

**PAPER.**  
**Aaron R. Levinger & Co.**  
 HAVE FOR SALE  
 At their Warehouse, Chesapeake,  
 Medium Writing Paper,  
 Dru. do. do. } Very Superior  
 Folio, Post, Vellum & Laid } Quality.  
 Quarto do. do. do. }  
 No. 2, 3 & 4 Foldscap  
 Super royal, Medium and Demi Printing  
 Royal, Sand and Wrapping Paper.  
 They have on hand a large supply of materials, and are prepared to contract for Writing or Printing Paper of any description required.  
 July 31. dkt. 0081

**Sale by Auction.**  
**ON THURSDAY,**  
 The 15th September, at 12 o'clock, at the premises, will be sold on a liberal credit.  
 THE very valuable and highly improved dwelling PLANTATION situated in the city of Baltimore, containing about 900 acres of land—on which is erected, a comfortable brick dwelling and kitchen, milk and cow house, barn and stables, brick negro quarter and work shop. The orchard is planted with 500 fruit trees, now in perfection, and are of a very choice selection; the farm is divided into a eleven fields; under good fence, and three lots are in clover; one half of said tract of land is heavily timbered, and will cut from 20 to 40 cords of wood per acre. It fronts two miles on the River, which abounds with fine fish and wild fowl in their season.  
 Immediately after the above, will be sold, 25 NEUROSES—men, women and children.  
 August 5  
**C. O. NULLER, Aucr.**

**FOR SALE,**  
 A CONVENIENT 2 STORY FRAME  
 House & Lot,  
 Fronting 17 feet 6 inches on Wilks street, and running back 60 feet to a 10 foot alley— together with a snug brick KITCHEN, near the Causeway. F. P. It is an excellent stand for a store, the whole subject to an annual rent of \$115.00. Also, two elegant burnish d. gilt Looking Glasses, 30 inches by 15; four do 28 inches by 14; ten do 15 by 15; sunbly Pictures; Household & Kitchen Furniture, &c. &c. too tedious to particularize. If the above property should not be sold at private sale before the 31 day of September next, it will on that day, at 10 o'clock, be sold at public auction, on the premises. For terms and other particulars, please apply to the subscribers in the present ad.  
**ROBERT WILLIS—er. to**  
**Wm G HANDS & Co. Aucr.**  
 August 27

**THIS DAY**  
 Received from Philadelphia,  
 A New Work—suitable for Magistrates,  
 Guardians and Conveyancers,  
 ENTITLED, THE  
**American Clerk's Instructor.**  
 Containing a variety of useful Precedents; amongst which are—Bonds, Bills, Deeds, Wills, Letters, Releases, Letters of Attorney, Mortgages, Surrenders, Couvenants, Letters of License, Conveyances, Petitions, Warrants, Grants, Powers of Attorney, Notes, Receipts, Articles of Agreement, Indentures, and many other instruments of writing.  
 To which are added,  
 Letters on various Subjects.  
 Price 1 dollar. Please apply to  
**WARNER & HANNA, AND**  
**JOHN VANCE & Co.**  
 July 9

**FACE AND SKIN.**  
 JUST RECEIVED AT  
**G. R. WAITE'S**  
 Truly Fortunate Lottery Office and Patent  
 524 1/2 the Street, corner of St. Paul's  
 Lane and Market Streets,  
 A FRESH SUPPLY OF  
**Dr. Church's Genuine Vegetable**  
**Lotion,**  
 Which effectually and speedily cures all eruptions and humors on the face and skin, particularly  
 Freckles, Pimples, Scarcitic and Cutaneous eruptions of every description, Itch, Ring-Worms, Prickly Heat, Tan, Redness of the Nose, Neck, Arms, &c. Sun Burns, &c.  
 This Lotion is excelled by no other in the World. It has been administered by the proprietor for several years in Europe and America with the greatest success. By the simple application of this fluid, night and morning, it will remove the most stubborn and alarming scurf in the face. It is perfectly safe and soothing, and possesses all the good qualities of the most celebrated cosmetics, without any of their deleterious effects. It is therefore recommended as a certain and efficacious remedy, and a valuable and almost indispensable adjunct to the toilet. It is infinitely superior to the common trade Creams drawn from Violets and Milk of Bees.  
 Notice is hereby given, that it has been administered to many thousands in the United States and West India, with the greatest and almost unparalleled success, and without even a simple complaint of its efficacy. A small bottle at 75 cents, will be found sufficient to prove its value.

