will be said on a liseral credit, very valuables and highly improved to PLANTATION of the lare William poin, esq 3 gost affective the city of one-conjugate about 9/9 acres of land dishore. coate and a bout 9.0 acres of land on which the feeted, a comfortable brick dealing and kitchen, milch and cow kouse, and stables, brick negro quarter and work happy. The orchard is playted with 500 fruit the perfection, and are of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into element field, made and should be seen feelly indeed. wen field; under good fence and three lots set in clover; one half of said tract of land is hea-wily imbered, and will out from 20 to 40 cord of wood per tere it binds two miles on Back River, whi h abounds with fine fish and wild well in their sesson.

Immediately ofter the above, will be sold,

25 NEGROES-men, women and call-

C. O. MULLER, Auct'r.

FACOB BAKER

August 8

Begs per alission to return his unfrigace schoolled means to the public for their patronage since he opened the FISH-HUUSE,—and he hopes, the during the salty season particularly, we will be enable to gratify the taste of visitors with such liquors or visuals as will be perfectly agreeable. But such as doubt it, are welcome to take an healthful excurand madjudge for themselved. A lied to the rural location, to take an healthful excurand madjudge for themselved. A lied to the rural location, to stales and in put springs of the place; he keeps a supply of proper boil and fishing tackle for those who are found of such amusement.

He has already informed the public, they large patties can be accommodited at the Fish-House, by leaving directions at the Block Horse Tavern, head of Market street and that I large boots are always in readiness for assengers. Technical it is monosynary to repeat, that Frech Mactor I, Seft Could, and all sorts of fals in their season, will always be found, in the nicent soul most delicate state, with all kinds of relation, &c. to, with breakfasts, diamers, and support, for large or small portion of a livebials.

M. B. Geathernen will be brought from Moles's Point, by making signal for a boat from the Fish-House.

from the Fish-House.

New Tea & Grocery Store. GOLDEN TEA CHEST, Corner of Market and South streets, and directly opposite the Franklin Ban STILES & WILLIAMS,

Have on hand, and expect to be supplied with the following articles, all of man, they offer to their friends in I the jub-lic in non-erant terms. TLAS.

Imperial in 21b. leads Gunp-wdar do. 10 quarter cheata Imperial Gupowder Hy on Young Hysen do 40 eatry boxes Imperial & Young Hyson Hyson Chulan dre Souchong Superior Large Grain Imperiod and Hyson Shin. SUGARS. Best Muscovid, Ist & Ed quality New-Orleans Havariers white

Havarus Wood Do. brown Loaf, Lump, Piece & Bustard SPIRITS. Bordeaux 'Do, Peach Gennine Holland Gir American Old Jamaica

Amigua New-England Old Arrac WINES.

809 bottles superior Claret 700 do. choice Old Port 500 do. fiae Old Madeira Burgundy 30 quarter casks Madeira 5 do. Old Port
Sherry, Lisbon and other Wines.
SPICES:

SPICES.

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

m do.

Baker's best No. 1
Do. do. 3
GHOCOLATE.

Best Sweet do

West In lia
Sugar House

MOLASSES. Best Green COFFEE. ALSO,
Bengal, Spanish and Flotant Indigo

English and American Fig Dine Copperas, Alum, Madder, Brimstone and Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps

Basket Salt Mushcoon Setchup Tamata do. Selled Oil in bottles and flashe

Gfound Nation Files, Rulel s, Currants and Tanarius

Essence of Sprace Cigars lat anon White Wax, Spermaceti, Sumpson's mould nd dipt Caudie. Peut fix lev, Sigo, Oatmoal, Storch, Rice

Pickles, Cheese, Vrackers, Plance, Scotch

The above articles will be disposed of either wholesale or retail; and they grave their triends and the put he; that in the evercution of orders for Sea Storer, care and di ention of orders for Sea Sing, one and dis-patch may be solied on—In at ending to the orders of line-keepers, up at care and fide in-ty will be used. Private families with be-supplied with particular attention, and Mor-chants from the country will find the assort-ment general, the articles good, and the terms pleasing.

