

AUCTION ROOMS.
THIS DAY,
(At half past 9 o'clock)
The 3d 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 Dry Goods,
Also, in course of the Sale,
3 tierces plated Ware,
A small invoice of Brass Locks, &c.
And as usual an assortment of
Household Goods & Kitchen FURNITURE.
W. G. HANDS & Co. Auct'rs.

Sale by Auction.
On **THURSDAY the 9th August,**
At 4 o'clock in the afternoon, will be sold on the premises, one undivided half of
Two Houses and Lots;
Situate at the corner of Pitt-street and Temple alley, in that part of the city called Old Town.
This property is sold by order of the hon. the Baltimore County Court, and under the direction of the trustee of the estate of Messrs Coleman & Taylor. The sale to be by
Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers
July 30

PUBLIC SALE.
By Order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore County, will be exposed at Auction, on the Premises, on
Tuesday next, the 7th inst. at three o'clock, P. M.

A Lot of Ground;
Situate on the west side of Howard-street near the late section of Camden-street. The Lot is 25 feet 9 inches front, and 74 feet deep, and a Frame House with a brick front thereon. Subject to the yearly rent of \$3.42 currency. Late the property of David D. Peep, deceased. Term of sale, one half cash, and the residue on a credit of six months.
ANN DUPEY, Adm'r.
SAM. D. LEGRAND, Adm'r.
August 2

BY AUTHORITY
OF THE STATE OF MARYLAND.
A SCHEME OF A LOTTERY,
"For the Preservation & Distribution of the
VACCINE MATTER
For the Use of the Citizens of this State."

1 Prize of \$20,000	\$20,000
1 " " 10,000	10,000
1 " " 5,000	5,000
1 " " 2,500	2,500
1 " " 1,000	1,000
1 " " 500	500
1 " " 250	250
1 " " 100	100
1 " " 50	50
1 " " 25	25
1 " " 10	10
1 " " 5	5
1 " " 2	2
1 " " 1	1
10410 Prizes	\$50,000
10590 Dividends	\$50,000

Discount 10 per cent.
Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:
The first three thousand tickets that are drawn to be entitled to 12 draws each. 1st draw ticket after 3,000 are drawn \$1000 Do. 4,000 500 Do. 5,000 500 Do. 6,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1 to 250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 7,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 250 to 500, incl. 250 tick. Do. 8,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 500 to 750, incl. 250 tick. Do. 9,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 750 to 1000, incl. 250 tick. Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1000 to 1250, incl. 250 tick. Do. 11,000 250,000 Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1250 to 1500, incl. 250 tick. Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1500 to 1750, incl. 250 tick. Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1750 to 2000, incl. 250 tick. Do. 15,000 25,000 Do. 16,000 500 Do. 17,000 1,000 Do. 18,000 500 Do. 19,000 500 Do. 20,000 25,000 Do. 21,000 500 Do. 22,000 500 Do. 23,000 1,000 Do. 24,000 500 Do. 25,000 5,000 Do. 26,000 500 Do. 27,000 1,000 Do. 28,000 500 Do. 29,000 10,000

By submitting the above scheme to the public, the Managers will not attempt any eulogium on the importance or necessity of the object in view. They believe that, at this time, not a doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Peck as a safe and certain preventative of the Small Pox. The difficulty, and it might be added the impossibility, of preserving this remedy without the aid of an Institution, (such as is intended to be established and supported by the profits arising from this Lottery) is also well known. But it is proper to observe, that this Institution not only contemplates to preserve the genuine Vaccine Matter for the use of the citizens of this state, but also to give it, at all times, free of every expense, (with directions when required) to any of them who may have occasion to use it. To aid them in accomplishing objects such as these, the Managers feel confident of the liberal and prompt support of the public.

The Scheme on an attentive examination, will be found to afford inducements to adventurers, at least equal to any heretofore proposed in this city. All prizes will be paid within sixty days after the drawing is completed.

