

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY, the 26th instant, at 10 o'clock, at Mr. James Williams' warehouse, Gay-street, will be sold on a liberal credit, for approved endorsed notes,

The Entire CARGO of the brig Inca, Johanna Mezick, master, from Tomangen,

- consisting of
- 6 bales Hempen Linen
- 10 boxes Tickenburgs
- 6 boxes Osnaburgs
- 2 bales do.
- 4 do. White Rolls
- 10 bales Hessians
- 4 do. Burlaps
- 10 do. Brown Rolls
- 4 boxes Brown Plattias
- 12 do. 600 ps. White do.
- 12 do. 1500 ps. Britannia
- 2 do. 100 half ps. Dowlas
- 1 do. 50 ps. Rouans
- 1 do. fine Spitting Linen

The above will be ready for examination, and catalogues delivered the day preceding the sale.

C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.

July 25

Sale by Auction.

On SATURDAY MORNING, the 28th inst. immediately after the sale of the brig Inca's cargo—Messrs. Hollis & Muller's warehouse, Gay-street, will be sold on terms that will then be made known, the CARGO of the schooner Amphion, James Knowles, from Tomangen,

Consisting of

- 10 chests Plattias
- 8 do. Britannias
- 1 do. Estopillas
- 1 do. Rouans
- 2 do. Brown Plattias
- 1 do. Creus
- 1 do. Brunswicks
- 8 do. Tick osnaburgs
- 4 do. Osnaburgs
- 9 bales Hempen Linen
- 3 do. Flaxen do.
- 6 do. Hessians
- 12 boxes plain half-pint Tumblers
- 4 do. flowered and fluted do. do.
- 4 do. plain do. do.
- 2 do. do. do. do.
- 1 do. plain, flowered & fluted do.
- 1 do. do. do. pint & quart do.
- 1 do. plain half-pint do.

Catalogues will be ready for delivery, and the above goods may be viewed the day preceding the sale.

C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer.

July 24

New Tea & Grocery Store,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA CHEST, Corner of Market and South streets, and directly opposite the Franklin Bank.

STILES & WILLIAMS,

Have on hand, and expect to be supplied with the following articles, all of which they offer to their friends and the public on moderate terms.

TEAS.

- Imperial in 2lb. leads
- Gunpowder do.
- 10 quarter chests Imperial
- 10 do Gunpowder
- 20 do Hyson
- 12 do Young Hyson
- 40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson
- Hyson Chulan
- Padre Souchong
- Plain do.
- Superior Large Green
- Imperial and Hyson Skin.

SUGARS.

- Best Muscovado
- 1st & 2d quality New-Orleans
- Havana white
- Do. brown
- Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard

SPIRITS.

- Old Cogniac
- Do. Brandy
- Do. Peach
- Genuine Holland Gin
- American do.
- Old Jamaica
- Antigua
- New-England
- Old Arrac
- Cherry Bounce
- Shrub

WINES.

- 800 bottles superior Claret
- 700 do. choice Old Port
- 500 do. fine Old Madeira
- Burgundy
- 50 quarter casks Madeira
- do. Old Port
- Sherry, Lisbon and other Wines.

SPIICES.

- Mace, Nutmegs, Cloves, Cinnamon, Cassia, Pine-oil, B. Pepper, G. Pepper, G. Ginger, R. Ginger, London Mustard and American do.

- Baker's Best No. 1
- Do. do. do. do. do.
- B. at Sweet do.
- West India } MOLASSES
- Sugar House }
- B. at Green } COFFEE.
- Do. White }

ALSO,

- Bengal, Spanish and Florida Indigo
- English and American T. & Blue
- Cuppers, Alum, Madder, Blaine and Salt-Petre.
- Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps
- Basket Salt
- Mushroom Ketchup
- Tamata do.
- Sallad Oil in bottles and flasks
- Ground Nuts
- Fibrets, Almonds, Eggs, Raisins, Currants and Tamarinds
- Essence of Spruce
- Cigars 1st class
- White Wax, Spermaceti, Sassafras wood and dip Candies
- Pearl barley, Sago, Oat-meal, Starch, Rice, Peas, Cheese, Crackers, Rapee, Scotch Snuff, &c.

