

REGIMENTAL ORDERS.

The Volunteer Companies attached to the SIXTH REGIMENT, viz. Capt. Tennant's Artillery Company, and Capt. Jackson's Cavalry, will assemble at the Market-space, Fell's Point, on THURSDAY, the 18th inst. at 2 o'clock P. M. in obedience to brigade orders, for inspection and discipline, with arms and accoutrements in full order, and six rounds blank cartridges each man.

Each company will carry its own colors on this occasion, and provide music. The citizens have a militia duty, comprising the district including the whole of the 7th and 8th wards, will also assemble at said time and place, under their proper officers. Return will be made, and lines collected of all absentees, as the law directs.

By order of the major-command, W. G. D. WORTHINGTON, Adj't Gen'l Reg. M. M.

Sale by Auction. Will be offered at Public Sale, on TUESDAY next the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, the

Store and Dwelling, No 4, Chesapeake wharf. This property is in fee simple; has the advantage of drawing from 50 to 60 dollars weekly annually, is now under rent at 216 dollars per annum, and is considered among the best situations for business in the city. The terms of sale will be one half cash in hand, the remainder in 6 and 12 months. For a full and approved prospectus will be sent, and on the payment of the last, a good title will be given.

Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers. Sept 15

Sale by Auction. On TUESDAY, THE 18th INST. At 12 o'clock, at the Auction Room at the head of Frederick street Dock, part of the Cargo of the brig BLANCHE, just arrived from Algiers, and

Consisting of 32 pipes Brandy 8 do. Catalonia Wine 3 do. Claret 15 cases do. 3 casks first quality Marseilles Oil 4 do Currants.

AND, Immediately after, at one o'clock, THE BRIG BLANCHE, With all her Materials and

and arrived from Algiers. C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer. Sept 15

Sale by Auction. Will be offered at public sale, on TUESDAY next, the 18th inst. at 11 o'clock, on the premises, on terms which will then be made known,

That Store and Dwelling, No. 4, at the head of Chesapeake wharf. This property is in fee simple, has the advantage of drawing from 50 to 60 dollars weekly annually, is now under rent at 216 dollars per annum, and is considered among the best situations for business in the city. Attendance by

Wm. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers. Sept 15

Sale by Auction. On WEDNESDAY, The 19th inst. at 11 o'clock, at the lower end of Smith's wharf, will be sold on a credit, for approved credit notes,

196 LOGS St. Domingo Mahogany. C. O. MULLER, Auctioneer. Sept 15

For Sale. The proprietor of the GENERAL WATER WHEELS, No. 7, South Gay street, presented in his possession a new and improved machine, proposed to sell the whole of his extensive apparatus, with all the fixtures, &c. &c. together with the patent right for the State of Maryland.

Any person willing to purchase this establishment, will be informed of the terms (which will be liberal), by applying to the subscriber. If not disposed of at private contract before Wednesday, the 19th inst. it will then be sold at 12 o'clock, by public sale on the premises.

W. G. HANDS & Co. Auctioneers. Sept 15

Sale by Auction. In pursuance of an order of the Orphans' Court of Baltimore county, will be sold at public sale, for cash, on THURSDAY the 20th inst. at 10 o'clock in the forenoon,

At the late dwelling house of George M. Aquilon, in West street, on Fell's Point, all the personal estate of said Aquilon: Consisting of

EIGHT NEGROES, three of whom are men, one boy, two women, and two small girls.

Also sundry Household Goods & Kitchen FURNITURE, with many other articles. Attendance by

Wm. G. HANDS & CO. Auctioneers. Sept 15

DOMESTIC GOODS. Very good merino, and the public generally, are informed, that the Baltimore Cotton Manufacturing Company of Baltimore, have now on hand a pleasing assortment of

Fancy Cotton Goods; allowed by judges to be superior to any American manufacture yet presented to the public: They are principally suited to women's winter dresses. They have likewise Cotton Ties from No. 10 to 22, and Sewing Thread of several colours—all of which will be sold on reasonable for cash or approved paper. The Company have a Dressing Machine, a complete hand to conduct that branch of business, will undertake to dye Cotton articles (on the usual terms) in the best manner. Apply at the store of the subscriber, No. 12, Light street.