MANAGERS.
William Wilson, James W. Collins,
Robert Stewart, John W. Glenn,
Luke Tiernan, Andrew Agnew,
Henry Burdett, Alex. McDonald,
Aaron Levering, Edw. G. Woodard,
Samuel Harden, Edw. J. Coale,
Dr. John Greenwell, Peter Hoffman, Jun.
Dr. W. H. Glendinen, Dr. James Smith.

The Managers will contract for the sale of any number of Tickets which companies or individuals may want; and will receive and attend to orders for Tickets (postpaid) from any part of the United States.

THE WHIG.
"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."
BALTIMORE:
FRIDAY, AUGUST 3, 1810.

FRENCH PRIVATEERS.
We copy the following from the marine intelligence in the Charleston City Gazette, of July 23.
Arrived—schr Rising Sun, Machin, Jamaica, 30 days; via Havana, 9 days. Rum and Lancelwood Spars. Off the Havana, spoke the schr Avery, captain Tobey, from New Orleans bound to Baltimore, out 21 days; she was obliged to put into Havana for provisions, having, four days before, been plundered by the French privateer Le Pink, who also robbed her of all her money. The privateer put on board the Avery 15 slaves as a payment. Capt Tobey mentioned, there were three other French privateers on the station, fitted out of New Orleans. In lat. 29, 20, lon 31, 20, parted company with the Spanish brig Cubano, capt Oliver, from Havana bound to Boston, 5 days out. Left at Havana, brig Margaret of this place, to sail in 4 days. Markets at Havana—Rice \$6 to \$6 50; Flour \$12; Tobacco, \$8 50 to \$9. The duty taken off of Rice, and but a partial one on Flour and Tobacco.

RESTORATION OF IRISH MUSIC.
[We have observed, with great pleasure, that all the attempts of English tyrants to crush every thing like genius in Ireland, have failed. The mind refuses fetters. The light of history is reviving. In the walks of science, arts, literature including poetry, the Irish, of the North and East particularly, keep up a glorious rivalry with the most polished nations. The labors of the learned, in restoring her ancient music, poetry, &c. may yet wake a national spirit. As Irish music, from its excellence, is admitted wherever it has been received, the lovers of melody will hear with rapture, that Mr. EDWARD BUNTING, of Belfast, has completed in Ireland, what John D. Burke and others appear to have planned in America. One copy we are told, of Bunting's book, and one only, has been received in Baltimore for a gentleman in New York. We hope that many copies will soon be circulated among us. The following account, which we copy from the Belfast News Letter, will serve to show the estimation in which the meritorious researches of Mr. B. are held, where he is best known.]

BELFAST HARP SOCIETY
This Society, the public already know, was established here some years since for the purposes of reviving and preserving the ancient Music of the British Harp, forefathers resounded in the halls of our nobles—"Strike the harp in my hall, said the great Fingal, and let Fingal hear the song." Its exhilarating strains are calculated to awaken the soul to deeds of valor, and its milder melodies to fan the flame of love or kindle soft desire. Whilst the members of this society were prosecuting the design of the institution, they found in one of their members, Mr. EDWARD BUNTING, a powerful auxiliary, one indeed who had long preceded them in the pursuit, and who had followed it with perseverance, with ardor and with success.—To attain his favorite object, this gentleman has carried his researches into all the ancient volumes of music that he could discover, and in order to make still greater acquirements, he has traveled over the greatest part of Ireland, and in the wilds of the mountains, and in the recesses of the glens, has culled from the simple songs of the peasantry many of the finest airs of our ancient Bards, are now published. These, thus rescued from oblivion, we are happy to know, & of course are beyond all danger of being lost.—To this gentleman, therefore, the country is indebted for restoring and preserving these valuable relics of ancient genius.

Sensible of the importance of his labors, and the ability with which he has accomplished the object of his pursuit, the members of this Society determined, as a mark of individual respect and public esteem, to invite him to a splendid entertainment on Wednesday last. In the afternoon about fifty gentlemen received him with every mark of respect at O'Neill's Hotel. At five o'clock they sat down to a sumptuous dinner, elegantly served up, and consisting of the choicest dishes with excellent wines.

