

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
BALTIMORE:  
TUESDAY, AUGUST 7, 1810.

AMBASSADORS WITHOUT COUNTRIES;  
AND

Countries without ambassadors (such as are fit to represent them!)

The following muster roll, from a London paper, shows the order in which the foreign ambassadors were arranged to be drawn up, at the Court of St. James, on the king's birth day:

- 1st. "Turkish,"
2. American,
3. Spanish [no government]
4. Portuguese [do]
5. Persian,
6. Sardinian, and
7. Neapolitan [no government.]

N. B. On a former Gala day, Mr. Pinkney stood at the head of the list; but, on the last birth-day the Turk took precedence of him. So much for cattle show speeches, and submission.

FOR THE WHIG.

Who is to be the next representative in congress from the district composed of the counties of Anne Arundel and Prince George?

This is a question, which the republicans in this district begin to agitate, and so far as I have been able to learn their sentiments on the subject, it is their wish that James Johnson Esq. of Annapolis should be the candidate. It will be recollected that this gentleman is the attorney general of the state, which office it will be necessary for him to resign, to render him eligible. Should he decline it; I believe D. Jos. KENT would be their next choice. Either of these gentlemen would unite the voice of the republicans in their support, and it is only necessary for them to be united, to ensure the election of their candidate. And, either of the above gentlemen, I undertake to say, would represent the district, with credit to their constituents, and honour to themselves.

But it is high time the republicans were up and doing. Why are not committees appointed in each county, and the candidate announced? The crisis is truly important; great talents and exertions are requisite to retrieve the violated honour and interests of the nation, so shamefully sacrificed by the perfidy and want of patriotism in a certain class of our own citizens, as well as by the conduct of the present and last congress.

A REPUBLICAN.

Prince George's county, Aug 4

Mr. McCorkle has presented what he is pleased to call an Ossianic Description. Take a specimen:

"Bright rolls the serpentine lake  
Very correct grammar and good sense! For, the meaning is, that the river having rolled till it was tired with motion, became 'settled' and went to sleep. But did it still continue to roll? Aye, marry did it; some folks walk in their sleep, others talk—but this Lake did not go so far, and was content with turning from side to side.

(OMITTED YESTERDAY)

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at New Orleans, formerly of Baltimore, to the editor, dated

"NEW ORLEANS, July 31, 1810.

"I am sorry to inform you, that a fire broke out in this place, last Sunday morning, which destroyed in two or three hours more than 40 dwelling houses, and which would have made much greater havoc, had not it pleased God to cause the wind to abate, at a time when the greatest part of the city was menaced with destruction.

"We have received intelligence in this place, that the inhabitants of Feliciana, a district of West Florida, partly lying on the Mississippi, and on which are situated Bayou Sarah and Baton Rouge, two rich spots as any in America, have come to the determination of separating from the mother country. It is also stated that the governor of Cuba has ordered 500 troops to the Floridas, I suppose for the purpose of acting against the discontented, an account of whose proceedings has reached Havana. I wish very much, that we could get the Floridas by fair means; but hope that government will not assist the people of those countries, and thereby make our affairs worse than they are at present."

After the speculating mystery is removed, the federalists voluntarily confess, that the accounts of Buonaparte's terrible decree were "without foundation;" that flour was purchased at New York for \$10 75 per barrel; and that the crops in England, were, according to the last intelligence, very unpromising. So false and darkness holds the community in delusion till the speculator has made his purchase; and then the truth is graciously permitted to sail under license!

A correspondent thinks that Wellesley's note to Pinkney was a very uncivil requital for the civil speech delivered by Mr. P. at Lord Sovereign's castle show! Perhaps our correspondent confounds public with private doings—the speech was a voluntary speech, an unofficial speech, an after dinner speech; to "my lords and gentlemen," but the other business was sober, formal, official, cautious, and cold,—without a single bump. Though our country is officially insulted, Pinkney is unofficially obnoxious.

Captain Elliot, at this port this morning from Port au Prince, states, that a few days previous to his sailing, a severe battle was fought between the forces of Christophe and Petion, at the Mole. The force of Petion was commanded by Lamare, who permitted the forces of Christophe to enter the town, when he attacked them and routed them completely, 1100 men being cut to pieces, and driven into the sea. He likewise states that the fleet of Christophe had blockaded the harbour which contained the fleet of Petion.

