

Millers, &c.—Attend.

On Saturday, the 25th inst. At 10 o'clock in the forenoon, will be sold at the Water Company's Old Mill...

- 1 pair 5 feet French-burr Mill Stones, with spindle, balance rine driver, k-op, hopper, etc. etc.

A NEW NOVEL,

This morning published, entitled A Sailor's Friendship. Two volumes in one—price, one dollar.

Sheriff's Sale.

In virtue of the act of assembly of 1774, for the relief of insolvent debtors, and the supplements thereto—I shall expose to public sale...

SPICES, COFFEE, &c.

7500 pounds best Cayenne Cloves, in tierces, entitled to duty...

HAS NOW ON HAND,

11 pipes choice quality Old Madeira, which he is confident is not equalled by any of the same class in this city...

PAPER.

Aaron R. Leavering & Co. HAVE FOR SALE. At their Warehouse, Cheapside, Medium Writing Paper...

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, AUGUST 21, 1810.

The United States sloop of war Wasp, anchored in the Roads of Charleston, on the 9th inst. in 4 days from the Chesapeake.

A beacon has just been erected by the town of Salem on Hardy's Rocks, a little to the westward of Baker's Island.

We perceive that the continental system is fast spreading over the European states. Our treatment in the North is such as we might have expected—States which deserted neutral rights, will be excluded from commerce...

Extract of a letter from a gentleman in Annapolis to his friend in Baltimore dated on Saturday last.

NAPOLEON.

However some might have flattered themselves that he would never become a venal despot, now appears to have blasted all their hopes, and to have extinguished the torch of freedom to its last spark.

France now exhibits the strange contradiction of encouraging wits and learning, with one hand, and of strangling them with the other.

WHO'S THE DUPE?

Some gentlemen has undertaken to write a communication for the American eye-stander, in refutation of a few hasty animadversions made in this paper of Friday, on Mr. Gallatin's misconstruction and overthrow of an act of congress—but, he has refuted himself, and confirmed my observations.

That Mr. Gallatin's circular authorized clearances for places, not allowable by the words of the law.

The law of congress permits trade and intercourse with all the world, except as far as they relate to Great Britain and France or their colonies or dependencies or places in the actual possession of either.

Gallatin however repealed this exception by a gratuitous permission to merchants to sail to prohibited ports, and particularly Holland, Spain and Portugal, and their colonies.

Now the question is, had France complete influence in any ports in these countries, and had her troops "actual possession" of them?

Our opponent's own evidence proves the affirmative! He produces the reply

of the French minister of war, Count Huneburg, dated I believe, June 19, 1807, to the reclamation made (through general Armstrong we presume) by the captain of the Fawn, which had arrived at St. Sebastians:—"I inform you that the emperor's intention is, that his Decrees of the 21st of November, 1806, and of 1807, relative to the blockade of the British Islands, will continue to be executed in the ports of Spain as in the ports of France."

What emperor was this? Buonaparte. Whose Decrees? Buonaparte's. Whose minister writes? Buonaparte's. Whose troops occupy St. Sebastians, and what officers execute the decrees? Buonaparte's.

Where can you cast your eye over the map of Europe, without finding the power and influence of Buonaparte? You find his puppets, his creatures, his dependent kings, on almost every throne—he issues a decree, they proclaim decrees;—he excludes, they exclude; he admits; they admit—he moves, they move; he stands still, they are motionless.

Our corrector, however, is so very vulnerable, that it seems superfluous to oppose him. He says of our remarks—"The same publication undertakes to state the manner that the Americans were received on their first appearance in these countries, after the partial raising of the embargo, (than which, as the accompanying letters and decrees prove, nothing could be farther from the truth.)"

Were there no seizures of American vessels made at St. Sebastians? Yes—Who then, is farthest from the truth? But, in truth, we only gave a supposed case, to explain our meaning; we said not one word about "first," second or third appearance; and to show that our purpose was to expose Gallatin's misconstruction of the law, we said at the time,—"We have endeavoured to convey a hint to the public in the preceding form, about the extreme danger of suffering an individual officer to twist the laws out of their proper shape."

Indeed, it ought to be enquired into in congress,—why and wherefore the president does not see the laws faithfully executed—HE ought to controul his officers, who are appointed to aid him in executing them. If he connive at these abuses, the responsibility ought to be thrown upon him—the presidency was never meant to be a sinecure—active duties belong to it.