FIG BLUE, &c. The Subscribers have and will keep a constant supply of the

Best Fig Blue in boxes, of 14 to 251b. each.

ALSO, A large and general assortment of Groceries, Teas & Qucens-ware Wholesale and estall open liberal terms. WESLEY & W. WOODS, JR. & Co. No. 31, Baitimore street. Jane 23

THE WITE "uffa el Bur Liger." BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1810.

ONE EXAMPLE! Extract of a letter from a gen'leman at Russelsville, Ky. to the editor, dated

the 6th inst. "I observe, by your papers, that you are opposed to the submissionmembers of congress; therefore I give you the good news, that Mathew Luan has lost Lis election by a large majority -It will be some time before the returns can be received from all the coun ties, but we have heard enough to satisfy us, that col NEW is elected. This is the 3d and last day of the election; sa far as we have heard, the votes stand thus:

[Though we differ widely in opinion with the author of the following communication, on some points, yet he has an undoubted right to publish his sentiments in our piper]

FOR THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

Mr. Irvine, The reputation of a minister of state is nothing when compared to the interests of a nation; nor his character when in competition with truth and justice But as it is the great value of the latter, de cides the proposition; so for their sakes when a minister of the nation is justified by circumstances, truth must be allowed its full weight in the trial, and our pre-judices become of as little importance, as his honour in the other case I am led to these remarks by what has oppeared in our public prints since the disclosu e of Eiskine's correspondence. If the charges against Mr Gallatin had not been repeated so coath ually, hey would probably have stept with myself, having little inclination to very them in a news paper But wearied with the perpetual repetition of misteken pri-ciples as appears to me, I beg leave to offer some conside ations on the subject, which may pethaps change a little the view of the object, and with it the impressions it

The in eligent editor of the Aurera, in the cagein; ss of his attack, has over-Loked's cucumstance which should have restrained one charge, and casts weakness upon all his cifores. But perhaps as passion binds a man; former resent ment and su eide, offence, had hurried him into this mistake and made him flame forth too suddenly against the secretary, to consider the ground of his

He recuses Mr. Galletin with having held conversations he had no right or bu siness with-plainly declares that he had nothing to do but with treasury maters - In which he is followed by many edi-The absurdity of this will be evident to every reader who feels that he miniscif has a right to speak on matters of saile with any one; and that Mr G. could not have less right than any other individual. If his official situation makes the distinction, that can only be allowed to bind him to double caution, but never to interdict the privilege of conversing on public affairs with any. This however is too narrow a view of the subject. It is not only the righ , but it will often become the duty of any Head of Depart ment to discuss public relations with the ministers of foreign states. Though for dispatch of business, a division of the objeus of government becomes necessary; vet no one is igno and that the several secretaries form one body of ministry .-The whole compose a council for the president, and deliver their opinions, when required, airke on war, revenue, navies, and foreign relations † The re sult will be committed to the head of that department within whose province it more especially lies but in every case of moment it will have received the de termination of others. As our resublican manners reject a haughty suspicious reserve; and the small chicle within which all move at Washington, naturally brings each public men in frequent contact with another; templicity will una edably ob an among them. And I be lieve it may be safely trusted to these who know our ministers, to prenounce whether their prudence and sagueity are not as likely to find advantages in this, as any fo eign minister we have ever On the occusion to which we re-SCC::. ier, there plandy appears a general as sent of the executive officers to meet Mr Eiskine in conversation on the to pics so interesting to both nations. A general consent upon the demands and attatements, scenis from all we jet know, to have prevailed. A variety in the manner and difference of range, would hievitably take place. But I ask whether cardour and impartial investigation, will not allow credit to Mr. Gallain's state ment on this point? It is evident Mr. Easkine was very desirous to represent the American government as favourable to the English at that period. Whether he had ever communicated an opinion of Mr. Jefferson being partial to their ene mies. or not; it is certain the charge had been incessantly made by the faction in their interest, and indeed with the

charge against his religion constituted

their whole accusation. This being no secret with any one, might without ap-

prehension have been touched on at that

time; and an observation that there was

no such charge against the present pre

sident, been combined by Mr. E with

his own belief of the fact so of en charg

ed by the federalists and English parti

zans as to be thought true at last by

natural and probable account of the anim the substance of the conversation with the secretary of the treasury.—