**Dr. Church's Cough Drops.**  
 A medicine unequalled by any other in the world since first discovered by Dr. Church; it has been resorted to health many thousands of the most emaciated objects, both as chronic and consumptive, that were ever known to exist both in Europe, America and the West-Indies, and often when every other medicine had been used without effect, and he most eminent of the faculty could find no relief. It is a sovereign, speedy, and effectual remedy in catarrhs, soreness of the throat, tickling in the throat, tightness in the chest, whooping cough, sore throats, wheezing, colds, lead plegm, spitting of blood, soreness of the breast and stomch, &c. asthma and consumption, and all disorders of the breast and lungs.  
 Sold (by appointment) at  
**G. R. WAITE'S**  
 Lottery Office & Patent Medicine Store, corner of Market street & St. Paul's Lane.  
 Price 75 cents each  
 July 28

**BLACKSMITHS.**  
 Two or three BLACKSMITHS wanted.  
 Apply to  
**ENOCH & JESSE LEVERING.**  
 August 18

**Boarding House and Tavern.**  
**CHARLES BURNETT,**  
 Impressed with great satisfaction for the many favors conferred upon him, respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has opened and fitted up as a  
**GENTEEL BOARDING HOUSE,**  
 that large commodious house, No. 20, Fell's street, Fell's Point, nearly opposite Dr. Alton's; where every attention will be paid to the accommodation of those gentlemen who may please to favour him with their custom.  
 Oysters, during the season, as usual; and Wines of the first quality and Rature; Spirits, foreign and Domestic, with a general supply of the best Provins on the market. A DINNER will be provided every day at one o'clock, at 50 cents each.  
 August 25

**Baltimore county, to wit:**  
 I do certify, that William Scovill of said county, brought before me, the subscriber, a justice of the peace for said county, as a stray trespassing on his premises, a light grey Gelding, about fifteen hands high, appears to be about seven or twelve years old; his stockings and hind legs darker coloured than the rest of his body; very low in flesh; no trace of any artificial mark; shod all round with iron shoes; trots and paces. Given under my hand this 25th day of August, 1810.  
**JOHN DOUGHERTY,**  
 Justice of Baltimore County, Clerk.  
 The owner of the above described HORSE, is hereby notified to take the said horse away on paying his property and paying legal charges. Application to be made to the subscriber at the late of the Old Baltimore Furnace, near Mrs. Otwell's Mills.  
**WILLIAM SCOVILL,**  
 August 27

**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 \$50,000  
 1 " " " 25,000  
 1 " " " 20,000  
 1 " " " 15,000  
 3 " " " 5,000  
 250 tickets each 20,000  
 14 " " " 1,000  
 50 " " " 500  
 50 " " " 100  
 100 " " " 50  
 200 " " " 25  
 200 " " " 15  
 8000 " " " 12  
 10410 Prizes 300,000  
 19500 Blanks  
 30000 Tickets, at Ten Dollars each, 300,000  
 Discount 15 per cent.  
 Part of the Prizes to be determined as follows:  
 The first three thousand tickets that are drawn, to be entitled to 12 dolls. each.  
 1st drawn ticket after 3000 are drawn \$1000  
 Do. 4000 500  
 Do. 5000 500  
 Do. 6000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 1 to 250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 7000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 7001 to 7250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 8000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 8001 to 8250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 9000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 9001 to 9250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 10,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 10001 to 10250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 11,000 250,000  
 Do. 12,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 12001 to 12250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 13,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 13001 to 13250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 14,000 (excepting the reserved tickets) No. 14001 to 14250, incl. 250 tick.  
 Do. 15,000 50,000  
 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

