

Sale by Auction.

On THURSDAY,

The 13th September, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, will be sold on a liberal credit, THE very valuable and highly improved dwelling PLANTATION...

August 8

JACOB BAKER

Begets permission to return his unfeigned acknowledgments to the public for their patronage since he opened the FISH-HOUSE, and he hopes, that during the busy season...

New Tea & Grocery Store,

AT THE SIGN OF THE GOLDEN TEA CHEST, Corner of Market and South streets, and directly opposite the Franklin Bank.

Imperial in 2lb. leads, Gunpowder do, 10 quarter chests Imperial, 10 do Gunpowder, 20 do Hyson, 12 do Young Hyson, 40 catty boxes Imperial & Young Hyson...

Best Mustard, 1st & 2d quality No. 1 Orleans, Havana white, Do. brown, 1 loaf, Lump, Piece & Bastard...

Old Cognac, No. 1, No. 2, No. 3, No. 4, No. 5, No. 6, No. 7, No. 8, No. 9, No. 10, No. 11, No. 12, No. 13, No. 14, No. 15, No. 16, No. 17, No. 18, No. 19, No. 20...

WINE, 400 bottles superior Old Port, 700 do. choice Old Port, 500 do. fine Old Port, 200 do. fine Old Port, 100 do. fine Old Port, 50 do. fine Old Port, 25 do. fine Old Port, 12 do. fine Old Port, 6 do. fine Old Port, 3 do. fine Old Port, 1 do. fine Old Port...

CHOCOLATE, Baker's best No. 1, Do. do, Best Sweet, West India, Sugar House, Best Green, Do. White, COFFEE, ALSO, Bengal, Spanish and Hyson Indigo, English and American Fig Biscuits, Copperas, Alum, Madder, Brimstone and Salt-Petre, Windsor, Castile, white & brown Soaps, Baking Soda, Mushroom Ketchup, Tamato do, Saffron Oil in bottles and flasks, Ground Nuts, Pistachio, Almonds, Eggs, Raisins, Currants, and Tamarinds, Essence of Spruce, Ceylon Tea, White Wax, Serravallo's, Sanpaul's mull, and other Candies, Pearl barley, Sago, Oatmeal, Spanish Rice, Pickles, Cheese, Crackers, Paper, Scotch Snuff, &c.

The above articles will be disposed of either wholesale or retail, and they are at their friends and the public, that in the execution of orders for Sea Stores, care and dispatch may be relied on. In green boxes the orders of Inn-keepers, equal care will be supplied with particular attention, and Merchants from the country will find the assortment 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 & 25lb. each.

Also, A large and general assortment of Groceries, Teas & Queensware Wholesale and Retail, Liberal terms. WESLEY & WOODS, Jn. & Co. No. 31, Baltimore street. June 23

The Whig

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT."

BALTIMORE: FRIDAY, AUGUST 24, 1810.

ONE EXAMPLE!

Extract of a letter from a gentleman at Russellville, Ky. to the editor, dated the 8th inst.

"I observe, by your papers, that you are opposed to the submission-members of congress; therefore I give you the good news, that Matthew Lyon has lost his election by a large majority. It will be some time before the returns can be received from all the counties, but we have heard enough to satisfy us, that Col. New is elected. This is the 2d and last day of the election; as far as we have heard, the votes stand thus:

New, 2675; Lyon, 739

[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 paper]

FOR THE BALTIMORE WHIG.

Mr. Lynde, 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, decides 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 prejudices become of as little importance, as his honour in the other case. I am led to these remarks by what has appeared in our public prints since the disclosure of Easkine's correspondence. If the charges against Mr. Gallatin had not been repeated so continually, they would probably have slept with myself, having little inclination to vent them in a newspaper. But wearied with the perpetual repetition of mistaken principles as appears to me, I beg leave to offer some considerations on the subject, which may perhaps change a little the view of the object, and with it the impressions it has excited.

The intelligent editor of the Aurora, in the caption of his attack, has over-looked the circumstances which should have framed one charge, and cast its weight upon all his efforts. But perhaps as passion blinds a man; former resentment and an eager defence, had hurried him into this mistake and made him flume forth too suddenly against the secretary, to consider the ground of his charge.

He accuses Mr. Gallatin with having held conversations he had no right or business with—plainly declares that he had nothing to do but with Treasury matters. In which he is followed by many editors. The absurdity of this will be evident to every reader who feels that he himself has a right to speak on matters of state 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 right, but it will often become the duty of any Head of Department to discuss public relations with the ministers of foreign states. Though for dispatch of business, a division of the objects of government becomes necessary; yet no one is ignorant that the several secretaries form one body of ministry. The whole compose a council for the president, and deliver their opinions, when required, either on war, revenue, matters and foreign relations. The result will be committed to the head of that department whose province it more especially lies, but in every case of moment it will have received the determination of others. As our republican members reject a highly suspicious reserve; and the small circle within which all move at Washington, naturally brings each public man in frequent contact with another; and rivalry will not avoidably obtain among them. And I believe it may be safely trusted to those who know our ministers, to pronounce whether their prudence and sagacity are not as likely to find advantages in this, as any to censure minister we have ever seen. On the occasion to which we refer, there plainly appears a general assent of the executive officers to meet Mr. Easkine in conversation on the topics interesting to both nations. A general consent upon the demands and objections, seems from all we yet know, to have prevailed. A variety in the manner and difference of range, would hardly take place. But I ask whether candour and impartial investigation, will not allow credit to Mr. Gallatin's statement 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 enemies, or not; it is certain the charge had been necessarily made by the fiction in their interest, and indeed with the charge against his religion constituted their whole accusation. This being no secret with any one, might without apprehension have been touched on at that time; and an observation that there was no such charge against the present president, been combined by Mr. E. with his own belief of the fact so often charged by the federalists and English parties as to be thought true at last by

themselves. I cannot but think this a natural and probable account of the manner in which Mr. Easkine was led to report the substance of his conversation with the secretary of the treasury. Though Mr. Jefferson was not regarded among the republicans with that unanimity and guilty idolatry which the federalists avow 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. Gallatin might have thought him erroneous in some inferior matters; but I question whether any one will say, he ever thought him falling in justice and impartiality.