Though Mr. Lefferson with not substance of the conversation of the measure.—

The meast notice the marquis of Down-Though Mr. Jefferson was not regarded among the republicans with that unmanly and guilty idolatry which the federalists arow to Washington, and even to Hamilton; yet, that excellent man possessed the good opinion of all the members of the administration in a degree that perhaps few will do again. Mr. Gallaun might have thought him erro neous in some inferior matters; but I question whether any one will say, he ever thought him failing in justice and impartiality.

His construction of the non intercourse law, is capable of fuller illustration.-Nothing scems so little understood as this measure on his part. It is universally known that from the commencement of the government, an explanation of the sense of the laws, wherever room for doubt appears, has accompanied their transmission to the several officers entrus ed with their execution; but not withstanding all the care to explain, a continual recurrence to the heads of departments takes place, even on some of the oldest acts. He therefore only per formed an usual and ordinary duty Heing on the spet where the laws are framed, and in frequent intercourse (which is not ferbidden I believe) with members of the legislature, it must be presumed he is acquainted with the intentions of the framers of laws,; and certainly must be allowed as capable to construe them as any collector or printer in the Union Iu any case of moment, such as that of discriminating the countries to which the national com merce hight go, it is I believe the judgment of the president directs the construction of the secretary; or per-haps the concurrent opinion of the cabi net under him. And notwithstanding the opinion you and others have deliver ed, I fancy most persons acquainted with the usages of nations will concede that construction to be just, which assumes a real where there is a nominal sovereignty and independence. Nothing would be more indecent and improper than to decide in this way the indepen dence of nations. Nor can it be allowed that the words of the law are opposed by this construction. As to constraing them at all, nothing is more ridiculous than denying the authority for this; it is co existent with their execution. Nor is there a part of our civil law, the sense of which has not been settled at different times by the judges, if settled at all .-It is incidental then to all law, to receive a construction from those who are to execute, or decide judicually upon them --To give uniformity and steadiness to our revenue laws, the construction must come from the department specially charged with their execution. It has so come, and no blame can be justly attributed to the act proceeding through the proper organ of government REGULUS.

Baltimore, Aug 21, 1810.

* None, surely, has denied the scoretary's right to social intercourse and the freedom of conversation on any subject; it is the meddling with public matters, in an unauthorised and impertinent way that has been found fault with. If the secretary of the treasury or navy be the proper organ for negociating with foreign ministers, the secretary of state mus be cut of his province, when he corresponds with our ministers abroad, or fereign ambestedors at Washington. "The secreman to his helm, and the gunner to his linstock "

This may be the practice, but the constitution does not sanction it; because its framers might have had the evils of an English privy council in full view at its firmation-We, it seems, are fast declining into the path of England: Does the following extract from the 2d section of the 2dart of the co-stitution allow the existence of our new lengted fungus ca binet council?

" De [the President] may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal offi cers of each of the execuive depart. ments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices."

Thus, the constitution to the clearest rescind the patent of any printer who language, provides separate duties for 1 may so have offended separate office s-it says, Let each mind his own business. I am grieved that this wise regulation is departed from, by men who have swern to support the constitution.

4 Nobedy will question the truth of the assertion; especially when he re-collects that the secretary himself is the framer or dictator of the worst bills !!!

Soveneign Ointment-for the itch, In form of an honorary degree from a royal University.