GERBERT MILYVEN, Esq. in the chair.
WILLIAM STEVENSON, Esq. Vice President.

After the cloth was removed, the bottle was freely circulated, and the following, among other toasts, were given:—
[These we omit.]

After the Dublin Harp Society had been toasted, the chairman rose, and addressed the company to the following effect:—

"Gentlemen—Previous to the toast I am about to propose, permit me to take the opportunity of expressing the sentiments which actuate myself, and I doubt not, all those present.

"In proposing the health of the gentleman, to commemorate whose services we have now met, I cannot avoid publicly expressing, in my own name, and that of the society in which I have the honor of presiding, the sense of the obligation we owe to him

"For seventeen years actually engaged in rescuing from oblivion the few relics of our national music, which have escaped the devastations of time, he has

gross. But let us not do as these British lords do, let us not cheat ourselves into a false estimation of our own situation. The expression of lord Milton is evidently defective, something is either to be understood or omitted. Let us see whether the National Intelligencer, of the events of the two last years, touch the topic.

The National Intelligencer says, "Our constitution more completely protects human rights and advances the general happiness of a nation," than any other we presume

In order to examine whether lord Milton's expression be true or ungrounded, let us apply it to this particular declaration of the National Intelligencer. Now where is the proof? Do we find the boast of the National Intelligencer verified in any particular department of our government; in the protection of persons and property, in the support of general or particular rights, in the enforcement of the laws, or guarding against their infraction; in the preservation of innocence or the punishment of guilt? Has lord Milton spoken falsely or truly on these or any of these particulars?

To come at once to the point, lord Milton possesses at least the opportunity of knowing that there are several thousand Americans who were forced on board the British navy and continue to be detained there, notwithstanding the remonstrances and supplications of our government for years past—if they were asked to answer whether lord Milton spoke truth or not, would they say as the Intelligencer says, that the constitution completely protects their rights and advances their happiness;—or would they not say with lord Milton—"As to the constitution and laws of our country have completely failed."

Let us carry the observation to another point—let us ask how has the constitution stood the support of its own laws; did not a paper thunder-bolt, hurled from the legislature of Massachusetts, rend that parchment which *John Jay* once said he and his friends would burn at the point of the bayonet—did the law stand, did the constitution stand this paper thunder-bolt—lord Milton had this subject in his mind's eye—and the correspondence of Mr. Erskine comes in to establish the fact, the constitution *completely failed*.

How has it stood against treason—O! what a slur upon pretension, what a mockery of government, and law, and constitution, do the proceedings at Richmond and the escape of Burr exhibit—and let us not omit the foulest and vilest failure of all, the living sacrifice, the perfidious betrayal of the man who frustrated treason, to the vengeance of his associates—is this the complete protection to which the National Intelligencer refers?

We shall say nothing of our flag still degraded—of our citizens murdered—of others carried away and never restored—nor of the abandonments which Erskine qualifies by describing as *cold and ungraciously giving up rights*.

Let us see on the other hand if the happiness of the nation be not attributable to the private habits and good sense of the people, rather than to the protection of the constitution; all that the nation perceives of this protection is the collection of impost upon goods imported, and the extension of civilization among the Indians; and are these the only means of protection that a wise government can extend to a free people? where is the protection given to the first great source of national independence, *internal industry*?—Had the millions which have been lavished upon unproductive and inefficient navy, been laid out in constructing spacious and durable roads and canals, whereby the remote parts of the nation might be brought in to neighborhood, there might then be some boast of a government protecting and promoting public happiness.

Where is the protection given to the manufacture of the resources of our own soil, our mines, and forests and manufacturing?—None. Either infatuation, or ignorance or corruption, have totally frustrated all these aids of a protecting and provident government; but in spite of ignorance and fraud they flourish—not indeed through governmental *liberality*—for there it has failed—but thro' individual efforts and natural advantages.

