Frantin Bank of Baltimore, JULY 16, 1810.

THE Stockholders of this Bank are herey informed, that a third Instalment of Five collars on each Share of the Stock of the aid Compray is called in, and required to paid at the Bank, on Monday the first of October next.

By Order, JAMES DAWES, Cushier.

WalagatVine, Rum & Mackerel JUST RECEIVED AND YOR SALE, 10 qr. caska Malaga Wine, of a good quality 4 hists. N. E. Rum 75 harrels No. 3, Boston Bay Mackerel. APPLT TO

NATIFI. F. WILLIAMS. No. 14, Bowley's wharf. Who has in S ore for sale,

Who has in S ore for sale,
Cround alum Salt, given Coffee, American
Fatent Shot, English Jum, old Cogniac
Brandy; Maileira, Sherry, Lisbon and Tenerifle Wines; Antique Rim, Sweet Oil in
bottles. London Mustard, Gunpowder TeaBeet and Pork of the first quality, Spermaseti and mould tatlow Candies, Codinish in
blids, and bryrs, Sugar house Paper, Raso
Ginger, &c &c.

July 26

d6te

New Auction Rooms, Nearly of posite the Theatre.

Grocers & House-koopers attend ! On WEDNESDAY next, the let day of October, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

Will commence the sale of the Stock in Trade and Household furniture of a gentleman, about to retire to the country, consisting of a variety of

Groceries and Liquors. Expellent stand Casks and other Store Furniture. Crockery and Glass Ware:

Plated and silver, do. Elegant prints and paintings Do. Mahegany furniture, &c. W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.



The Ship SALLY,
Having a considerable part of
her Cargo engaged—the remainder will be taken on the custo-

FOR LIFERPOOL,

he New Ship
BALLOUN, Two-thirds of her Cargo enhave immediate dispatch .-For terms, apply

ES BIAYS, or to JOHN BOLTE, Ship Broker. 1Ny 27 din

Five Dollars Reward. Strayed or Stelon from the owners in Balti-mure; on the 20 h inst. TWO HORSES;

one, a bright bay, 13 hands high; the other back, 13 hands high, with the right hind foot white, and a blaze in his face. Any person taking up and thorses, and leaving them at Mr. John McGinnis's Livery Stables, Horse Market, Baltimore, shall receive the above se July 27

Five Dollars Reward. Stolen out of the Stables of the subscriber on the night of the 3d inst. TWO SADDLES;

one, large, with plated mountings before and behind, and plated mirrups. The above reward will be paid to any person, who will deliver them, or give information where they may be found to

PAIRICK MALLOY,

No 17, Lancaster street, Fell Point, 26. d41°

Sheriff's Sale.

Sheriff's Sale.

By virtue of a writ of Fig. m. eas, issued out of Baltimore county on the me directed will be exposed to pulsic a. To no for eash, on Wednesdry the Island of August next, at 10 e'clock in the Island of August next, at 10 e'clock in the Island of August next, at 10 e'clock in the Island of August next, at 10 e'clock in the Island of August next, at the right, title, in and the work of GROUND, situate, lying sorem, and the property of said Welsh, seized and thought the suit of Mathew It. Murray, use follow Hunter, Esq.

And immediately after at 12 o'clock, at the premises, for cash, all the right, title, interest and claim of James Creek, in &to One Lot of Ground, situate, lying and being on the

Lot of Ground, situate, hing and being on the road leading from the old Harford to the York Turnpike, and binding on said road about ore hundred and forty twe feet. Adjoining the property of Mr. Robert Oliver, in whith sixty three feet at one end, and about forty at the other, on which is reached. wilth aixty three feet at one end, and about forty at the other, on which is crected a small frame house, late the property of the Creek, also seized and taken to

Estisfy W. Campbell.

WM. MERRYMAN, Sheriff. July 24 HOMESPUN.

AT NO. 27, NORTH HOWARD STREET. The Subscriber has just received from Providence, (R. I.) a large and general as-

Of Home-made Goods, Consisting of Stripes, Plaids, Chambers, and Bedticks. And from the Western Country, a further supply of Flax; Flax and Tow Linens, with twilled Bags and Bagging— and on hand an assortment of

European Goods, All of which will be sold on reasonable

Also to rent a commodious two story Brick Dwelling with extensive back buildings, in a healthy part of the City, one door west of Howard in Fayette Str

THOMAS MUMMEY. July 20.