It must be highly gratifying to the friends of simplicity, in America, to find, that Mr. Pinkney, our "most noble" ambassador at St. James's, is not created an earl; but stands foremost in a row of eighteen Irish, Dutch and English re cruits, dubbed with the title of D. C. I.. which some translate Doctor of Civil Law; others, Doctor of Common Law; and others, Doctor of Club Law; alias Cavil Law. Don't take my word for it-Ecce Signum !

Oxford, June 29.

It is proposed to confer the honorary degree of D. C. L. on Tuesday next, upon the following noblemen and gentle-

envoy extraordinary from the United States of America

shire

The most noble the marquis of Ely The right hon, the earl of Essex The right hon, the carl of Jersey The right hon, earl Fortescue The right hon, the earl of Carysfort The right hon earl Temple The right hon. lord viscount Bulkeley The right hon. lord Carrington The right hon, sir John Newport bart, The right hon, sir John Anstruther, bart The right hon William Wickham The right hon, George Tierney The right hon. Richard Brinsley Sheri-

clan The ringht on. William Elliot Mr Fage!, late Greffier of the United Provinces

FRENCH INFLUENCE !- Mr. Wagner tells us, that the non intercourse act was vigorously enforced against England, whilst it was explained away as to France.

Well! I am glad there was any thing vigorous about it-provided it was not bare vigor on paper-heavy penalties, in words. But, what is the fact? Our merchants traded with England, during its existence; some directly ;-others, more modest, by the way of Amelia Island,-Bartholomews, and Madeira.-THERE was vigorous enforcement!

ABOMINABLE FRENCH DECREE

Of all the infamous and tyrannical edicts, we ever saw or heard of, the following decree for suppressing light and liberty- for suppressing moral and political speculation and research, is the most infamous and tyrannical We copy it from the Democratic Press-for which it has been translated.

OF THE MODE OF

Regulating Printing and Bookselling. Article 1. There shall be a director general charged, under the direction of our minister of the in crier, with every thing relating to printing and booksel-2. There shall be six auditors under

the director general. Of the Professions of Printing and Book

relling

After the 1st of January 1811, the number of printers in each department shall be fixed, and those of Paris shall be reduced to sixty.

4. The reduction in the number of

printers, shall not be carried into effect, until those who are to be suppressed re ceive an indemnity from these who are to be continued.

The printers must obtain a fiatent, and be aworn.

6 Those of Paris shall have four presses each, and those of the departments two.

When vacancies happen, either by death or otherwise, those appointed shall not receive their patents and be sworn, until they exhibit a proof of their good characters, and their attachment to their country and sovereign.

8 When new appointments take place, a preference shall be given to the families of deceased printers.

9 The patents shall be given by our director general of the press, with the approbation of our minister of the interier, they shall be registered on the civil tribunal of the place of residence of the patentee, who shall there take an oath not to print any thing contrary to the duties which they owe to the sovereign and the interests of the state.

Of the Regulation of Printing

10. It is forbid en to print, or to cause to be printed, any thing centrary to the dury which subjects owe to their sovereign and to the state; the offenders shall be brought before our tribunals, and punished conformably to the penal code, while our minister of the interior, may, upon the report of the director general,

Every printer shall keep a book. signed by the prefect of the department. in which he shall inscribe, in the order of their dates, the title of each work he wishes to print, and the name of the au ther, if known to him. This book shall always be open to the inspection and examination of any police officer, when required.

The printer shall forward, with-12 out delay, to the director general of printing and bookselling, and also to the prefects, a copy of the title taken from his book, and a declaration that he in tends printing it, for which a receipt shall be given him The prefects shall make each of these declarations known to the minister of the police.

The director general may order, if he think fit, the work to be examined, and suspend the printing thereof.

When the director general shall 14 have suspended the printing of a work, he shall send it to a censor chosen from among those whom we shall rominate to fill that office, with the advice of our director general, and on the proposition of our minister of he interior

15. Our minister of police and the prefects of departments shall suspend the printing of all works that may appear to them to contravene Article 16. In such cases, the manuscript shall be forwarded within twenty four hours, to the director general, as before mentioned.