Captain Roe, of the sch'r John & Mary, from Antigua, arrived this morning, informs that the British frigate Thalia, had arrived on the 18th of July from England, with Lord Elliot on board, who came out in the capacity of Governor of the Leeward Islands. He was sworn in to office on the 19th, the day after he arrived.

Extract of a letter from the captain of the ship Ganges, at Gottenburgh, to his owners in this town, dated May 28, 1810.

"The day after my arrival, admiral Saumarez communicated to the British consul, that no vessel would be allowed to pass the Sound without a British licence, and it was even said, that American vessels bound to the United States from this port, were liable to capture.—As I found it was impossible to procure any correct information, I determined to go on board the admiral's ship myself, and accordingly visited on him, and was very politely received and treated. He assured me, that as I came from Cadiz, a port not interdicted to the British flag, I could proceed to any port in the Baltic, and no British cruiser would molest me. He likewise informed me that I could with safety stop at Esbener; and pay the Sound fees, and as I find this necessary to obtain a free admission into a Russian port, I am determined on doing it."

MR. PINKNEY.

Much censure of this gentleman has appeared in the democratic papers. We certainly do not approve of his conduct. Put the saddle on the right horse. Many of those who blame Mr. Pinkney, are, we expect, influenced by his being a FEDERALIST. To be sure, we cannot approve of the appointment of a federalist to such an important office,—because some honest democrats of equal abilities would willingly have made his heart glad with undertaking the office.

But we believe many who see exactly as we see, and equally condemn the private unofficial confidential communications, are afraid to speak out boldly. They indirectly mean to attack the administration through the sides of Mr. Pinkney. This is unfair. The name of no man, however high his standing shall ever deter us from expressing our opinion on his public acts.

We believe sincerely, that the whole conduct, cringing, long letters, & sheep-sheering speeches of Mr. Pinkney are in perfect unison with his instructions, and were approved of by the administration. And it marks the highest ingratitude in his employers not to order their official paper to defend Mr. Pinkney from the aspersions so undeservedly cast upon him.

MULTUM IN PARVIS;

OR, TRUTH WITHOUT FLATTERY.

(From the Virginia Argus.)

The curse of this country is verbosity of argument—or, more strictly speaking, verbosity of nonsense. Every thing is to be done upon paper. We have paper politicians, paper statesmen, paper armies, and all our acts are upon paper.—We seem to rejoice in the wrongs which are heaped upon us, because they give us the best of the argument; we glory in our political honesty, merely because, (while honest as we are, we get kicked,) it enables our legislators to make pathetic speeches; and the murders of the Chesapeake seem not to have been unavailing, inasmuch as they enable the scribblers prettily to turn a period.—The day is coming when the people of this country will dearly pay for all this sick-nickery;—when our wrangling politicians will discover that experience is the only true guide in affairs of state—and that acts, and not words alone, are the instruments of the most successful negotiation.

FROM A LATE LONDON LETTER.

OF IRELAND.

We have frequently had occasion to notice the popularity of the duke of Richmond's administration of Ireland.—With so lenient a hand has he held the reins of government; so active has he been in doing every thing to improve the condition of the people, to soften animosities, and to soothe discontents; so even has he held the scales of justice, and so happily was he tempered justice with mercy, that it is now proposed to repeal some of those laws which it was deemed necessary to pass a few years ago. The repeal of two of them was moved yesterday by Mr. Wellesley Pole. One of these is the Irish Insurrection Act: this is to be repealed, with the exception of the clause relative to the administering and taking unlawful oaths—which is to form the subject of a new bill. The second act is the Arms Act: This is to be repealed, and a new act introduced "No one," said Mr. Pole, "can doubt that so much of the old act should still be in force in Ireland, as relates to the registering of arms, and

the power of searching for them by the magistrates. But, at the time of passing the old bill, there were strong objections urged to the powers then granted to the magistrates, of searching houses in the night, and of delegating the power to other persons.