ANTIGUA RUM. Will be landed this day, from on board the schoner Farmfeld.

19 punch. real Antigua RUM, of a superior flavor -- which will be sold off the whar! for cash, or good 60 days' psper.

1,000 bushels Corn, affoat. IN STORE,
Richmond and Fredericksburg Tobacco,

Mess and Prime Pork.

WM. M'DONALD & SON, lower end Bowiey's wharf July 23

THE WHIG.

W GIVE US NUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: SATURDAY, JULY 28, 1810.

a Agricultural Museum."

We notice, with setisfaction, a periodical work of this title, lately commenced in Georgetown, District of Columbia. We have received two numbers, of 16 octavo pages each, printed and published for David Wiley ; it is intended to be published "twice a month or oftener, if sufficiently supported, at Two Dollars and a Half a year, or fer 24 nos. paid in advance " We wish success to the work, with all

our heart; and trust that every opulent farmer will aid it by his patronage. Its editor observes, that " in a country like ours, Commerce must draw her resources and wealth from agriculture;" which for that reason merits the care, even of those who are not immediately employ ed in it. The " Museum" is to be a repository of useful essays original and selected, on agriculture in its various departments of tillage, grazing, &c; domestic manufactures and mechanic aris;-of the productions and sesources of the country, with descriptions of roads, rivers and canals, in every part of the

" Columbians learn to VENERATE the Proven."

(Communicated for the Whig.) "TRULY WONDERFUL." NUMES.

In Mr. M'Corkle's last paper, Mr. E. ditor, we find a narrative, which must excite the wonder of the christian and unchristian; and promises to be of sin gular use in geological history A philosopher starts, or is started, (for Numps does not tell us the "important" distinction,) from Philadelphia, to explore the Apalachian mountains, and make experiments on their constituent parts. He travels " far farther than I can tell;" comes to Tussey's Mountain near Bedford, Penn, and makes a bold conjecture, that this globe might be inundated, notwithstanding all that Jefferson has binted to the contrary, provided Mrs. Earth would contract her solid mass, without diminishing the liquid; as by "sinking within herseli" there would be water enough to cover it to the depth, -say of butter upon a slice of bread. Our traveller enters a cavern; finds rusty doors and hinges, a subterranean castle with winding staircases of ma ble; busts, with inscriptions in Greek; and a dead Grecian, with an account of himself in his pocket-His name or surname (M'-Corkle does not say which) Aradamio; his father Estredemus; (M'Corkie does not publish his mother's name) - he had been forced by stress of weather into the A:lantic from the Pillars of Hercules,and was, to make a long story short, blown on the coast of America, " in the 2d year of the 78th Olympiad "

UDOLPHO.

PROM THE AURORA.

THE DIPLOMACY EXAMINED.

The share which Mr. Smith had in the conversations with Mr. Erskine, we now propose examining. His name first appears in dispatch No. II, in which Mr. Erskine states he had collected from Mr Gallatin and Mr. Smith in several private in erviews, that their sentiments coincided with Mr. Madisor, as detailed in the preceding number. Upon that numher we yesterday offered our remarks.

There is one point of some moment

in the first paragraph of this second dispatch; after stating that they concurred in the proper course of conduct to be pursued by the United States in their present situation, although they had dif fered as to the propriety of laying on the embargo, and had thought measures of a more decided nature should have been taken. The mede of expression employed by Mr. Eiskine does not designate which was in favour of the embargo or which for stronger measures, a point of which he could not be ignorant, and which would shed much light on the subject under discussion.

Mr Gallatin is the burthen of the whole of the remaining part of the long dispatch No. II. All that we discover so far exceptionable in Mr Smith's conduct, is, that he, while secretary of the navy, held these irregular conversations on affairs out of his department.