The above articles will be disposed of either wholesale or retail, and they assure their friends and the public, that in the execution of orders for Sea Stores, care and dispatch may be relied on—in attending to the orders of land-keepers, equal care and fidelity will be used. Private families will be supplied with particular attention, and Merchants from the country will find the assortment general, the articles good, and the terms pleasing.

July 26

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE:

FRIDAY, JULY 27, 1810.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

"Buchanan," who, some time ago sent us a circumstantial account of the celebration of the 4th of July at Washington, will excuse us, we trust, for declining to insert the whole; let part suffice.

It was well observed, to those who wished for mixt toasts and mixt company, federal and democratic, "that one day in the year ought to be given to principle;" that harmony required each party to celebrate the anniversary, by themselves. The decided republicans, it seems, first published proposals to dine at Lindsey's Hotel on that day; and the "Omnium Sock," the republican federal company, rendezvous at Long's. "The occurrences at Long's," says Buchanan, where the Heads of Departments dined, proved the impropriety of a mixt company on that occasion:—A republican acted as president, and two federalists were appointed to assist him; but as Jackson was mentioned in a toast, the two feds refused to act, and two republicans supplied their places.

When that toast was given, the federalists generally refused to drink it—many of them contemptuously throwing a way their wine, one gentleman, a Mr C., a merchant and *Burr*ite from New York, declared he would rather drink poison than such a toast. This man has been here for some time on a visit with his family—and much caressed at the President's—where a party was given him and family immediately on his arrival. Nor were those gentlemen more civil to the heads of departments, whose health being proposed when they had retired—some federal gentleman called for the toast to be drank standing; being asked by Capt. C—n, why so? Mr. C—l exclaimed, "To disgrace the preceding toast!"—an expression, which produced a scout and exclamation "Sham jid!"

Upon this occasion it must be observed, that the heads of departments voluntarily subscribed to the republican-federal dinner at Long's; whereas, the republicans gave the first notification in the National Intelligencer of their intentions, and that a subscription paper was left at Lindsey's Hotel, &c. &c.

"Nothing interrupted the harmony of the republicans on that day, and the greater part of the company determined on a similar commemoration next year."

[The editor agrees in sentiment with the republicans of Washington—they acted with prudence and independence—not solicitous about reconciling impossibilities. What we have extracted is sufficient to show how the wind blows.]

A WARNING TO THE REPUBLICAN,

AND

A MIRROR for the Federal Party.

Are to be found in Erskine's frank correspondence, which ought to be rung in every ear, or held to every face. The "clue" to the labyrinth of British policy is furnished by her own minister, aluding to the great maxim of his perfidious court: *Divide and govern*. To enlist a faction in this country, subservient to her views, has been her plan; and never did she lose an opportunity of strengthening it by new recruits, engaged to her for hire, or attached from *loyalty*. Liston encouraged this faction—witness his sending Chisholm to England, and his understanding with Elount. Burr was countenanced by England also; and Mr. Erskine, appears to have written largely to his government about the use which might be made of the leaders of the federal party in the United States—particularly in New-England.—What must an honest federalist think and feel, when he perceives that Britain classes not with her allies, and his designing or traitorous leaders? We leave him to self-examination, when he surveys the following extracts from Erskine's official letters,—just come to light:—

"LIST! LIST! O, LIST!"

"I have endeavored, by the most strict and diligent enquiries into the views and strength of the federal party, to ascertain to what extent they would be willing and able to resist the measures of the party in power, and how far they could carry the opinions of this country along with them in their attempts to remove the embargo, without recurring to hostilities against both Great Britain and France."—*Letter of Dec. 4 1808.*

"The weight and influence of the EASTERN STATES has been sufficient to force the ruling party to abandon their favorite system of Embargo, and that too without the 'painful alternative' of President Jefferson's war being substituted—but I doubt extremely how far they could compel the Congress and President into a war with France, unless the United States could be called upon to assert its neutral rights by the temporary removal of his majesty's orders in council, to give them that opportunity."—*Dispatch of Feb. 15, 1809.*

"It is true that a non intercourse law may be considered by the Eastern States as very objectionable, but as it would be rather a nominal prohibition than a rigor-

ous enforcement, a resistance to it would be less likely to be made, and of less importance if it should take place.