In 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, no doubt exists in the mind of any well informed person, of the efficacy of the Kine Pox 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 a 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 expence, (with donations 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 Tizman, Andrew Agnew,  
 Henry Shriver, Alex. McDonald,  
 Aaron Levinger, Edw. G. Woodcar,  
 Samuel Harden, Edw. J. Coale,  
 Dr. John Cromwell, Peter Hoffman, jun.  
 Dr. W. H. Glendon, 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 (post-paid) from any part of the United States.  
**Lately published,**  
 And for sale by John Vance and Co. and Warner and Hanna.  
**WASHINGTON;**  
**OR, LIBERTY RESTORED.**  
 A Poem in ten books, by Thos. Northmore, Esq.  
 August 5

**THE WHIG.**  
 "GIVE US BUT LIGHT."  
**BALTIMORE:**  
**WEDNESDAY, AUGUST 29, 1810.**  
**MR. MORIER.**

As Mr. Pinkney was ordered to quit England, in case the British government should send out a person of no higher character than charge des affaires; as Morier was detained, in consequence,—and after some delay set out again; it is probable that he is furnished with two or three sets of papers, as well as instructions.—And Mr. Pinkney has thus been enabled to attend more cattle-shows in England, pay more homage to the British, and to break open more intercepted dispatches to our government from France,—to quiet and gratify our implacable enemy! Putting all these reasons together, and considering the passive quality of our administration—it is inferred, that Mr. Morier possesses the mighty power "to receive and discuss propositions." We may look for another volume of "words" at Washington.  
 † Time may throw some light on this business.

O! my "most noble marquis of Wellesley," look here upon my instructions—just received from Washington. I am directed forthwith to deliver my papers to a Charge des Affaires, and repair to America, if you send a person of inferior grade to minister thither. I do not like to quit Old England—So, if you are my friend, alter the diplomatic title of Mr. Morier. Any thing will amuse the folks at Washington; all they want is a tolerable excuse.  
 Supposing such an object scene as the foregoing,—what can Americans think of their "noble minister?" Time will develop this too.

A correspondent writes from New York, & it is reported, that the frigate Venus which brought Morier, and is to take Jackson away, was stolen from Copenhagen—Queer—Might she not be seized by the Danes like other stolen goods?  
 The latest papers from St. Louis, contain the unpleasant accounts of several murders perpetrated by Indians in their attacks on sundry persons and parties on the Missouri.  
 Selr Susanna Powell, in 13 days from Havana, arrived at Norfolk the 24th instant. Flour was as high when capt P sailed, as \$35 per bushel.

**HAYTIAN OR BLACK ELOQUENCE.**  
 The following speech was delivered by Christophe's superintendent-general of finance, to the garison and inhabitants of Gonaves, on the 15th of July last, at a festival given to the black president of Hayti.  
 Translate! for the Whig.

**HAYTIANS,**  
 This day is the festival of our august and well beloved president. What charms has this happy circumstance for our hearts, since they freely disclose the sentiments of love, esteem, and admiration with which his virtues and glorious deeds have inspired them!  
 I feel that all I can say is beneath the noble character he has displayed and the services he has rendered the country; but the heroic courage of the father of the Haytians, the founder of its liberties and the support of its independence has diffused over us so many benefits that we cannot attempt in this day to celebrate all the marvellous deeds that he has performed.

As the aspect of affairs has changed; to the uncertainty and variability of affairs has succeeded a perfect stability; a spirit of economy has replaced the confusion which reigned; the army regularly paid and clothed habituates itself without murmur to the restraint of discipline; the manners instantly succeed; the virtues, arts and talents have revived with confidence and public safety; a new man has been created as by enchantment, and all the evils which a band of ferocious had desired for us, have been sent back on their guilty heads.

What future happiness awaits us? O, my fellow citizens! Yet an instant and we shall see the torch of discord extinguished forever!—Yet an instant and the enemies of liberty, the adversaries of the legitimate authority will no longer sully the countenance of this benevolent star which smiles as at this festival at our harvests.  
 Very soon, yes very soon, its rays will shed its lustre over a nation of brothers rallied under the standard of the legitimate authority of the GREAT HENRY. Unite with me then, O my brethren! my friends! join with me in praying that the all powerful preserve a long time his precious days and protect the success of his arms. If our wishes are favorably heard, he will reign over us happy and triumphant and his worthy children will rend the air with the glorious cries of  
 Live Henry the well beloved!!!  
 Live Liberty!!!  
 Live Independence!!!