"He conceived these powers at present unnecessary; and proposed, that, in the new bill the magistrates, on suspicion of arms being unlawfully secreted in any house, should be obliged to communicate the grounds of their suspicion to the castle, and that it should be placed entirely at the discretion of the lord lieutenant, whether the search should be made or not. There was another part of the former act which was justly reckoned extremely severe; namely, that when a man brought an action against any magistrate for what he had done, even though the plaintiff should have a verdict, yet the judge was empowered to say, there was ground of suspicion with regard to the concealment of arms, and direct only 6d. damages. He now proposed to remove the severity of this clause, by putting both plaintiff and defendant on a footing of equality.

NEW ORLEANS.

Our papers from that place are down to July the 6th.

E. Livingston is advancing towards the accomplishment of the plan which Messrs Tilghman and Lewis, of the Philadelphia bar, have chalked out for him.—"Those who issued (the order) the Marshal who obeyed it, and all who aided and assisted in its execution, are joint trespassers, and answerable in damages to Mr. L. for the wrong and injury which he has thereby sustained."—So spake the oracles of the law.—Mr. Jefferson was sued for \$100,000—and as the subsequent statement proves, the blow is followed by a suit against the Marshal for 150,000. A very pretty snug speculation this!!! To pocket \$250,000 (not to speak of the damages from all the other joint trespassers;) on the score of property, for which Mr. L. has not probably paid down 200 cents.

"We understand that Edward Livingston, Esq. through his attorney, yesterday filed his petition, in the office of the clerk of the district court for this district, against J. F. Lebrun et Orgevois, for forcibly dispossessing said Livingston of the Bature, while executing his functions as marshal. The damages are laid at 150,000 dollars"—Gaz July 6.

The French privateer schooner Thorn, was off the Balize in distress (want of provisions)—She was said to have made prize of the Spanish ship the Alert, 30 leagues from the Havana, which ship was driven ashore on the 24th June, at the South West Pass, with about 170 slaves on board. The Thorn is the same vessel which was lately under detention in New Orleans, under the name of L'Espine—& was given up to the claimants without having been libelled.

A fire broke out on the morning of the 1st July, about two o'clock in St Peter street, near the library, which raged with great fury and threatened destruction to all the back part of the city, and for two hours baffled all the exertions and labor that was made to stop it. The buildings adjacent were chiefly old wooden ones and caught fire like tinder; added to this, there was a strong current of wind setting from the northward and eastward which for a while lulled a little after 5 o'clock. The loss is great, and confined chiefly to poor people, whose property was not insured. Between forty and fifty dwelling houses were entirely consumed; many with all their goods and household furniture in them.—This city has not witnessed such a dreadful fire since the year 1794, when almost the whole city was consumed.

FROM THE LOUISIANA GAZETTE OF JULY 2.

The people composing the district of New Feliciana, which comprehends that part of West Florida, bordering on the river Mississippi and extending easterly about one hundred miles, have long wished and expected that the government of the United States, would either by negotiation, or otherwise, get possession of that part of Florida, which they have claimed under the treaty and purchase of 1803, lying west of the river Perdido. The inhabitants are generally Americans, and many of them have purchased lands and settled in Florida since the cession of Louisiana to the United States; fully impressed with the belief that they would soon find themselves under their former laws and government. They have long anxiously expected to hear of the unfortunate fate of Spain, of her entire subjugation to the arms of France, and in an event of that kind, they have calculated, that either the conqueror of Spain, or Great Britain, the ally of Spain, would claim the Floridas; and they generally revolt at the idea of being placed under the government of either of these great nations.

The officers who have declared for Ferdinand the VII. and now bear the semblance of power among the people, are divided in their attachments. The real Spaniards are few, their zeal for attachment to the cause of Spain would induce them to submit to any order from the Spanish Junta—they would willingly pass under the British government, if it was their order. Buonaparte has his friends and emissaries in office who speak of his imperial greatness, and commend the people to declare for king Joseph—this, however, is done generally under the veil, but it is well known to be a fact. In this distracted state of things, without law or government; the people have thought proper

and prudent to hold meetings to consult for their general safety.