In the dispatch No. VII, we again find Mr. Erskine reporting to Mr. Can-ring that both Mr Madisen and Mr. Smith had expressed their sentiments very freely; at this time Mr. Smith had become secretary of state; but in a subsequent paragraph we find Mr. Erskine referring to previous conversations with

Mr. Smith. There is an expression in this paragraph which has met with much severe animadversion; it is in these words-"He (Mr. Smith) declared to me also

naturally extered against France, tries.
Engined's relaxing her orders," Str.
In order to accertain the value of the

emphatic word knows; we must bek how he could know?—the power of declaring wa is vested by the constitution of the Uased States in congress; there might have been men disposed to go to war, as no loubt there were in both houses; but there certainly was not any evidence giver by the proceedings, or by the treatment which the most energetic measures received, which were brought before congress, to engage in any shape in war; this knowledge of Mr Smith therefore must have been a knowledge of the dispositions of some of the influential members of congress to propose such a messure; and no doubt such a disposition was consistent with the measures offered to both the belligerents, as a contingent effect of the refusal of the other, and the consent of one.

Another expression has been censured - f. is as fullows—"He (Mr. Smith) was unwilling to see the United States thrown into an alliance [with a nation] which he thought already too powerful for the interest of the world He did not pretend to entertain any partiality towards England, but he considered that the interest of the United States was the same at the present moment with that of Great Britain." There are two sentiments in this ex-

tract which are undoubtedly exceptionable, taken many other light than as the language of a diplomatist; and even in the latitude which custom allows for di plomatic argumentation, it will be very questionable, whether it would not have been preferable to empay the force of this sentiment the very opposite way -With the growth or diminution of the powers of Europe, it would seem to be our best policy to have no concern, to be in thought as well as in deed severely neutral. But if in disputing upon our own rights, and maintaining them against s power which was the source and cause and beginning of all our aggressions, an American minister could not be consid ered as speaking beyond the bounds of fairness, if he were to say that the power of France was too powerful for the whole continent of Europe, and that sithough we were selicitous above all things to avoid involvement either for or against either power, that the aggressions of England were calculated to lead us. without wishing it, into a situation which would have all the effects of an alliance with the powers which held forth the firemise, and which had a real interest, at least for the time, in the freedom o the seas. As the expression of Mr. Smith stands, it is undoubtedly the amount of a semiment common to all public men, who are impressed upon by that phantom of ambition, the balance of ficurer; if there is now any foundation, or if there ever was any such thing in reality as talance of hower in Europe, undoubtedly the expression is in that sense strictly conformable to diffil matic notions and Afguage; and then Mr. Smith might be supposed either to speak according to his own understanding or belief of the balance of power, or to dress himself to Mr. Erskine in the idi om which he might have known to be best understood and orthodex with Mr. Erskine.

The second contiment of a common in terest at that time, between Great Britain and the United States, is not better founded than the preceding; and the mind is lost in search of facts upon which to form even a plausible argument in support of such an opinion: a common interest in what? How, in what respect is their interest the same? Have we an interest in stirring up nations to make wer and plunder each other? Have we the same interest in destroying the freedoin of the seas? Have we the same interest in the colonial and carrying trede? Have we the same interest in the blockade of the ports of Europe by an order of council? Have we the same interest in being prohibited from going to any other ports than those of Great Britain? Search the whole range of human affairs, and except it be in peace alone, there is no one point, in which British interests are not adverse to those of American; even our p osperity is in their eyes the greatest of all the evils that menace the British. We appeal to lord Sheffield, to lord Liverpool, to the author of War in Disguise, which contains the political ereed of the British government. Hear what this oracle de-

"Such is the position of the United States, and such is the effect of the trade winds, that European vessels, homeward bound from the West Indies, can touch at their posts with very little inconvenience or delay; and the same is the case, though in a less degree in regard to vessels coming from the remotest parts of South America or the East Indies. The passage from the Gulph of Mexico, especially, runs so close along the North American shore, that thips bound from the Havanna, from Vera Cruz, and other Spanish ports in that Gulph, to Europe, can touch at certain ports in the United States, with scarcely any deviation, &c But this were neutral country, so hapfuly placed as en ENTHE-POT, is obviously no place for a fictitious destination," &c.

Our natural midway fasition, the very trade winds, our happy position for an entrepot, are certainly grievances in the eyes of British politicians, for which we can never be excused, and which at least induces them to think our interests and theirs adverse and repugnant to each other. What is the policy of England? For two hundred years the uniform undeviating and successful policy of Ergthat he knows that war would have been I land, has been to make England the uni-

videal subsets and are we such children In political affairs, as to suppose the will countended or normit; if in her power, the establishment of an envertot, for which her oracle declares our position in the universe so helpaly adepts us?