JOHN HAGERTY. N. B. Weaver can be supplied with feeds and Sticks of a superior quality, on application as above. The company having a good branch of business to their satisfaction, intend keeping an actor men of it.

A few HOYS of good morals wanted to weave muslin cloths from the country would be preferred.

Sept 15

THE WHIG.

"GIVE US BUT LIGHT." BALTIMORE: TUESDAY, SEPT. 18, 1810.

COMMUNICATED. WILLIAM C. BIRD, Esq. will serve in the next General Assembly, if elected.

BEWARE! That favourite son of Minerva, Jacob Wagner, Esquire, has published in his last Federal Republican, "a word to the wise." Now, what do you think it is about? To caution the farmers against purchasing a flock of sheep lately imported by Smith & Buchanan! He insinuates, that they are "spurious;" by which he probably means, that these Merinoes are wolves in sheep's clothing. This is a serious business, truly! "Men accustomed to cover vessels with false papers, would find no difficulty" at all in drawing a sheepskin over a wolf. "Let the farmers beware of imposition."

PROBLEM. This world presents a mixt mysterious group, all in mask; how then are we to discriminate between appearance and reality; how discern a wolf under a woolly coat; or, vice versa, a sheep in any garb? The following is from the note-book of a profound grazier, whose long life and habitual observation enabled him to distinguish a hawk from a hand-saw at first sight:

RULE: If he bleat or baw, he is a sheep, unquestionably; if he howl, he is a wolf.

N. B. If a printer or other citizen palliate English crimes, he is a British agent, pensioner, or hireling. He who risks much, receives great wages; for few men work for nothing. The man, who rages at the liberation of an American citizen from a British cutter, can be no other than a British spy; if he abuse patriotic people as "traitors" for supposed agency in rescuing a man from his detestable majesty's fleet, he fingers secret service money; and, though he profess to be a harmless sheep, is a wolf of the English pack.

N. B. again—The Irish Wolf Dog is a terror to this treacherous animal.

Et euro Heros Exocius potitur. The Golden Fleece is ours!

Within two weeks past, 1200 Merino sheep have been landed in the United States; we hope our farmers will duly estimate the treasure—a treasure, that the revolution in Spain sent to our shores—Every care should be bestowed upon an animal which may contribute to our manufactures and independence.

The king of England, who is blind, has lately written letters to the emperor of Persia and to the President of the United States; he sent superb presents to the former, and "words" to the latter. He has condescended to permit Copenhagen Jackson to leave the United States, after nine months delay and suspension had fully proved, that we had not spirit to send him out of the country.

Brig Rockland, King, 37 days from Lisbon, arrived at New York on Friday evening last, with 130 Merino sheep.

Amongst a list of American vessels at Crossed, in July, is the schr Pilot, of Baltimore.

The premium of a million of francs offered by Buonaparte, to the best sower of the best machine for spinning flax, has been claimed by a merchant at Augsburg, named John Frederick Heine. This machine is a self operating one.

The queen of Prussia died at Strelitz on the 19th of July.

On the same day, the king of Prussia issued an edict at Berlin, "to close all his ports against American vessels wholly and without exception." This edict is intended "to maintain the continental system," in concurrence with the French imperial edict. The whole proceeding is occasioned by the prohibition of our flag to the purposes of British smuggling, on my British forgeries of our papers.

FOR THE WHIG. Mr. Irvine, In a recent number of the Federal Republican, I received a communication written by Luther Martin, and the purport of which was, as I found on examination, the censuring a decision given by Judge Scott in the criminal court on Saturday last. Not having been able to learn with precision the nature and circumstances of the case which was that day before the court, I cannot pronounce with accuracy on the propriety of the judgment; but he is legal merit what it may, it certainly deserves in the end the warmest approbation of every friend of humanity, as being an attempt to mitigate the severity with which those unfortunate members of the community, the wretched sons of Africa and their unfortunate posterity, are continually treated by their white skinned brethren; a severity that however successfully it may be defended on the plea of necessity, can never be justified by any existing law human or divine.