The local situation of West Florida—surrounded almost as it is with the laws and government of the United States, and nine-tenths of the inhabitants, being either native born Americans, or strongly attached to the American principles and government; it was reasonably to be expected that they would turn their eyes towards the United States for protection. The inhabitants have never raised a clamor against Spain, or against the Spanish patriots, or the glorious cause they are engaged in—they have been solely guided in all their deliberations by principles of self preservation, the first law of nature. No demagogue or demagogue, who for their own private views, interest or aggrandizement in my opinion, are concerned in the meetings, and should the same unanimity prevail that has so far marked those meetings, there is little doubt but their views and plans will terminate happily. The government of the United States will not, cannot withhold their protecting hand as far as their just claim extends, which as before described, is from the Mississippi to the river Perdido, and in giving that protection, I have no hesitation in saying that the people will cheerfully become citizens of the United States and feel themselves happy in the appellation.

COMMON SENSE.

From the Richmond Enquirer.

YAZOO FRAUD.

"The present case presents a monstrous anomaly, to which the ordinary and narrow maxims of municipal jurisprudence ought not, and cannot, be applied. It is from great first principles, to which the patriots of Georgia so gloriously appealed, that we must look for aid in such extremity. Yes, extreme cases like this, call for extreme remedies. They bid defiance to palliatives, and it is only from the knife, or the actual cautery, that you can expect relief. There is no cure short of extirpation.—Attorneys and judges do not decide the fate of empires."

Such were the words of Mr. John Randolph on the floor of the House of Representatives, on the 29th of January, 1805—and most wonderful to tell, (if aught could be wonderful in the revolutions of such a genius,) the Supreme Court of the United States have pronounced their decision, and yet the thunders of Mr. R's indignation sleep! On one occasion only (as far as my memory extends) has he ventured to touch on this subject, in Congress—and certainly there were then no marks of indignation or fear. He can shoot his arrows at the President of the U. S.—but the Chief Justice of the U. S. it seems, is an object too sacred for attack.

What is really astonishing, is, that so little notice has been publicly taken of the decision of the Supreme court. The press seems to have slept, amidst the perils of the country.—But those perils are no longer speculative or distant—events are now rapidly approaching, when ignorance ceases to be innocence, and apathy becomes a crime. Mark the lessons of experience.

On the very instant, that the opinion of the Supreme Court was proclaimed in Boston, the Yazoo speculators were on their feet.

Notice was given in the papers, that a meeting was to be held on a certain day and in Boston, by all the Yazoo claimants, with the view of taking advantage of the opinion of the court. The Divan assembled—and a committee was appointed to draft the best course of proceeding.—The Report was not published—because patience, of course, suggested its concealment. But from that moment to this, the subject has been wrapped up in darkness—one solitary ray, however, for the first time, now shoots from the gloom—and even this glimmers in such a medium, as is not very likely to attract much of the public attention. It is not couched in the form of a proclamation, or a manifesto against the United States, of a law, or even a resolution of the Yazoo board—but in the more modest guise of an advertisement, and from a private individual.—This advertisement, is however a real manifesto against the rights of the U. S.—And that individual is Mr. John Peck, the doughty defendant to the suit before the supreme court.

This advertisement gleams in the National Intelligencer—and I am sorry to see, that it appears in such a respectable paper, without one quail of conscience, one warning whisper to rouse us, or one protest against its principles. From this paper, the printers of certain papers in Georgia, Tennessee, Kentucky, North and South Carolina, the Mississippi and Orleans territories, are requested to copy it.—"Their bills shall be paid to their order by John Peck."

Friends of the country! Is it not time to awaken from the slumbers, in which you are entranced? The enemy is at your gates."

A band of greedy speculators, with corruption in their front, and the semblance of justice in their rear, are marching in triumph over the prostrate ruins of public virtue. They proclaim to us, that the Supreme Court of the U. States is their friend and ally; that the U. S. are usurpers, who are striving to rob them of their rightful possessions. Millions of acres are the prize of the victors. Friends of the U. States—friends of public virtue—will you sleep on—and will you suffer almost an empire—the whole Yazoo country—to recompense the fraud of rapacious speculators?