**Mr. Irvine.**  
 For some considerable time past, the different newspapers of this city have teemed with publications, alleging the necessity of a change of men in the national councils; and although this subject has been pressed on the public by so many writers, they have all to a man neglected to put in nomination such a person as would meet the good wishes and general approbation of the voters of this city. As it is our wish to point out such a character, I think the task would be simply performed, could Mr JAMES A. BUCHANAN be induced to become a candidate for the 12th congress. The well known talents, integrity and patriotism of this gentleman will so highly recommend him, as to merit and obtain the support of  
**MANY VOTERS.**  
 August 23, 1810.

**FOR THE WHIG.**  
 The present embarrassing situation of the U. States, demands the serious consideration of every friend to his country.—The history of the world scarcely affords a parallel to the desolating war now carried on in Europe; from its riseries and calamities, no nation has entirely escaped; and many have fallen victims to its overwhelming fury. At no period, since the revival of learning, have European nations so little regarded those dictates of justice, reason and humanity, which have been heretofore held sacred, and the violation of which, at any other time, would have received universal execration and abhorrence.  
 As America was far removed from this theatre of human butchery, as her policy was unquestionably frank, open and impartial, as she wished, by adhering to the strictest principles of justice, to avoid every cause of collision with the belligerents, and was only solicitous of prosecuting her lawful commerce; it might have been at least expected, that she would have been permitted to pursue, in peace, her just, dignified and neutral system, and remain free from molestation or annoyance. But such have been the infatuation and injustice of the belligerents, that these reasonable expectations have been entirely disappointed, and their policy, as it respects America, has been marked with every species of injustice. Great Britain and France have been equally regardless of our commercial rights. Oppressions, injuries and insults have followed in such rapid succession, that their contemplation must call up crimson blushes in any one not destitute of feeling for the humiliation of his country.

But since we are thus circumstanced, what must be done? As we can have no rational hope of procuring a change in the measures of the two great belligerents by pacific means, by remonstrances and negotiations; shall we submit to these accumulated injuries with shame, ignominy and disgrace—or with the heroism which becomes a free and independent nation, have recourse to that last, dread resort, of violated right?—That was ought never to be undertaken from light or frivolous motives, is a principle, from which no government which regards the happiness of its citizens, should depart; but it is possible to carry this principle too far; and when a nation has suffered a long series of great and wanton oppressions, when her rights and independence have been assailed, and when every application for atonement and redress the most contumelious insults are returned; duty, honour and policy demand an appeal to force. It is no longer a right, but an imperious duty.  
 Will a tame and abject submission secure an indemnity for the future? Will a sense of justice or humanity induce these who have shown a contempt for both to regard our rights and spare its greater indignities? Never; the least knowledge of former times would be sufficient to convince any one, that power disregards right, that weakness will invite oppression, and submission, insult.—This is the grovelling policy of those whose god is money, and who may say with truth, "where interest is there is our country," but is unworthy of those who can feel for their own or the national honour.

Submission to evils and oppressions may afford a temporary relief; but it never has, and never will prove an ultimate advantage; it may avert the period, but it will never avert war without national degradation. And although America has escaped thus long, her difficulties and dangers have increased,—not a year passes away without sinking her still lower in the estimation of mankind, and making it the historian's duty to record an additional disgrace upon the American name. These injuries and oppressions must increase until we oppose resistance, and instead of weakness and imbecility act with energy and decision. No truth is more clear than that every contemptible power will disregard or trample on the rights of that nation whose love for peace induces her to prefer disgrace, ignominy and a precarious peace, to the honourable enterprises of war; and that the alone will be respected, who on all occasions evinces an unwavering determination, to punish the least violation of her rights.  
 The evil effects arising from submission are forcibly displayed by our example. Had the American people resisted the first encroachments upon her commercial rights, with promptitude, energy and decision, their commerce would now be free; had they in a dignified and manly manner demanded atonement for the murder of Pearce, and in the result of procrastination or refusal, proceeded to a declaration of war, the outrage upon the Chesapeake would have never hap-

pened; and a conduct like this would have added a lustre to the American name, and secured ages to come of tranquility, happiness and peace.—But alas, how different is our situation! In retrospect we can find nothing but shame, ignominy and disgrace; or ought in the future, but the gloomy forebodings of despair. It would seem that Heaven by its eternal and immutable decrees, had destined dishonour and infamy, to imbecility and cowardice, and success and glory and honour to magnanimity and virtue.