THE HARP OF TARA.
[BY THOMAS MOORE]
Tune—Granachree.

The HARP, that once thro' Tara's walls
The soul of music shed,
Now hangs as mute on Tara's walls,
As if that soul were fled.

So sleeps the pride of former days,
So glory's thrill is o'er;
And hearts that once beat high for praise,
Now feel that pulse no more.

No more to chiefs and ladies bright,
The harp of Tara swells;
The chord alone that breathes at night,
Its tale of rum tells.

Then Freedom now so seldom wakes,
The only throb she gives,
Is, when some heart indignant breaks,
To show that she is alive.

It is probable there will be a great shew of spunk in relation to the behavior of lieutenant Trippe, and perhaps by none more than by such persons as Mr. John Randolph. We warn, however, the opposition, and particularly the apostates, not to press this subject too far; nor attempt entirely to run a poor, brave, meritorious young officer, for conduct which is more fairly attributable to certain members of Congress. When those who hold the purse and sword of the nation display want of presence of mind and want of manly resolution, how is it to be expected that subordinate officers will take upon themselves a responsibility which does not belong to them; when the very spirit of the nation has been palsied by yielding to factious turbulence in one quarter, to peevishness in a second, and to ignorance in a third; when those who make laws for us only enact such as disgrace us; when the best interest, the vital honor the very blood of the nation has been abandoned by the supreme authority in the state; in the name of all that is consistent let not a solitary vicim be selected for a sacrifice—a scape goat for the real culprits. Let Trippe be dealt with accord to the customs and rules of the navy, and of he merits reprimand or heavier punishment let him receive it—but let not those who are much more guilty than he is endeavour to escape by dealing towards him with too great severity.

(Virginia Argus.)

FROM THE AURORA.
We have seen in some of the papers an article of arradversion, on the speech of the British lord Milton, in the British house of commons. The writer of the article says lord Milton is an obscure member of the British house of commons. This is a mistake; he is the son and heir of Fitzwilliam, one of the most distinguished men in the British dominions, and was elected to the British parliament by one of the most populous counties of England and against the weight and influence of the British ministry. Unfortunately this lordly commoner had too much reason to say that "The American constitution has completely failed." The National Intelligencer treats the assertion as a "ridiculous asseveration;" and how does the National Intelligencer prove this asseveration to be ridiculous? Why, by showing that the British constitution is itself a stupendous fabric of fraud, that the best talents of that country are bought and sold like a fattened ox or a full blooded merino; and the Intelligencer adds that the noble commoner ought to blush for his ignorance. The English lords, as well as commoners, are corrupt enough to supercede exaggeration; and their ignorance of American affairs generally, is

States. Without it, how would you pay off a creditor of the U. S. that is removed from Washington? You would not send him specie, to be sure—nor could you get mercantile bills.—A. Your argument might have been specious enough, when the national bank was first set up—but there are now state banks enough, to explode it. Let the state banks take the place of your national institution. Let them receive, and pay away the money of the United States, to the creditors that live near them—but if there should even be a superflux in the vaults of any bank, which is to be transmitted for the payment of distant creditors, is it not easy for the state banks to make proper arrangements with each other—to make the remittances in their own or in each other's paper? This plan is at least convenient enough for use—at the same time it protects them from the odium of trampling on the constitution of our country.

B. But where is your objection to the bank.—A. The one which I have just mentioned—it is in the very teeth of your constitution. Try it by the two tests, which have been laid down for this purpose. Is a bank within any of these powers, which are expressed in the constitution? No. Is it then an "incident to an expressed power and necessary to its execution?" It is not. Whence then, sir, do you derive this power?