His construction of the non intercourse law, is capable of fuller illustration. Nothing seems 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 entrusted with their execution; but notwithstanding 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 performed an usual and ordinary duty. Being on the spot where the laws are framed, and in frequent intercourse (which is not forbidden 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. In any case of moment, such as that of discriminating the countries to which the national commerce might go, it is I believe the judgment of the president directs the construction of the secretary; or perhaps the concurrent opinion of the cabinet under him. And notwithstanding the opinion you and others have delivered, 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 independence of nations. Nor can it be allowed that the words of the law are opposed by this construction. As to construing them at all, nothing is more ridiculous than denying the authority for it; 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, it settled at all. It is incidental then to all law, to receive a construction from those who are to execute, or decide judicially 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 secretary's right to social intercourse and the freedom of conversation on any subject; it is the meddling with public matters, in an unutilized and impertinent way, that has been found fault with. If the secretary of the treasury or may be the proper organ for negotiating with foreign ministers, the secretary of state must be out of his province, when he corresponds with our ministers abroad, or foreign ambassadors at Washington. "The secretary to his helm, and the gunner to his livestock."

This may be the practice, but the constitution does not sanction it; because its framers might have had the wish of an English privy council in full view at its formation. We, it seems, are fast declining into the path of England: Does the following extract from the 2d section of the 2d art. of the constitution show the existence of our new English fungus cabinet council?

"He [the President] may require the opinion, in writing, of the principal officers of each of the executive departments, upon any subject relating to the duties of their respective offices." Thus, the constitution in the clearest language, provides separate duties for separate offices—it says, Let each mind his own business. I am grieved that this wise regulation is departed from, by men who have sworn to support the constitution.

Nobody will question the truth of the assertion; especially when he recollects that the secretary himself is the framor or dictator of the worst bills!

SOVEREIGN 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 recruits, dubbed with the title of D. C. L. 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—Eccle Signum!

Oxford, June 29.

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

- His Excellency William Pinkney Esq. envoy extraordinary from the United States of America. His grace the duke of Somerset. The most noble the marquis of Downshire. The most noble the marquis of Ely. The right hon. the earl of Essex. The right hon. the earl 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 Sheridan. The right hon. William Elliot. Mr. Façel, late Griefier 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.—TIERNEY 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 interior, with every thing relating to printing and bookselling.

2. There shall be six auditors under the director general.

Of the Professions of Printing and Bookselling.

3. 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 receive an indemnity from those who are to be continued.

5. The printers must obtain a patent, and be sworn.

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

7. 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 interior, 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 forbidden to print, or to cause to be printed, any thing contrary to the duty 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, rescind the patent of any printer who may so have offended.

11. 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 author, if known to him. This book shall always be open to the inspection and examination of any police officer, when required.

12. The printer shall forward, without 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 intends 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.

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

14. When the director general shall have suspended the printing of a work, he shall send it to a censor chosen from among those whom we shall nominate to fill that office, with the advice of our director general, and on the proposition of our minister of the 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 censor, the director general may point out to the author the alterations or suppressions judged necessary, and, upon his refusal to adopt them, forbid the sale of the work, have the types already set up broken to pieces, and seize the sheets or copies already 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.

18. A new censor shall be appointed, who shall report to the director general, who, assisted by as many censors as he may appoint, shall decide finally.

19. When a director general shall think that a work about to be printed relates to some branch of the government, he shall inform the minister 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 intends printing a work relating to any part of their functions, and which should undergo 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 opinion, 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 Paris, by the secretary of the director general, and in the departments by the secretary of the prefecture.

22. The same formalities shall take place in this instance, as are ordained by articles 14, 15, 16, 17 and 18.

23. When the director general shall think that there is no reason for examining a work, and when none of our ministers shall have requested its 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, either by the prefect 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 process verbal shall be drawn up by the censor, who shall affix his signature to the work, and a copy of the process 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 decide that changes or suppressions are necessary, it shall be mentioned in the process verbal, and the author or printer shall be bound to make them.

26. The sale and circulation of every work of which the author or editor cannot produce a process verbal, shall be suspended or prohibited, by virtue of a decision 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 process verbal mentioned in article 24, cannot be suspended; and the copies provisionally sequestered; 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 motives 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 decision.

Of Book sellers.

29. After the 1st of January, 1811, the booksellers must obtain a patent and be sworn.

30. 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 tribunal of the place of residence of the patentee, who shall there make oath, that he will not sell, vend or circulate any work hostile to the duties which he owes his sovereign 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 on the printers.

33. Patents shall not be granted to persons wishing to carry on the bookselling, until they have exhibited vouchers of their good character, and of their attachment to their country and sovereign.

Of Books printed out of France

34. No French or Latin 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 tariff shall be prepared by the director general of bookselling, 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.