If the wickedness of our ancestors has entailed on us a mischief of which we find it difficult to obtain a safe and satisfactory riddance, and if the sudden emancipation of the coloured portion of the community from servitude, would be attended with dangerous effects or serious and certain injuries to society in general; yet if the liberation of the blacks be essential in the end to the welfare and preservation of the state, and caution be requisite in proceeding to its final accomplishment, we undoubtedly ought at present to endeavour by every possible measure that prudence will justify, to attach them to, and render them fit for a participation in the blessings of that government under which we possess in so eminent a degree, the liberty they sigh for.

Whether Mr. Martin is of this opinion or not, we leave to be determined in the mind of the impartial reader by a perusal of his communication; but certainly, to exhort the civil officers with that zealous officiousness which characterises his address to them, to the rigid exercise of all that severity which the several laws with respect to runaway servants, or slaves, will generally justify does not in my opinion, argue the possession of those niter feelings of humanity which should always be the distinguishing characteristics of the profession he is a member of.

Suppose that through the intervention of supernatural agency, the present state of things was for a short time reversed, and that for a season the white man should change places with the black; with what rapidity would the difference of situations effect a change of sentiments? with what heart felt anguish would the cidevant tyrant reflect upon the cruelties he had often practised on the being that now was in a situation that enabled him to retaliate? What vows and promises of reformation should the Almighty renounce him in his former rights and privileges, and what admiration of the patience and humility exhibited by the natives of Africa and their descendants under the slavery he had once considered as a necessary evil, would agitate his bosom—these considerations enforced by his reflecting on the noble precept of humanity inculcated by our Saviour, "do unto others as thou wouldest have others do unto thee," would cause him when placed by the same power in his former situation to try every possible method of ameliorating the condition of such as were within the reach of his beneficence, and of effecting by degrees their final emancipation.

Mr. Martin in the piece above alluded to, has attempted to show that danger to the community must evidently result from allowing Baltimore to be made a place of resort for blacks whether free or otherwise, which permission he thinks, tacitly given, because forthwith one or two laws that disgrace the journals of our legislature, have been directed by the judges of the criminal court to be carried into execution when necessary with mildness, and in a manner not tending to outrage the feelings of mercy and humanity. God of Heaven! is it possible, that a christian can for a moment contemplate an act of such barbarity as the seizing a wretched negro, merely because unprovided with a pass, and if unclaimed during a certain period, selling him for his jail fees!—thus throwing him again into that slavery, from which perhaps, he had been just emancipated, and when perchance he has travelled hundreds of miles from the original scene of his sufferings.

To illustrate more fully the horrid nature of this circumstance that from the number of the sheriff's advertisements of negroes, I believe I am justified in saying frequently occurs, allow me to relate a fictitious parable case.

Let us suppose that a negro who has been emancipated by his master in New Orleans, has landed in Baltimore that were ignorant of his situation—on being released from servitude he proceeds either on arriving at which place he is quickly perceived by the eagle eye of some thugman connoisseur to be a stranger, and in consequence of his not being enabled to show to this feel of the law, this selecter from the dogs of society, a certificate of freedom, (which let us suppose he had lost some time before,) is instantly carried before a justice of the peace who makes the equivocation, counterfeit, perceivable in his answers to the *vet* *et* *simple* questions propounded to him, (which equivocation, counterfeit, &c. is the natural consequence of his surprize at such violent and unreason proceedings) a good and sufficient cause for his commitment to prison, which after having lain until his effects have amounted to a certain sum, is advertised and sold to the highest bidder!!

Can't defect in the laws of our state be mitigating any that more strongly calls for prompt and effectual remedy? Certain some might more consistent with humanity might be devised by some of the liberal Senators that compose our Legislature, of putting a stop to the evils this unjustifiable severity is intended to prevent.