"The ultimate consequences of such differences and jealousies arising between the Eastern and Southern States, would inevitably tend to a dissolution of the Union, which has been for some time talked of, and has of late, as I have heard, been seriously contemplated by many of the leading people in the Eastern division."

"I will not however trouble you with any observations upon that important topic at present," &c.

They who sympathized with Burr, they who extolled Pickering's treasonable letter to Gov. Sullivan, as well as they who abhorred both treason and traitor, have matter here for serious contemplation. If we use it aright, it may, yet, prove our salvation.

The republican conferees of Delaware have nominated Col. Joseph Haslett a candidate for governor, and Richard C. Dale, a candidate to represent that state in congress.

Mr. Read, U. S. attorney for the district of Delaware, is said to have filed an information during the last week against 7 or 8 persons who furnished the British ship of war Avon, with supplies of provisions, &c. contrary to the provisions of the law, interdicting intercourse with the armed vessels of England and France.

[To make way for the strictures of the Aurora, on Erskine's Letters, we confine ourselves, to day, to the following Extract from Mr. Sprague's Oration:—

As the Embargo, fellow citizens, we are well assured was repealed contrary to the wishes of Mr. Jefferson, its repeal should not be suffered to detract from the reputation of the first states man our country has produced: against whom the bitter venom of expiring faction is continually levelled with deadliest hate. For whilst the people of America are convinced that the administration of Mr. Jefferson was a practical illustration of a republican constitution, administered in its purity, the schemes of monarchy and aristocracy can never flourish.

Having, fellow citizens, considered the revolutions, the principles which led to it, the wisdom and valor that achieved it, and the constitution to which it gave birth through each administration, permit me on this political sabbath to present to your view, and impress on your minds, those maxims which are essential to the welfare of our republic; those dangers which threaten its destruction, and the means of averting them.

Preserve the freedom of the press. Let it be as unshackled by restriction as the air. Suffer it not to be regulated by law. The moment that you attempt to regulate it, that moment you annihilate its freedom. Foster the means of education, vigilantly guard the formation of the infant mind. On the general diffusion of knowledge, depends the safety of the republic. Ignorance is easily deceived and led away, and the only way to perpetuate our institutions, is to make our citizens too enlightened to be deceived by the enemies of our freedom, and to preserve the press so free that the people may be aware of every approach of danger. Education is the watch tower from which alone we can surely observe the approach of the enemy; and the press is the battery by which we must spread the alarm. It is truly lamentable fellow citizens, that almost every book and source of information furnished the rising generation, are the production of the vassals of monarchy, and of persons hostile to free governments. It is surprising then that so many, even in the learned professions, whose knowledge of the world is generally entirely derived from books, should imbibe the prejudice for their favorite authors, and see, during their whole lives, nothing but the horrors of anarchy, in a free government! Is it more surprising that the study of works, written by the devotees of monarchy, should produce an attachment to that form of government, than that early instruction in Christianity, Manichæism or Paganism, should make Christians, Mahometans or Pagans? It is of the most essential importance to the well being of the commonwealth, that its youth should be instructed by persons friendly to the government of the country, and that the treaties they first learn should be written by republicans. The education of the female sex, though it is generally considered of little consequence, is undoubtedly of the utmost importance. We are induced to believe, that as females are excluded from administering the government, their education in a political point of view is unimportant. But no idea can be more erroneous; for from the mother the child undoubtedly receives his earliest impressions, those impressions which are most deeply fixed and most difficult to eradicate. Would you, my countrymen, perfect the education of your sons? Learn then that on the education of the mother materially depends that of her children. Would you have your children grow up in love with the institutions of our country? Instil them into the minds of those who must be the companions of their lives a similar affection. In the hey-day of youth, when the affections are most ardent, when love blinds us to every beauty but those of a mistress, when the fascinations of her circle bear sovereign sway at this period, political opinions are usually fixed, and undoubtedly frequently directed by the smiles of the fair, or the dictates of fashion. Be vigilant then,

that in the minds of the fair, and in the circles of fashion, a love of liberty prevails. Let it not be said, to the disgrace of our country, that in any section of it, an ardent and undisguised attachment to its republican institutions is a sufficient exclusion from its fashionable circles.

