence of the colonies which the cont, acting housers hossess 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 Talleyrar.d consistently with truth, but that if we went to war with Spain, France (agreesbly to her treaty) " could neither doubt nor hesiste" 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 1st 6 to 1810! Suipped of its decorations, what is the "infinitely moment-ors" fac:, so long concealed (although in the possession of an hundred and seventy members of congress) from the people of the United States? simply this; that France had declared in reply to a question by our minister. that (no matter what was her disto i ion) she could not de otherwise than abide by her treaty. Had treaties then become so cheap that they were violated for vielation's sake? Or was it expected or even wished that in the teeth of her tre. ty France was to aid the United States in a centest with Spain? Mr. Jefferson said to congress, it appears, that France was " districted 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 then (the U. Staics) 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 theresyourable to a ettler And yet, because Mr. Jefferson declared this fact, his calumniator has stigmatised him as a "horrible violator of truth." as an " arch deceiver !"

The writer of these letters on French influence must either be protoundly innorant of political history, or he must appropriate to limself the character with which he has vainly and wicked'y attempted to clothe our late much-respected President. Whother 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 waler must be well adapted to affect tions of the stomach. Analysis having taught the composition of mineral wa ters, synthetical experiments were in stituted to imitate them; which, indeed, has had the happiest effect. The most extraordinary water with which we are acquainted, is that of Ballstown; for the quantity of fixed air it contains is about three times its bulk. But, as chalybeate waters are useful in diseases, principally on account of the iron, (however time it is that the saline ingredients have a good effect when united) they have generally proved beneficial in consequence of that metal. For if a given quantity were uni-