Incidents with me new only to an aware or two assertions of Mr. Martin, which are to be found in his communication. He states at the commencement, that none are more to be dreaded as incendiaries, house-breakers & such the runaway to roads and even the that are free, but who live in a state of idleness—If Mr. Martin had reflected that *idleness* is in almost every catholic result of *imperfect necessity*, which necessarily must always arise from *the treatment of some kind or other, such as the turning, helping an old beggar, or one that is crippled and unable labour, into the streets, or by the shocking severity causing them to take a temporary refuge from bondage in flight, and other acts of a like kind which, arising from a species of cruelty and inhumanity that must ever be considered totally unnecessary in the manage-*

ment and treatment of domestic slaves, he would have perceived that it affords an argument of no inconsiderable importance, against the severity that is the primary cause of those regulations he was upholding; a slave will never run away while treated with mildness and humanity by his master; and to suppose that through mere malice, through a hatred to the whites inherent in their nature, they would ever be led to prey upon society in the manner Mr. Martin appears to dread, is so entirely inconsistent with every thing we know of their nature in general, as not for an instant to be admitted.

It appears to me that the "rising generation" from seeing this degraded portion of the human race, treated like the beasts of the field, are acquiring something like an opinion that they are an inferior race of beings.—What makes me believe this, is the manner in which a crowd of boys are apt to treat a poor negro that, probably in his own defence, has so far forgot himself as to oppose force to force!! The number of incidents of this kind that have occurred under my own eye, is sufficiently considerable to corroborate the truth of this idea, and their being too numerous alone prevents me from particularising them. That the encouragement of such a horrid disposition or belief, must inevitably tend to produce habitual cruelty in the breasts of the whites towards their slaves, must be self evident, and therefore it becomes the duty of parents, strongly to inculcate in the minds of their children the great truth that we are all descended from the same stock, and that when we appear before the tribunal of the great author of our being, to answer for our sins, there will no distinction be made between the black man and the white, the civilized member of society and the untamed savage of the woods.

In exhorting the constables to a rigid performance of their duties as conservators of the public peace and magistrates as bound to commit runaways (that is, such persons as are apparently so!) to prison, without any testimony of their real situation, Mr. Martin has made a gratuitous offer of his professional services in their defence, if ever prosecuted or sued by any member of the community. That none of those civil officers will be "so stupidly weak or abominably wicked" (to use his own words) as to let the consideration of their being defended by Mr. Martin, tempt them to stretch their authority beyond its legal limits, in tormenting their brethren, I am loth to imagine, and that even his zeal in the cause of inhumanity could have prompted him to make such unlimited promises, I am really surpris'd to discover.

PHILANTHROPIST.

From the London Statesman, received at this office.

THE TEARS OF IRELAND. Hark of Erin, once blushing with wild-woven flowers,

In silence reclining, relax every wire: No more shall thy music enliven the bowers, O! fancy's bright visions thy minstrels inspire.

No more shall the sound of thy favorite measure, By rapture awaken'd, be heard from afar: Farewell to the song, once dictated by pleasure,

Farewell to the numbers of Erin go bragh!

Let a chaplet of cypress, a garland of willow, Mournful emblems of sorrow, around thee entwine;

While Prosperity's dirge shall resound o'er the billow, And Hope's soothing whispers their influence resign.

What art thou, Hibernia! sweet isle of the ocean! "A limb from thy crown ye cast bleeding and torn!"

Abandon'd to strife, and intestine commotion, The realm of Liberty, slavery, and scorn.

In vain has a MATTHEW, a GRATTAN, defenc'd; From calumny's falsehoods thy much injured name;

In vain for thy Rights has the Patriot contend'd; And Reason and Justice supported thy claim.

Ye sons of Britannia, who smile at our sorrow, And exult in the triumph of sophistry woe, Rejoice for a day; but remember, to-morrow

You may mourn o'er the Country your folly's undone.

Yes, fruitlessly mourn, that you ever have a child; The love, the allegiance, of millions of men;

You may deeply regret, when delusion has vanish'd, That GRATTAN, a CUMBER, have pleas'd to remain.