From the Lynchburg "Star."

The Bank of the United States, like the Funding System, was another destructive bantling of Alexander Hamilton's Brain. The funding system rubbed hundreds of honest war worn veterans, of the hard price of their blood, their healthful vigor, and their honorable scars, all heroically encountered and endured to achieve the independence of America; while the artful, sly, sunshine speculator bought up for 2, and 2 and 6 pence, in the pound, the toil of years, and the orphan's and widow's subsistence.

The bank of the United States, unless extinguished by the virtue of the next congress will in all human probability swallow up, and smother forever, that Independence and that liberty, bought by the blood of the brave and by millions of treasure. The principal part of the stock is now owned by foreigners—our enemies in peace, our enemies in war and who are the sworn enemies of our republican institutions—nevertheless those eternal enemies draw annually millions of dollars out of this country, as dividends on their U. S. Bank Stock. The charter of the national curse will expire by its own limitation, on the 4th of March next.

Congress ought to know—Every man of reflection must know—State Legislatures should know that, the Individuality, the Independence and the Sovereignty of the states severally, would be best and most accurately maintained as respects Banks and Banking, by having ONE in each state, where a majority might think such establishments necessary; with branches proportioned to the exigencies of the population and commerce of the country. Then would there be no cause to fear that "great belied beast," an U. S. Bank, which may eventually, if re-cw'd, and reorganized, annihilate the state sovereignties and terminate at last in Monarchical Consolidation.

EXTRACT FROM THE AURORA.

THE DIPLOMACY EXAMINED.

Mr. Erskine, in his dispatches, reports certain conversations held with public men. Mr. Gallatin admits that the conversations took place, but denies the tenor and a construction of his discourse as reported by Mr. Erskine? The question is now reduced to very narrow limits: We cannot believe both, because the assertion and the denial are as opposite as it is in the nature of language to state a negative and affirmative.

Mr. Erskine, with an earnestness that will not be questioned by any one, seeks to be the medium of a good understanding between his own government and the United States. There appears to be an eagerness and sincerity in his desires, to accomplish this object, which exhibits a rare exception to the duplicity of diplomatic dealing; he appears to have conceived that there was a kind of necessity for a liberal understanding, and the extinction of all causes of resentment; he appears to have deceived himself into the belief that his government was equally sincere, and that a substantial settlement and quieting of the subjects which had stirred up the danger of hostile contention, might be accomplished without difficulty.

Under these convictions, to which the diversity of the instructions, both in number and substance, afford a very ample latitude; he employs his hours with a diligence that reflects great credit upon him as a public servant, to seize upon every avenue through which he could be likely to obtain an intimate and unequivocal knowledge of the dispositions of men who held the most eminent stations in the United States government.

The circumstances of Great Britain were at the time incumbered with perils and dangers. The peace of Tilsit in July 1807, had prostrated the Russian and Prussian armies; converted Russia, upon whose power so much reliance had been placed, and so much gold expended, into an ally, and reduced Prussia to a power of the third order. The commerce of the Baltic, which it was hoped to secure by the attack on Copenhagen, was again endangered; and Sweden alone appeared the last feeble ally in the north of Europe. The British projects upon the naval force of Denmark and Portugal, had precipitated the French much earlier than they had meditated; with the expectation of at once reading from Britain the resources which she received from Spanish commerce, and rescuing from her grasp the Spanish navy.

Mr. Erskine witnessed the indignation which was produced by the mission of Mr. Rose, which although smothered by the disdain or coldness of the American executive, was sufficiently perceptible to any man who was even less a stranger to the country than Mr. Erskine. The tone of the British government itself had sunk with its disasters, and the new coalition with Austria had not ripened into light or form, when the instructions were given to Mr. Erskine to follow up the negotiation left incomplete by Mr. Rose.