FROM THE AMERICAN.

To the Electors of Baltimore City and County.

FELLOW CITIZENS, It is evident by the appearance of the prints among us, that a great commotion either is, or is intended to be produced, on the subject of the new elections to congress.

A good deal of acrimony has been expressed against that body for its inactivity, or mistaken measures in the last session. And the general censure is to be made a particular charge against individuals who could not possibly procure other acts of the legislature, but who disapproved these as much as any of us—This is a procedure that will suit very well those whose ambition and self interest prompts them to squeeze into public stations; and who must be indebted to some such partial circumstances for success. Especially when to make room for themselves, it is necessary to thrust out others who have been preferred before them on every other occasion.

The frailty of men is so well known, that no one will be so foolish as to assert that mistake and faultings are not to be expected in every one, be he whom he may. But are there many to be found who would change a wise, intelligent, upright agent for one or two mistakes; and take such as are confessedly inferior to perform their most important business? Can they expect fewer errors from those whose only merit is the abjuring the one mistake of the others? Or will it be any satisfaction to obtain one benefit upon an

acknowledged point, and lose an hundred others by discarding men whose judgment more times in ten would be preferred; and whose principles in every case, experience has shown, may be depended on. Do not reason and justice plainly declare, that in a doubtful case, where wise and good men differ, there is little room for censure, and less for punishment.

The last congress had a very difficult part to act. The choice that should produce benefit or injury to the nation, was a very difficult one, and naturally induced hesitation, doubt and the measures which seemed less likely to produce injury, than to accomplish much good. Indeed we may consider the whole conduct of congress as deferring a determination on the national action till better information of the views and situations of our distant adversaries. The great question is not yet decided, and perhaps before long we may see that doing nothing was the wisest course at that time. It may be said that though war or peace was not determined, yet her measures to strengthen the nation and improve the state of the country might have been adopted. To this it may be answered, as a particular discussion would be too long; though our opinion after any event may be easily made up, it is not always easy to do this before hand. It is very difficult to bring a great number to concur, who have each their own views of things, and equal right to support their judgment—So true is this, that it may and will be questioned whether the new candidates or those who have so violently berated congress for their behaviour, would have done any otherwise, if they had been members at the time. Men can readily see the reasonableness of allowing for all circumstances in their own conduct; but demand without a scruple to be gratified in their expectations of others, and are apt to use them unmercifully enough, though unable perhaps to show how any thing could be done better. But if any thing better can be done, those who are acquainted with the candidates, will hardly say that the present members are not as willing and able to do it, as they offer to serve in their places. My opinion is that they are much more so.

The recommender of Peter Little signs himself "no submission man;" and Joshua Barney recommends himself as the "avowed enemy of the late proceedings in congress, with respect to the submission bill." However powerful this recommendation, for it is but one, it seems probable that men of sense will require some other qualification—superior knowledge, capacity and virtue. It is true, men very inferior to others, have been sent to legislate upon a single point; but I believe this was never allowed to be the wisest course for the people; though it might be so for the candidate.

If we knew those who sign themselves "no submission men," we could better judge of their title to the signature. Have they, like Nicholas R. Moore refused submission to a government accused to rule us, and attempting to enslave us, when others were submitting? Did they like him dare the name and penalties of a rebel; bravely take up arms, join the proud, cruel foe in a bloody struggle? When life for life was staked, and property and connections too often sunk under the devouring sword or flame, have they preserved the steady consistency of conduct since, when all the great, ambitious, selfish, rose against the declaration of equal rights—when the violence of the proud threatened; when the craft of energy, the bigotry of the ignorant, the influence of government were all exerted, and every measure to seduce or terrify was made use of at home and abroad for seven years war between liberty and tyranny, from 1793 to 1800? Firm in spirit, as he is mild in temper, captain Moore was our soldier in the revolution, and our republican citizen or representative ever since. Who has shown an unsubmitting spirit beyond him? Indeed, of ten such modes to press himself up on the public, he never proposed to represent them till solicited by the most respectable of the county. He never offered to get a road, a market, or any partial benefit to induce those who were interested to support him. He returned from the Assembly and Congress as he went—neither changed in principle or in title. Can his opponents say as much or more? They blame the negative conduct of congress—perhaps it is the best part of their own character, when examined.