. 16. On the report of the centor, the director general may point out to the author the alterations or suppressions judged necessary, and, upon his refusal to a-dopt them, forbid the sole of the work, have the types already set up broken to pieces, and seize the sheets or copies al-

ready printed.

17 In case of an appeal from the author, it shall be forwarded to our minister of the interior, and a new examination shall take place

A new censor shall be appointed, who shall report to the director general, who, a-sisted by as many censura as he may appoint, shall decide finally.

When a director general shall think that a work about to be printed relates to some branch of the government, he shall inform the minis er of the department to which the work relates, and, upon his request, the director general shall order an examination to take place.

20. Should our ministers be informed, otherwise than by the director general, that an author or printer inte ds printing a work relating to any part of their functions, and which should un ergo an examination, they shall require the director general to have it examined -The result of this examination shall be communicated to the minister of the department, and, in case of a diversity of epinion, our minister of the interior shall report to us thereon.

21. Any author or printer, before putting his work to press, may have it examined. A certificate of its having been examined shall be given to him, at Parie, by the secretary of the director general, and in the departments by the secretary of the prefecture.

The same formalities shall take place in this instance, as are ordained by articles 14, 15, 16 17 and 8.

When the director general shall think that there is no reason for examining a work, and when none of our ministers shall have requested i's examination, the director general shall send a copy of the title taken from the printers book, and then the printing may proceed.

24. When the work that the printer

declares his intention to publish, shall have been examined cither by the proper officers, or on the request of one of our ministers, or after suspension ordered by the minister of police or the prefects in their departments, or, finally on request of the author, and there shall be found nothing in it contrary to what is contained in article 10, a proces verbal shall be drawn up by the censor, who shall affix his signature to the work, and a copy of the proces verbal examined and signed by the director general, shall be forwarded to the author or printer, as the case may be.

25. If the director general, after having the opinion of the censor, shall de-cide that changes or supplessions are recessary, it shall be mentioned in the fire ces verbal and the author or printer shall be bound to make them.

25. The sale and circulation of every

work of which the author or editor can not produce a fireces verbal, shall be suspended or prohibited, by virtue of a deciion of our minister of police, or our director, or the prefects of departments, and, in that case, the edition or copies may be seized or confiscated in the hands of any printer or bookseller

27. The sale and circulation of every work, of which the author, or editor, or printer, cannot produce the proces verbal mentioned in article 24, cannot be suspended; and the copies provisionally sequestrated; but by our minister of police. In this case, and within twenty four hours, our minister of the police shall transmit a copy of the said work to the committee of discussion of our council of state, with an account of the me-tives which have determined him to order its suppression.

28. The report and opinion of the committee of discussion shall be laid before our council of state for their final

Of Book sellers.

29. After the 1st of January, 1811, the booksellers must obtain a patent and be sworn. 20 The bookseller's patents shall be

given by our director general of the press, and submitted to our minister of the interior for his approbation. They shall be registered in the civil ribunal of the place of residence of the patentee. who shall there make outh, that he will not sell, vend or circulate any work hosile to the duties which he owes his soverrign and the state

31. The profession of a bookseller may be united with that of a printer.

32. Printers who wish to unite the two professions shall be bound by the same regulations as the booksellers .-Booksellers who may wish to unite the two professions shall be bound by the same regulations as the printers

33. Patents shall not be granted to persons wishing to carry on the booksel-ling, until they have exhibited vouchers of their good character, and of their at tachment to their country and sovereign.

Of Books frinted out of France.

34. No French or Lain book, printed abroad, shall be allowed to be imported without paying a duty.

35. This duty shall never be less than 50 per cent ad valorem. The tarif shall be prepared by the director general of bookseling, and discussed in the council of state, upon the report of our minister of the interior.

36. Independently of the regulations prescribed by article 34, no book printed or reprinted out of France shall be imported without a permit from the director general of bookselling, which shall mention the custom house at which it shall be entered.