The language of British proclamations, of dislamation and statement cannot be

of diplomatists and statesm en. cannot be mistaken—when they talk of the com-merce of other nations, their expressions are those of mosters over slaves, of lords over vassals—America was hermitted— American ships are prohibited-they grant an indulgence, to trade-or the lords of trade, in their great indulgence, thought proper to listen to the Americans; and while they are using this langurge, and railing against Americans carrying on this or that trade, they are themselves carrying on the same trade in the same articles, by special licence, with their open enemies, which they will not permit us to caray on as neutrals -are our interests then the same ?

This brief view of the respective interests, we have thought he to take at this point; we shall exhibit it more at large when we come to examine the ge neral policy unfolded in this correspondence. Mr. Smith, by his letter of August 9, 1809, No XVI. appears to have been completely released from the delu sion which had prevailed over him, and his mind appears to have felt wounded by the three propositions revealed by Canning's disputch No. X. as well as by the conviction that the overtures of the British were all hollow and insincere.

He expresses his surprize "at the extraordinary pretensions set forth m this letter of instruction, and especially at the expectation that this government would, as a preliminary, recognize conditions, two of which are so manifesty irreconcileable to the dignity and interest of the United States I however, would remark, that had you deemed it proper to have communicated in extenso this letter, it would have been impossible for the president to have perceived in its conditions, or in its shirit, that conciliatory disposition, which had been professed, and which, it was hoped had really existed."

The plain English of this is that the British government, after discovering unequivocally, that there was a disposition unquestionable in the American government, to maintain peace upon reasonable and honourable terms, immedi ately took higher ground in proportion as we retreated. Mr. Erskine very can-didly states in his own defence:

"It appeared to me that if any indecorum could justly be attributed to the expressions in the official notes of this government, the censure due would fall upon them, and that the public opinion would condemn the bad taste or want of propri ty, in cold/y and ungraciously giving up what they considered as a right, but which they were not in a condition to enforce.

indeed the credulity of our administration throughout is beyond precedent; and the success of the British minister's stratagems, first to delude us against the daily evidence of our senses, into a belief of good will where there was deep injuty, unredressed and aggravated by the manner of the refusal; next to cheat us out of the enforcement of our own laws and policy, by their eastern tripues, is such a series of transactions, as justifies the accounts we hear constantly from Europe, that the American name has become a bye-word of re

> EXTRACTS From Mr. Sprague's Oration

(Continued.) Next to education and a free press, a well organized militia must be consider ed essential to the preservation of our freedom. Every country to protect its liberties must contain within itself an efficient defence; and that defence can be safely lodged in the body of the people Navies and standing armies should never be supported by free goveroments, and every attempt to introduce them should be watched with the most guarded jealousy. Those institu-tions cannot be boneficial which thrive only on desolation and destruction. That class of men cannot be safe in a republic whose interest is war, and whose only hope of promotion is amidst the distress es and misery of their country, and the slaughte: of their countrymen. The arbitrary discipline, to which the soldier is subject, breaks down every principle of freedom, and the authority, with which commanders are invested, tou rishes an aristocratic spirit, and is too dangerous to be confided to any person except when the nation is actually at war. To prevent the necessity of recurring to navies and armies, avoid by all means engaging in war. Let it never be resorted to until every other measure has been exhausted, by which our rights and honor can be maintained, The success of any war is clouded with uncertainty; that its progress is marked with misery to the victorious as well as the vanquished ell ages attest. It demoralizes the priniples and subdues the noble sensibilities of our nature. It converts the man of principle into a knave, the philanthropist into a savage. Murder, lust, rapine, and all the train of furies are its constant attendants. Where prosperity and happiness reigned, it leaves desolation and destruction, misery and despair -As we would avoid this pestilence we must determine to be entangled with no foreign alliance. If we have an ally we must assist him in wars in which we have no interest. And if that ally is more powerful than ourselves, we must recollect that almost universally, the weak ally is sacrificed to the powerful, and