Alexander McKim, by his upright conduct through a number of years, his intelligence, political knowledge, his just and steady principles through all our public contests, has established such a character as cannot be easily shaken with those who know him. It would be a strange thing indeed to see an enlightened body of electors charge upon him the faults of their legislature, and refuse for their future service one of the most faithful of men.

Nothing has a worse effect on free governments than such conduct. It is the charge always made against the people by the enemies of liberty—that if they are displeased in the smallest manner with their rulers they will turn out the wisest best of men, to put in intriguing, selfish persons, who watch such opportunities to get into rule, and then employ every opportunity to serve themselves—This has disgusted a number of good men with popular elections, and made them willing to deprive the people of their power, to preserve themselves from being subjected to the measures of those they detested. It is true the freedom of the press, as far as to cure this evil—it is indeed the only effectual remedy against imposition. Every matter and every man can be made a subject of inquiry, and

thus the quality and character of all be known, generally in time to prevent much injury. This is a benefit I hope will be obtained by the people on the present occasion.

AN ELECTOR

Of Baltimore.

SHORT READING;

Preparatory to the Election of Members of Congress.

"RESOLVED—That the United States cannot, without a sacrifice of their rights, honor and independence, submit to the edicts of Great Britain and France"

But for the above resolve in congress, and the firm and dignified adherence of our representatives to that and other moral resolves—

The courage on our national ship might have remained untried for; The murderers of our citizens might have gone unpunished—or by way of insult, promoted to places of highest trust and responsibility;

Our citizens impressed on board of British ships of war, might yet have been suffering in worse than Algerine bondage; Our commerce might have been restricted almost to annihilation, or laid under a tribute to a foreign power;

Our infant manufactures might have been burned up before our eyes, and our citizens and government compelled to the adoption of measures they could not approve, by British incursions and foreign miscreants, permitted to remain amongst us;

Millions of the property of our citizens might yet have remained in the coffers of George or Napoleon, and a plan adopted by the continental powers of Europe to shut us out from all commerce with them, as an evidence of their contempt for us.

There are many who pronounce in open day, and many who mutter in the dark, a half approved and half approving excuse for the "sacrifice of the rights, honor and independence of the United States," by the 10th and 11th congress. This is natural for the British faction—for it is self justification, and at once palliation and triumph for England.

But how stands it with real American Republicans? "This mortifying, most curing indeed—but our representatives have done it. They had many real or apparent difficulties to encounter: they did as they thought best, and we must make the most of it—Our rulers must be supported."

I know we are bound to reverence our constitution, to obey our laws, to respect our rulers, and give them every reasonable support. But respect to men, even though the representatives of our own choice, does not always imply obedience, much less unqualified approbation of whatever they may do. They have their duties, and which they are bound to perform; and we have our rights, which they are bound to respect.

We are all tenants in common of the "rights, honor, and independence of the United States." Our representatives were placed as sentinels to guard the sacred trust from the inroads of hostile invaders. The pledge not to submit to their office, was but a voluntary acknowledgement of their duty, and has provided no other use than a recorded confession of its shameful desertion.

In such an extreme case, where a submissive respect for our representatives would imply a total want of respect for ourselves, it becomes our duty to say—"Thou wicked and slothful servant, out of thine own mouth will I judge thee"—to make repentance the only condition of our forgiveness; and reformation, of our respect and confidence.

Every thing short of this, is, on our part, a desertion of principles for men—a reproachable predigality of respect and of charity without an object, which might not require a thorough going partisan; but which, if not checked by men who have character to lose, would soon discredit and degrade the name of Republican as completely as it has already that of Federalist.

THE AFFAIR OF THE CHESAPEAKE.

Instead of raising the young Hercules, our infant navy, has, as was designed, put it in petticoats, and left a deadly stain upon its honour—which carries contagion with it, and which nothing can wash out but blood. While our Barrons are but half disgraced for demurring over cabin correspondence, when they should parley only from the cannon's mouth—and our Thipps applauded for our spirited bilious excuses for not fighting, and the dignified moderation with which they receive an unanswered shot from a friendly insulting ruffian.—While such things are, we perceive in the naval department nothing but prodigality, in every species of economy that falls short of the free and liberal use of powder and balls.