But stronger motives urge a change of policy, and the adoption of vigorous measures,—the prevention of the degeneracy of the American people, the preservation of that high sense of national honour and noble ardour in the defence of liberty, the firmest, if not the only support of republican governments.

That the strength of a nation does not depend so much on the extent of its territory, or the number of its citizens, as upon their being free, courageous and virtuous, is a truth which cannot be denied, and which the history of Greece and Rome, those inexhaustible sources of political instruction, affords the most conclusive proofs. While the Grecians preserved their ancient simplicity and virtue—while they were emulous to distinguish themselves by disinterested patriotism, sacrifices and dangers—while the glowing flame of liberty burnt in their bosoms, the countless numbers of Xerxes were repulsed with slaughter and disgrace. A world in arms would have been unable to overcome their valor and intrepidity.—But when these principles became extinct, and the love of ease prevailed over the love of country, they were no longer that heroic band which excited the dread and admiration of surrounding nations, but became an easy prey to their more virtuous invaders.

What raised the Roman glory to so transcendent a height, and made her mistress of the world? Her military virtues, that spirit of independence, that high sense of national honour, which no courage could overcome, no difficulties appal, and made her rise superior to every disaster: But when her national spirit sunk beneath the pressure of slavery and despotism, when her virtues were no more, this extensive empire possessed neither strength or vigour.

The virtues of patriotism, bravery and intrepidity, can alone impel the citizens of a republic to face the cannon's roar with dauntless courage, and forget their own safety in wishes for the happiness and prosperity of their country. In proportion as they predominate, will the people advance in every thing which can render them powerful and happy; and as long as they prevail, there need be no apprehension for the national safety. But when they shall have lost their influence, and the people shall have become insensible to shame, callous to disgrace, regardless of their national character,—every noble and patriotic virtue, every generous and disinterested feeling will be soon swallowed up in the vortex of degeneracy and corruption;—when a people lose their national spirit, they become strangers to those sentiments which should forever animate the breasts of freemen—no injury or insult however atrocious, will be able to rouse them to opposition, and incapable of a single honourable exertion, they look for safety in boundless, unlimited concession.

It is surely unnecessary to say, that this passive system, will destroy the national spirit; it is too obvious to require elucidation, as it involves a degree of baseness, that must be the grave of every virtue.—Unhappy recent facts give to this but too strong a confirmation.—The American people have displayed during the revolutionary war, a degree of constancy, bravery, ferocity and intrepidity never before surpassed, and which a beneficent Providence was crowned with success; but let me ask any dispassionate man, if they are now equally disinterested, patriotic and virtuous? It is but too evident (and it is with pain and anguish I say it) that they are not. While colonies, they had the magnanimity and heroism to encounter a nation, whose navy covered the ocean, and gave laws to the world,—rather than submit to a trifling duty on tea, which they justly supposed would make their posterity slaves; and yet when their independence is secured, their government established, their wealth and population at least three times as great, they have suffered their commerce to be plundered and nearly destroyed—their seamen to be impressed, and forced to fight against those with whom they are at peace—their national sovereignty to be invaded, and their citizens to be murdered within the national domain—and still incalculable, by their conduct at least, the maxim "to hear and forbear much." So debased is the proud spirit of Americans, that a late wretched attack upon a public vessel, which if not instantly attended for, would have been a sufficient cause for war in former times, has been heard only in whispers, if heard at all—and has already been consigned to oblivion with the common occurrences of the day. "Faciis decemque virtus," Thus the man who falls from virtue, engages without repentance in all the labyrinths of depravity and vice; and every step towards infamy and disgrace, is made with less reluctance.

If such have been the effects of this policy—if such will be its consequences, let me ask in the name of every thing dear and valuable, if it ought not to be changed?—If we ought not to stop in this career of degeneracy? If we stop at this, is this the only time, the critical period; for familiarity will destroy our