Hibernia, adieu! "sweetest isle of the ocean!" Full oft shall the stranger thy destiny mourn;

Shall think on thy sorrows with tender emotion, At a tale of thy sufferings, his bosom shall burn.

Hark of Erin, farewell! though in silence reclining,

Thy harmony vanish'd, thy corals all unstrung, Though thy triumphs are over, thy glory declining, Yet merc'ry shall whisper, thou sweetly hast sung.

As the blasts of adversity round thee are playing: The fate of Hibernia shall prompt the deep sigh; The visions of fancy, past raptures pourtraying, Shall breathe a sad requiem to pleasures gone by.

PHILO JUNIUS. COMMUNICATED.

BIBLE SOCIETY. WE, whose names are hereunder written, believing a knowledge of the things contained in the Holy Scriptures to be of the last importance to the interests and happiness of mankind, both in this world and in that which is to come; do, for the purpose of distributing these sacred books more effectually and extensively among the multitudes whose circumstances make assistance in this way a solemn duty, form ourselves into an association, to be denominated "The Bible Society of Baltimore;" and adopt the following primary and fundamental articles for our Constitution, viz

1. All copies of the scriptures, distributed, or published by this Society, shall be without notes, and of the version in common use among the Churches in whose languages respectively it may be deemed useful to distribute, or publish them.

2. Every person becoming a Member of this Society, shall, at the time of subscribing its constitution, pay the sum of five dollars, and the sum of two dollars every year afterwards. Persons subscribing or giving thirty dollars, and upwards, shall be members for life, without any other contribution.

3. The Society shall elect, by ballot, on the last Monday of September in every year, twenty four Managers, who within three days thereafter, shall meet, and elect, out of their own body, a President; two Vice Presidents; two Corresponding Secretaries—a Recording Secretary, and a Treasurer. Right of the Managers shall form a board for the transaction of all business except the appropriation of money above the sum of three hundred dollars, when thirteen shall be necessary to form a board. They shall make bye laws for the government of the Society; correspond with other institutions of a similar nature; keep an account of all the receipts and disbursements of money, and lay them annually before the Society, together with a report of the result of their labours for the promotion of its great object.

4. A Special meeting may be called by the President; or, in case of his absence, by one of the Vice Presidents; or, in case of the absence, or refusal, of all these officers, then, by any three managers who may deem such call necessary.

5. This Constitution shall not be altered without the concurrence of a majority of those members who may have met after a previous notice of two weeks for the purpose of considering the meditated alteration.

The public are respectfully informed that a paper, of which the above is a copy, is now in the possession of Mr. Adam Fowden, Treasurer pro tem of the Bible Society of Baltimore, awaiting the signature of all such as are inclined to favour the laudable views of the institution.

The Society will meet by their own adjournment, on the last Monday of the present month, (September 24th) at 7 o'clock P. M. in the Methodist Church, in Light street; when 24 Managers will be elected, according to the provision of the 3d article of the Constitution. Contributors paying on or before that day, will of course be entitled to vote.

Associated for the purpose of carrying the Gospel to the poor—of comforting the children of wretchedness; of disseminating that knowledge, which, with inspired emphasis, is affirmed to be "Life Eternal." We earnestly invite the concurrence and co-operation of all who love our Lord Jesus Christ in sincerity.

In behalf of the Bible Society of Baltimore.

James Inghis, Frederick Beasley, George Dashiell, James H. McCulloch, James McHenry, Committee.

September 18.

MARYLAND MATTERS. The reader will find the following picturesque, yet succinct sketch of our own affairs, well worthy a close perusal.

From the Maryland Republican. COMMUNICATION.

Among the most material acts for which the federal House of Delegates of 1808, were severely censured by the people, was the passing of the act, generally called the Church Bill—the content and design of which were fully argued during the last election meeting context. It was natural to expect that the sense of the people, upon that subject, would be fairly represented by the succeeding legislature; and accordingly we find them attentive to the subject—and placing the subject upon a basis which cannot, I think, fail to satisfy every person who has not some sinister or ambitious design, to object to it. That the