B. I shew! The question of constitutionality is set at rest forever.—A. How so?

B. All the departments of our government have sanctioned the bank—the president, both houses of congress, and the courts have recognised it. And congress have not only done so, by the first act which instituted it, but by supplementary acts, such as that for punishing the counterfeiting of its notes.—A. Why, as to these supplementary they do not touch the main principle. Many of those, who voted against the charter, voted for them, as it appears by the congressional journal—and why? because they were unwilling to affect the validity of a charter once established, and they were willing to give full effect to the contract. But let us even admit, that they were wrong in this opinion, are their mistakes, sir, to change the spirit and interpretation of our great constitutional charter? Your doctrine amounts to this; that precedents are superior to principles; that our constitution may be overset by encroachments; that which has been done once may be done again, and indeed is the very reason why it may be repeated; and that all that is necessary to do away the charter of our rights, is for some miserable faction to mount to the head of affairs, who will first trample on our liberties and then plead their own usurpations as precedents for their constitutionality. If they step that is taken, is proper, for no other reason than because it is on record, why, there is at once an end to the subject and to the constitution. Alien and Sedition laws are proper and constitutional, because they have received the seal of all the departments—because a Chase has set on the bench of justice, and a Callender has been in jail.

B. With you, then, the first question is not, what is expedient, but what is constitutional.—A. Yes, sir, and it must be so with every republican. Before you do any thing, show me that you have a right to do it. Look, sir, at the consequences. If you raise your bank upon the ruins of the constitution, where is the barrier between the federal and the state government? If the republicans will subscribe to the precedent set them by the federalists, the precedent will not be confined to a bank, for to what may it not extend? If you let in a national bank, what national institution may you not let in upon the very same principle.—We shall have national schools, national roads and canals.—Congress may incorporate trading associations.—Congress may give bounties and extend their regulations to agriculture and manufactures—the state governments may soon become a useless and expensive incubance, and all the rights merged in consolidation. These ideas strike my mind with such force, that I cannot persuade myself, that Mr. Madison will now put his seal upon the charter—if he does so, the presidential veto is a mere nullity, a dead letter—it should be immediately expunged from the constitution.—But this is not my only objection to the present charter.

B. What; more scruples?—A. Yes, most of the bank stock is now owned by foreigners—and what is the effect? That our directors are either nominated in London, or by the British agents in the country. Scan the list of the Directors for the last 10 years, and you will see the truth of my remark. Thus sir, your bank has become a political engine to play off against us. The case of Mr. Jones in New Orleans will not soon be forgotten.

B. Well, but change the system, if you please. Exclude all foreigners, and put it in the power of the President or the secretary of the treasury to appoint a majority of the directors.—A. In other words, strip it of its political sting, by making it a political engine in the hands of the executive. No, sir—I am not for enlarging the powers of the present administration, because I have confidence in them. We should consult measures, and not men. Let the next character expire, a set of men may mount to the head of the state, who may be disposed to abuse their powers. Patrimony ought to be slowly given. Let your president have both the army and the bank in his sling, by having the office of both within his appointment; and what mischief might not be wrought by an intrepid ambitious president?

FROM THE RICHMOND EMPRESS.
A SHORT DIALOGUE
ON A GREAT SUBJECT.
It seems, the United States Bank is curtailing its discounts—with a view perhaps of meeting the extinction of its charter. May it die, without any chance of resurrection!

Banker. But it should live—we should revive the charter. *Anti Banker*. And why?

B. Because the bank will suffer, from the amount debts which it has out.—A. But *qui delicto*—whose fault is that?—They had warning that their charter expires in March. They should have prepared themselves for the event.—They are preparing for it, by a curtailment of discounts, &c.

B. Their debtors will suffer.—A. Why so? Are there not state banks enough to relieve every honest debtor?

B. But the secretary of the treasury is in favour of it.—A. Your most obedient, sir. That is really a most irreparable argument. Ars we to consult men, not measures? Is Mr G to be our oracle? Has he been right on every question? Was he not in opposition to the repeal of the internal taxes, in 1801?

B. But the bank is a great convenience, as an engine of finance; it receives and disburses the moneys of the United