The dispatches of Mr. Erskine, which have attracted much attention and excited both astonishment and concern, are dated the 3d and 4th of December, 1808.—The general state of affairs in Europe, which could not be known to our statesmen, while it accounts for the eagerness

of Mr. Erskine, excites additional consideration in contemplating the conversation and conduct of our own executive officers. For we leave out of view at present the *unconstitutionality* as well as fatal course of men appointed to one department, undertaking to execute the duties of another. A custom never advantageous in any kind of affairs, always dangerous and often fatal in diplomacy.

We must keep in view the visible growth of a new war in Germany in the beginning of 1809, which became less equivocal some time in April of that year; in order to combine and take into our estimate the impression which must have been made by Mr. Erskine's two dispatches of December 1808, on the minds of the British ministers. We shall then very easily account for the style of Mr. Canning's dispatches of the 25d January, 1809, as well as for his writing four dispatches to the same minister on the same subject in one day.

We must keep in view that Mr. Erskine remained under the impressions communicated in his two dispatches of December, during the whole period between that date, and the receipt of Mr. Canning's instructions, which arrived on the 10th of March, that is during three months of an important epoch in our national affairs, the retirement of one chief magistrate and the accession of another.

Nor must we lose sight of the state of national affairs during the same period. We discover in his dispatch of the 7th of August, 1809, marked No. XIV, in the documents as published in the Aurora, what his impressions were of our affairs, and how much the events appeared to sanction and to impress upon his mind those ideas of confidence which he repeatedly and explicitly declares that he reposes in the declaration of the officers of the American government with whom he had conversed. These circumstances combined, all shew, and they account most naturally, for the steps taken by Mr. Erskine. Mr. Canning had informed him that the *British government was not willing to trust to assurances from the American government*; and no man ought to know better than Mr. Canning how far credit is due to any assurances of statesmen.

But Mr. Erskine, in his dispatch of the 25th March, 1809, (Enclosure A 1, No. VII) declares that "the weight and influence of the eastern states had forced the government to abandon the embargo"—He declares that "the non importation law would be merely nominal," and that "many leading men of the eastern states had seriously contemplated a dissolution of the union."

With these impressions, and as he says, having "collected from his instructions that his majesty was desirous of accomplishing his retreating system by such means as were most compatible with a good understanding with friendly and neutral powers, I felt confident that his majesty would have approved of the arrangement I had concluded, as one likely to lead to a cordial and complete understanding and co-operation" with Great Britain, "which co-operation never could be obtained by previous stipulation."

The dispatch of Mr. Erskine of the 3d December, 1808, marked No. 1, is principally occupied in reporting the opinions, uttered by Mr. Madison, and expressed to him. Here Mr. Madison is represented as making very important communications, as well as other members of the government; and from the tenor of which Mr. Erskine declares, "I confidently believe they were delivered from an unfeigned desire that they may lead to some adjustment of differences with Great Britain, which might enable the (American) government to extricate itself from its present perplexing dilemma."

Several other sentiments of the same tenor and corroborative thereof, are cited; among others, that if the British government were to see the dispatches of France and to consider the strong remonstrance of Gen. Armstrong of the 12th Nov. 1807, that they would acknowledge the United States had done every thing that remonstrance could do.

The tenor of all these observations cited, went to show that the United States had no bias towards France, and was prepared to act in the spirit of the instructions which had been sent in common to the American ministers in London and Paris, declaring that the measures of the United States should cease against that one of the two powers, which should release American commerce from the restraints of orders and decrees.

In these ideas of Mr. Madison we see nothing that can provoke censure or evil against him individually. It was in perfect consonance with the policy that had been long before adopted and pursued; as to the *policy itself*, that is a separate question; we say that Mr. Madison pursued the principles of policy adopted before he became president, and if there be any thing censurable in this, it must belong to the policy itself; upon which we shall speak more hereafter.

There are two points upon which some objections have been uttered; the first in these words—"Mr. Madison observed to me that it must be evident that the United States would enter upon measures of hostility with great reluctance; as he acknowledged that they were not at all prepared for war, much less with a power so irresistibly strong as Great Britain."

If there be any matter improper in this point, it is the latter part of the sentence; for however plausible the notion may be, that he ought not to have acknowledged that we were unprepared for war, it appears to us on the contrary