This advertisement speaks for itself: It is addressed as a Cautionary Notice,

to settlers and all persons contemplating making purchases of lands in the Mississippi territory, granted by the legislature of the state of Georgia by their act passed the 7th day of January, 1795." It tells them, that the Secretary of the Treasury laid a Report before Congress on the 13th December last, comprising a letter from John Braham, receiver of the public monies, in which "he has endeavoured to diffuse the most erroneous impressions, relative to the title of those individuals, who claim under the aforesaid act. In this letter, Mr. B. "thinks it expedient to have the authority of the secretary of the treasury, to inform persons who may purchase (under the U. S.) that "if the lands they purchase should be taken from them by a better claim (than that of the U. S.) that government will remunerate the purchase money, together with interest, and also compensation for improving the land." Presuming that this error may be general with the individuals around him; for his and their information," Mr. Peck most generously comes forward "to communicate the following extracts from the opinion of the Supreme Court of the U. S.; in which the merits of the Georgia grants have been fully discussed; the title of the purchasers under the act of 1795 adjudged valid, and the rescinding act of the state of Georgia of 1796 decided null and void:

FILEDOR vs. PECK.

In the Supreme Court, held at Washington, February term, 1810. Hon. John Marshall, Chief Justice, delivered the opinion of the Court, from which the following is an extract:

"It is then the unanimous opinion of the court that, in this case, the estate having passed into the hands of a purchaser for a valuable consideration, without notice, the state of Georgia was restrained, either by general principles which are common to our free institutions, or by the particular provisions of the constitution of the United States from passing a law whereby the estate of the plaintiff in the premises so purchased could be constructively and legally impaired and rendered null and void."

In fact, says Mr. Peck, "it will appear from the opinion of the court, that "all the points in controversy have been decided in favor of the Georgia grants; it can scarcely then remain a question with those gentlemen who wish to make purchases, whether it will not be prudent to withhold such purchases until they shall more fully understand the merits of a case, in which so much prejudice, and misrepresentation have prevailed; or until circumstances shall have enabled the government of the United States to give those good titles, which they at present under the judgment of the Supreme judicial court are utterly unable to grant."

Mr. P. winds up this curious "Cautionary Notice," with subscribing himself "one of the principal owners of land in the Mississippi Territory under the grants of the state of Georgia, recorded in the office of the secretary of state of the United States, and whose title has been adjudged valid in the case aforesaid."

Reader! Such are the facts submitted to your notice.—Mediate their consequences well.—More of this subject anon.

In 1817, Mr. Nicholson of Maryland, from the committee on that subject, made a most ingenious report to Congress on the benefits of a purchase of the Floridas. \$2,000,000 were appropriated to that effect. Mr. Monroe repaired to Madrid, as our agent—but, he failed in the purchase. The particulars of this negotiation have not yet been laid before the world—but it is said, that the Prince of Peace started some objections, because he himself laid claim to a million of acres, which our minister did not think himself authorized to buy.

We are already entitled to as much of what has been styled West Florida, as reaches to the Perdido—for this river was the Eastern boundary of Louisiana.

Considering that the Floridas are so contiguous to us, it is curious that we have not gleaned a more particular account of their strength, population, resources, &c. Ellicot's Journal of his tour in '99, &c. has a few faint sketches of this region:

By itself, West. F. may be of little importance—but it is of immense consequence, when "viewed as possessing all the avenues of commerce to the large productive country to the North—a country, which extends North from the 31st degree of North latitude to the sources of the Pearl, Pascagoula, Tombecby, Alabama, Coenecuh, Cbattochoa, and Flint Rivers, and at least 300 miles from East to West. The coast abounds in live oak and red cedar, in considerable abundance, fit for ship-building, which is not to be met with north of the boundary.—From the safety of the coast of this province, added to the great number of harbors proper for coasting vessels; that of Pensacola, into which a fleet may sail, and ride with safety, and that of St. Joseph's, into which vessels not drawing more than 17 feet may sail at all times; it must be highly important in a commercial point of view, and if connected with the country north of it, capable of prescribing maritime regulations to the Gulf of Mexico."

The population in W. F. as it has been defined, is small—the principal settlement lies towards the Mississippi.—On the north of the Iberville and the lakes, to the Gulf of Mexico, there are a few scattering inhabitants—Thence along the coast to the Mobile Bay, are a few more.—From the city of Mobile,