his terms by making sacrifices at the speace of the weak. As we should shun toreign allience we must vigilantly guard ourselves against foreign partialities and antipathies. The moment we suffer ourselves to entertain partiality for a foreign government, that moment we are in danger of an alliance with the object of our perciality. The moment we entertain an antipathy against a foreign nation, we are in dasger of allying ourselves with her enemies against her.
From no source is a free country in so

much danger as from a part of its own citizens nourishing an ambition incompa-tible with its freedom, and striving to raise themselves on the rums of its liberty. That this country contains within it a party who entertain such views, is too evident to be doubted. The scenes of the two past years in connexion with former acts has completely developed the plan, and we may now rest assured that in every national pressure, whenever a measure which it is possible to misrepresent, shall be adopted, the same scenes will be acted over again, and unless they meet a spirited opposition, the standard of royalty will be unfurled a-gainst our republican banner. At the period of the revolution, many

Americans favored the claims of Greek

Britain, many who dehied the justice of

her pretensions were opposed to the De.

claration of Independence, and many

who were in favor of our declaring our-selves independent, were the same time disposed to erect a government similar to the British. After the revolution, there three parties became consolidated, and Hamilton, whom they have ever since considered, their oracle and leader, in the convention that adopted our constitution proposed a form of government similar to the British, except that our monarch and nobles were to be elective instead of hereditary The several states were to be reduced to corporations, under the The several states were to direction of governors appointed by the American monarch. Though ganeral American monarch. Though general Hamilton failed in the first attempt, his after exercions were crowned with siderable success. By his efforts the liberty of the press was regulated, and a law exacted, by which those foreigners, who had fled from monarchy, were loud in their commendation of republicanism, might be removed out of the country-Laws odious and oppressive, were enceted in order to touse opposition, and thus justify the raising a standing army, and with the further view of illus rating "t' o imbecility and anarchy of all democratic institutions." These efforts being checked by the spirited conduct of Mr. Adams, and the election of Mr. Jufferson; a new system was adopted, he which the walls of our liberties might be gradually sapped, and every thing in preparation on the first opportunity to storm the citadel of our freedom. To effect this purpose, their presses were continually exfolling the corrupt government of England as a model of human perfection, and every opportunity was embraced to enlist our sympathies in her favor, and to encourage hatred, jeulousy, fear and animostry of every nation at war with her. Hence their implacable animoslay to France and her allies. Every nation in Europe has been culogized or condemned in turn by this party, not for their wisdom or valor, not for their folly or submission. But every ally of England, since the revolution has been actuated by the purest motives, and every enemy by the most detestable. Those who yes:crday were miserable monks, the ignorant slaves of superstition and tyranny, are to day, by the alchymy of British alli-ance, converted into enlightened patriots, fighting for their Liberties. Ancther mean employed, was to paint in the same picture the beauties of the Britis's government, the deformittes of the government of France and her allies, the contemptible imbecility of car own government, and the gulph of anarchy on the brink of which we were tottering. Even at this day, fellow citizens, ile term Democrat, that designation in which we should glory and pride ourselves, is used by this party as an epithet of reproach; and for this single reason, that it is not, like the term republicar, susceptible of any [or every] meaning; it can be translated but one way-the which the people hold the reins of power er. Another mean was to destroy by a torrent of detraction those patriots whose influence would form the riest powerful obstacle to these schemes, and thinfung into the people a jealous; of that section of country where these Patriots would be most influential. A further project, and one of their original projects, was to use religion as a political engine, and by establishing a national clergy, to possess an influence sufficient to force down their political dogmas So great was their success in this effort, that in the constitution of Massachusetts, the foundation for this establishment is completely laid. Their mighty projects, having met with uncouquerable opposition in the Southern section of the country, were at last changed to that of separating the Northern from the Southern States, and erecting over the Northern portion, that government, which they were compelled to abandon over the Southern Had Burr's plan of domination over the Southem section succeeded, their object had been essily effected. Hence the uncommon sympathy for this " much injured and persecuted man;" Hence that vehement zeal to "whiten into innocence," crimes that would incarnading the ocean ;-Hence their unceasing mr. lice, and demon like persecution of gen. Wilkinson for developing this conspira-cy. The proceedings of the two last

years speak to the doubting, in the lanthat in making peace, the strong gains guage of demonstration, the realty of